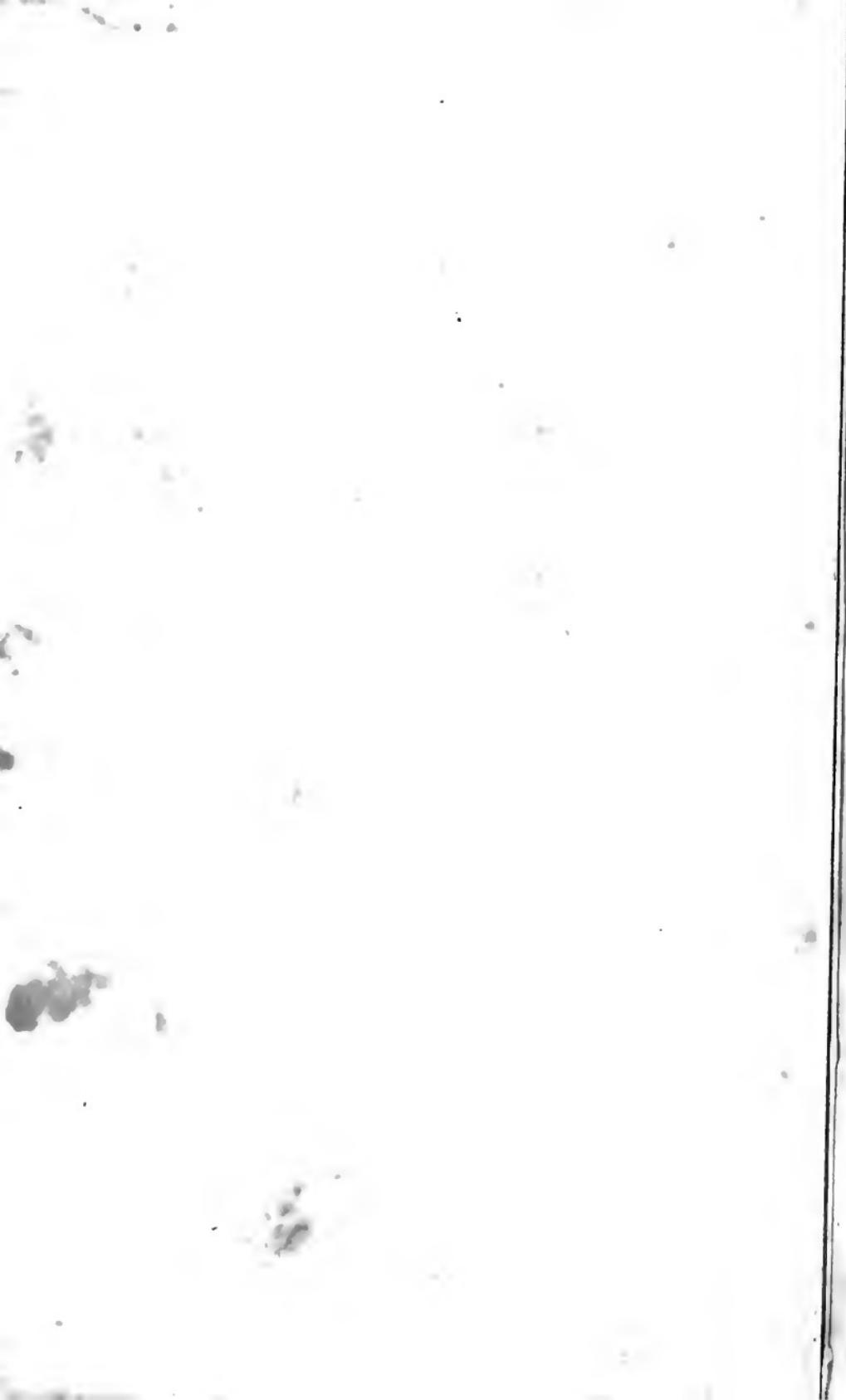


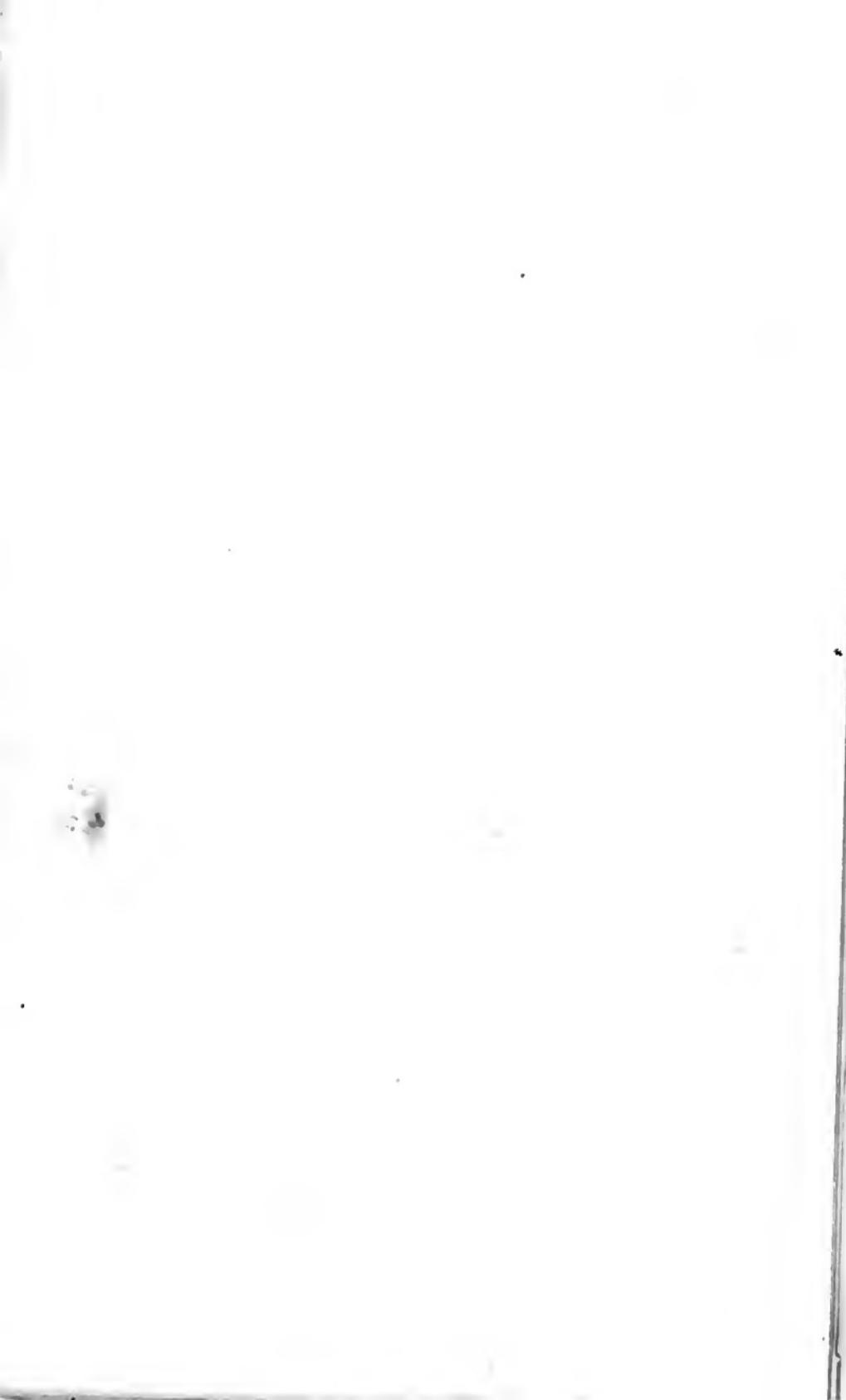




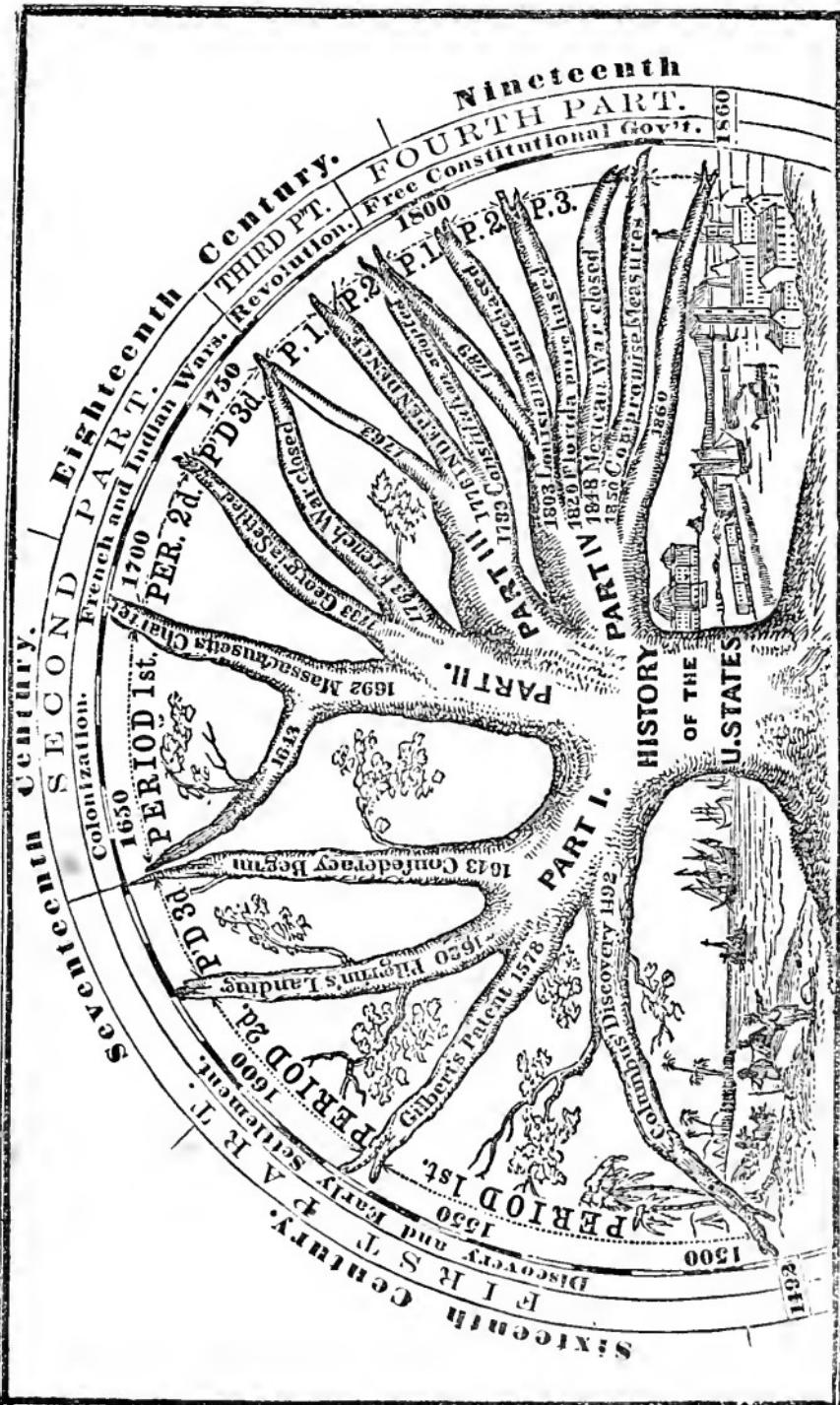
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WILLARD'S  
SCHOOL HISTORY  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.



CHRONOGRAPHICAL PLAN OF WILLARD'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

ABRIDGED HISTORY  
OF  
THE UNITED STATES,  
OR  
REPUBLIC OF AMERICA.



IN UNION'S CHAIN, WITHIN ITS SPELL,  
FREEDOM AND PEACE AND SAFETY DWELL; | NOR LION FORCE, NOR SERPENT GUILLE,  
SHALL HARM THE BLESSED MAIDS THE WHILE.

By EMMA WILLARD,  
AUTHOR OF A SERIES OF HISTORIES AND CHRONOGRAPHIC CHARTS.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

NEW YORK:  
A. S. BARNES & Co., 111 & 113 WILLIAM STREET,  
(CORNER OF JOHN STREET.)

SOLD BY BOOKSELLERS, GENERALLY, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

1866

1866.

**Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860,**

**By A. S. BARNES & BURR,**

**In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the  
Southern District of New York.**

## P R E F A C E.

---

THE leading objects of the author of this work have been to give the events of the history with clearness and accuracy; with such illustrations of time and place addressed to the eye, as shall secure their retention in the memory; and, at the same time, with such an order of arrangement as will enable the mind to recall, at need, what it thus retains. This we regard as important, not only with respect to this particular study, but as rightly laying out the ground-plan of the intellect, so far as the whole range of history is concerned. We have endeavored to make the book convenient;—by side notes with dates—by numbered paragraphs of suitable length for reading classes—and by questions on each paragraph, placed at the bottom of the page. These questions are so put, that youthful teachers may avail themselves of the author's long experience, to acquire a manner of questioning, which, while it is not obscure, will yet oblige the pupil to think, and which will bring into relief prominent points.

We have, indeed, been desirous to cultivate the memory, the intellect, and the taste. But much more anxious have we been to sow the seeds of virtue, by showing the good in such amiable lights, that the youthful heart shall kindle into desires of imitation. And we have been careful to give clear conceptions of those deeds, which are proper to imitate; while with regard to bad actions we have, as far as possible, given the result, rather than the detail.

There are those, who rashly speak, as if in despair of the fortunes of our Republic; because, say they, political virtue has declined. If so, then is there the more need to infuse patriotism into the breasts of the coming generation. And what is so likely to effect this national self-preservation, as to give our

children, for their daily reading and study, a record of the sublime virtues of the worthies of our earliest day; as well as of those of Washington and his compatriots? And what but the study of their dangers and toils,—their devotion of life and fortune, can make our posterity know, what our country, and our liberties have cost? And what but the History of our peculiar, and complicated fabric of government, by which it may be examined, as piece by piece the structure was built up, can impart such a knowledge of the powers it gives, and the duties it enjoins, as shall enable our future citizens to become its enlightened and judicious supporters?

---

*Remarks prefatory to the Improved Edition of 1860.*

In publishing the revisal of this work, the author returns her thanks to the public for the constant and unceasing support which it has received; and she desires to express a holier sentiment of gratitude arising in her heart for the belief which she has reason to entertain, that its extensive circulation in schools and families has been an agency for good; in helping to stem a downward current, which, if unresisted, would lead our noble Republic to ruinous anarchy, and destructive disunion.

The author, while improving the work, by new illustrations (as the Chart of Early Land-Titles, and the American Temple of Time), has not suffered the important study of our country's history to be run down in her hands, by putting into a synopsis, where every inch of room is needed for essential events, either mere biographies, pictures to amuse, or imperfect likenesses of the great and good, which diminish reverence by destroying the mind's ideal of moral beauty. Let the students of this history *study*, not play, and they will be rewarded by a noble advance in education.

E. W.

Troy, June, 1860.

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# Charters and Grants

EARLY LAND TITLES DERIVED FROM THE CROWN OF ENGLAND EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

1578  
THE WHOLE COAST OF NORTH AMERICA GRANTED TO SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT

1606  
CALLED ALSO THE S. VIRGINIA COMPANY  
LONDON COMPANY FROM 34° TO 41° N.L. PLYMOUTH COMPANY FROM 34° TO 55° N.L.

VIRGINIA 1607

LONDON COMPANY DISSOLVED 1624  
LANDS RIGHTS REVERT TO THE CROWN

PLYMOUTH COLONY 1620

GRAND COUNCIL OF PLYMOUTH 40° TO 48°  
SIR F. GORCES, Pres.  
MASON SEC. 1620  
MASON'S PATENT 1629

CONNECTICUT 1633  
MASSACHUSETTS 1639

MARYLAND 1632  
THE PLYMOUTH COMPANY DISSOLVED IN 1634  
AND ITS RIGHTS REVERT TO THE CROWN

CHARLES II GIVES AWAY TO HIS SONS, THE CAROLINAS, 1663.

1664 PATENT TO THE DUKE OF YORK FROM DELAWARE BAY TO NOVA SCOTIA NEW YORK NOW ENGLISH  
1665 HE EXTENDS THE GRANT GIVING TO SEVERAL NOBLEMEN A LARGE EMPIRE FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

PENNSYLVANIA 1681

DELAWARE 1682

GEORGE II GIVES A CORPORATION HEADED BY OGLETHORPE THE FIRST GROUND PLOT OF GEORGIA 1733.

# CHART OF EARLY LAND TITLES.

16th

17th CENTURY

18th

EXPLANATION  
OF THE  
CHART OF EARLY LAND-TITLES—  
(i. e., *Charters and Patents.*)

---

THIS Chart is valuable for reference, and for school study. Scholars who have learned it, in connection with the history, have found their memories greatly eased in this most difficult portion of their study,—to acquire things so important to be distinguished, yet so apt to be confounded.

This Chart, in teaching, should be regarded as a diagram to be drawn. Let the pupil begin it, when in the history he comes to the first, or Gilbert's Patent, on a large sheet of paper. On the left-hand line, or line of time, let each century be divided by alternate lines of dark and light shading, as on the Tree Chronographer;—then each patent can be placed in its exact time, which in a very small space is not possible. Then, on coming to another English patent, or charter, let the diagram be continued by drawing that; and so on to Oglethorpe's, when the diagram will be completed. The pupil's explanation of it will constitute an easy and highly satisfactory examination of the subject.

All the patents and charters here represented, are shown to be derived either *directly* from the Crown of England, or *indirectly*—that is, from some company or individual, who formerly derived the title from a sovereign of England.

# AMERICAN TEMPLE OF TIME.

THE ORIGINAL 13 U. STATES.      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8  
PART of N.F. | V.W. Ter. | LOUISIANA. | Fla. | Tex. | Or. | CEDED by MEXICO.



THE AMERICAN TEMPLE OF TIME.

HISTORIANS, THEOLOGIANS - FOLKS.

STATESMEN.

1783

A. W. DODGE & CO.

C. 1853.

LIBRARY

DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
AMERICAN TEMPLE OF TIME.

---

THIS is a modification of the author's TEMPLE OF TIME. By the method of perspective, and by that alone, can any past time be made to appear to the eye as past, and in the exact proportion in which it is past.

The Temple of Time is a vast imaginary edifice, with pillars on each side, each of which represents a century. Each corresponding two, represent the same century. This is shown to be an American Temple of Time, because the map of AMERICA (the Republic) is drawn over the perspective, cutting off all the centuries beyond the 15th,—that in which America was discovered; and also by the name of WASHINGTON, here shown as the glory of America.

The floor and the roof of the Temple are divided by transverse lines into parts, each of which corresponds with the bottoms and the tops of the mated pillars, and designates the same century. Eight unequal divisions are also made on the floor by lines running back from the front. The use of these is shown in the directions to the pupil for drawing the Temple.

This sketch may be enlarged and filled up by the pupil, by a drawing of his own. Should he make his drawing four times the lineal size (sixteen times the real) of this, he will have room to place on it names and words, which, after he has learned them as connected with the history, will be to his eye a picture of actors and events as they exist, or have existed, in Time.

---

\* This was, in 1851, at the World's Fair in London, adjudged by a jury of nations, to be a new and a true method of delineating time; and to the author, was accordingly awarded a medal.

## TEACHING THE CHRONOGRAPHERS.

(A large painted Chronographer is prepared to accompany this work, which can be hung in presence of the class, and explained by the teacher.)

---

1. THE WORD CHRONOGRAPHER is composed of two Greek words : *chronos*, time, and *grapho*, to delineate ; and literally signifies *a visible delineation of time*.

To the *First, or Tree Chronographer*, is now added the *Second, or American Temple of Time*. The first may properly be called a *logical*, the second a *perspective* Chronographer.

Each of these chronographers has its peculiar excellencies. The first is for the learner to use in studying the work ; of which it contains an exact plan, which is both *logical* and *chronographical*. It is *logical*, because it shows that this History is divided, as every great subject should be, into parts clearly defined ; and that these being properly subdivided, the division completely exhausts the subject. It is *chronographical*, because the whole subject, with its divisions and subdivisions of time, is addressed to the sight. So that whoever learns this book in connection with this chronographer, will not only be laying a permanent foundation for a knowledge of American history, but also of clear and logical habits of mind.

### 2. THE LOGICAL, OR TREE CHRONOGRAPHER

is divided into two parts, the inner of which is called the HISTORIC TREE, and the outer the CIRCLE OF TIME,—which represents *the whole time* of the American history, from the discovery of America in 1492, to the present day. The *Historic Tree* has *four large limbs*, which represent the *four parts* into which the history is divided. *The branches* of these limbs represent *epochs* of the history. *An epoch* is an important event in any

history, which, having happened on some certain day, or in some one year, is regarded but as *a point* in time. These branches, then, which represent the epochs, *meet the circle of time in certain points*, which are their *dates*.

3. Points may divide a line : so we suppose *our circular line of time to be divided, by these points or epochs, into periods*. The word *period* is here used to denote an unbroken succession of years, whether few or many. Each of the four parts of the history has one more epoch than period. The reason of this is, that the same epoch is used for the end of one period and the beginning of another. The outer circumference of the circle of time is the *line of centuries*. It represents the centuries through which American history has passed. *A century is a hundred years.*

4. All Christian countries reckon time from the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; which is called the CHRISTIAN ERA, OR GREAT CHRISTIAN EPOCH.

This continent was unknown to our European forefathers until its discovery, in 1492, eight years before the close of the 15th century. Tracing, then, on the chronographer, from 1492 to 1500, we find eight years only, belonging to the 15th century. From 1500 to 1600 is the whole of the 16th century; from 1600 to 1700, the 17th century; from 1700 to 1800, the 18th century; and from 1800 to the *present day* is more than half of the 19th century: so that the whole course of American history exceeds three centuries and a half.

Since the close of 1800, we have lived in the 19th century: so, young persons past eighteen, are said to be in their nineteenth year. Any date in a century belongs to a century *one higher than the hundreds which express the date—excepting only those dates which are expressed by exact hundreds*. Thus, 1704 belongs to the 18th century; 1825 to the 19th; while 1700 belongs to the 17th century, and 1800 to the 18th.

5. The graduated part of the circle of time is called the *scale of years*. This is first divided, by alternate light and shade, into *tens of years*. Then, by black lines through the

light tens, and white ones through the black tens, the whole scale is divided into years : so that, having any given date, you can at once refer it, on the chronographer, to its proper place. For example, suppose I ask you, where, on the circle of time, is the place of King Philip's war, which occurred in 1675 ? First look for the large figures which denote the centuries, until the eye catches **1600** : then trace to the right, to 1650, take two tens beyond, and half of the next, and this will compose 1675, the required date.

6. The first large limb of the historic tree represents PART I. of the History. Observe the points of intersection of the first and fourth branches with the graduated circle of time. The first point is at 1492, the epoch of *the Discovery of America by Columbus*; and the fourth is 1643, when *the first Confederacy or Union* took place. This is an important epoch, as it marks the time when several colonies confederated together, thus laying the foundation of our great Federal Republic. This FIRST PART, then, extends from 1492 to 1643. The subject, as seen above the scale of years, is, THE DISCOVERY AND EARLY SETTLEMENT of the different parts of the country. It occupies a century and a half, viz., eight years of the 15th century, the whole of the 16th, and nearly half of the 17th. It extends through a longer time than either of the other Parts of the History, although there are fewer events for the historian to record.

7. The SECOND PART extends from 1643, the epoch of *the Beginning of the Confederacy*, to 1763, *the Close of the French war*. Previously to this war, the English had the government over what, after the Revolution, became the United States, or Republic of AMERICA. The Second Part of the History occupies 120 years. It embraces the last half of the 17th century, and the first part of the 18th. The subject of the Second Part is, COLONIZATION—FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS : that is, the colonization of this country by the English, and the wars which our hardy and suffering forefathers had, with the Indians and the French of Canada.

8. The THIRD PART of the History contains more numerous events, although shorter in time, than either of the others,—comprising only 26 years in the last half of the 18th century. Its subject is, THE REVOLUTION—in which the Americans, having been oppressed by the British Government, fought the troops which they sent over, and, under the command of WASHINGTON, defeated them, and made the United States of AMERICA a free and independent nation. The epoch to which this part extends, is *the Adoption of the present Constitution of the United States*—1789.

9. The FOURTH PART extends from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time. It comprises the whole time of our FREE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, which now (in 1860) is 71 years. It occupies the last portion of the 18th century, and what is passed of the 19th.

THE PERSPECTIVE CHRONOGRAPHER;  
or,  
AMERICAN TEMPLE OF TIME.

This being a new feature of the work, the description of it stands by itself on a preceding page. Let the pupil answer from it the following questions:

By the method of perspective, how is past time made to appear? What is the Temple of Time? How is the American Temple modified from this? What do the pillars represent? How are the floor and the roof divided in regard to time?

Since American history does not yet occupy so much as four centuries, it may better be studied on the first Chronographer, logically as well as chronographically; but the perspective method, or that of the Temple of Time, is better for laying it up in the memory. It is also a method applicable to all history. But a larger Temple is indispensable for this purpose.

Before giving the pupil directions for drawing the Temple, we would suggest that he should be occasionally exercised, during his studies, with transferring dates from the Tree Chronographer to the Temple. The small one on the frontispiece will be sufficient for this purpose. Suppose these questions be asked: Where on the pillar of the 15th century, should be placed the epoch of the discovery of America? Where on that of the 16th, that of Gilbert's Patent?—and so on, through all the epochs of the history. Then show how the four Parts of the history would occupy the pillars of the Temple.

It would be well also to have the pupils accustomed to consider, as they read of names of statesmen, &c., where on the Temple their names should be placed. This is explained in the following

*Directions for making and filling up an enlarged drawing of the American Temple.*—Pupils accustomed to draw diagrams, can draw by imitation; but a few

lessons from a teacher who understands the science of perspective, would enable them to draw this Temple with far more ease and accuracy. We recommend its being drawn on a sheet of drawing-paper which allows of its being enlarged four times its lineal size; that is, make the base lines four times as long, the pillars four times as high, and so on, every line being put in its proper proportional place, each being thus increased in length; and the spaces between the lines must also be increased by four. The whole Temple, when completed, will then be enlarged in the proportion of the square of 1 to the square of 4—i.e., 1:16.

*Pillars.*—Divide, by dots, the back line of each pillar into ten equal parts, for tens of years. The first dot from the bottom is 10 years, the second 20, the third 30, and so on to a hundred. On the 18th pillar, near the 9th ten (1789), print across the pillar Washington. This was the time when he became President. (The name as on the frontispiece must be left off.) Next—in 1797, three years before the close of the century—put down J. Adams. Then, beginning at the bottom or beginning of the 19th century, place, at the time of accession to the presidency, the name of each president. Before the time of the presidents, place on the pillars the names of the sovereigns of England. (*For the names of the Presidents and their dates, see p. 315.*)

*Names for the Roof.*—Place the eminent men found in the history, according to their character as WARRIORs, STATESMEN, &c., each in his own time and place on the roof. As these drawings are mostly to illustrate a history which treats more of men in these characters than in the others mentioned on the roof, as THROLOGIANS, POETS, &c., a greater proportion of the room can at pleasure be taken. Also other departments, as for INVENTORs, DISCOVERERs, &c.—the small size of the frontispiece not allowing the full development of the plan.

*Map.*—Let this be carefully drawn and imitated from the 11th map of the series, with its eight divisions, showing the order in time of each.

*Floor.*—The unequal divisions, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, refer to the eight divisions of the map, and show a plan for marking on the floor (as are the *Nations* on the Temple of Time) every STATE in the Union: the first settled (Virginia), on the left hand; and so on, in the order of time in which the old thirteen were settled, and afterwards when each was admitted to the Union.\* Between two lines drawn from the front to the beginning of the 17th century, write the name VIRGINIA. Then place 7 where the lines stop. This will show that Virginia was settled in 1607. Next put (as next settled) MASSACHUSETTS, adding another line—stopping a little short, and placing 20, as this State was settled in 1620. In drawing the lines for Virginia, leave at the foot of the left-hand pillars sufficient room for setting down the principal battle-fields, as on the Temple of Time.

\* These dates may be found on Map 13.

*Questions on Teaching the Chronographers.*—**1.** Of what words is the term Chronographer composed? What is its literal meaning? What is said concerning the First and Second Chronographers? What is the peculiar excellence of the First, and why may it be called logical?—why chronological?—**2.** Describe the two parts into which the First is divided. What do the branches of the four large limbs represent? What is an epoch? What is signified by the meeting of the branches with the circle of time?—**3** How is this circle divided so as to represent the divisions of the history? Why has each of the four parts one more epoch than period? How are centuries represented?—**4.** What is the great Christian epoch? Explain the whole time of American history by centuries? In what century are you living? To what does any date in a century belong? What one exception is there to this general rule? Give examples.—**5.** Explain the scale of years. Give an example of finding on this circle any date.—**6.** Describe the first large limb of the historic tree.—**7.** Describe the *second*.—**8.** The third.—**9.** The fourth.







Smith showing his Compass

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## INTRODUCTION.

### CHAPTER I.

Definitions, &c.

1. THE subject of this work is the United States <sup>CHAP. I.</sup> of America; or, as those States are sometimes called, <sup>Subject.</sup> the Republic or Nation of America.

What constitutes a nation? First, there must be a country, with the natural divisions of land and water; second, there must be men, women, and children to inhabit that country; and third, those inhabitants must be bound together in one, by living under a common government, which extends its protection over all, and which all are bound to obey.

2. To every nation there belongs a *history*: For whenever the inhabitants of any large portion of the earth are united under one government, <sup>Any nation's history.</sup> *important public events* must there have taken place. *The record of these events* constitutes the history of that country.

3. The events of history should always be recorded, with the circumstances of *time* and *place*. To tell *when* events happened, is to give their chronology;

Its triple division.

- 
1. What is the subject of this work? What three parts compose a nation?
  2. What constitutes any nation's history?
  3. How should events be recorded? What is it to give their chronology?

CHAP. I. to tell where they happened, their geography. The history of a nation, is therefore inseparably connected with its geography and chronology. Chronology may properly be called the skeleton of history, geography the base on which it stands.

4. First, let us inquire, where is the country of which we desire to know the history? In the vast universe, is a system of planets surrounding a sun, hence called the solar system. The third planet from the sun is called the earth. On the earth's surface, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA occupies a northern portion of the smaller of two continents. In extent, it is one of the largest nations of the world.

5. In longitude, the Republic of America ranges through sixty degrees, from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific. In latitude, it reaches from the Cape of Florida, in north latitude twenty-five degrees, to British and Russian America in forty-nine. Thus stretching through the greater part of the northern temperate zone, it includes every variety of climate, from the hot unhealthy swamps of Florida, to the cold mountainous regions of northern New England, and the north-western territories.

6. The soil and productions of our country are as various as its climate. Compared with other countries, it contains a large proportion of arable land; and what is of the utmost consequence to the accommodation of man, it is well watered. On the whole, it may be pronounced, one of the most fertile, healthy, and desirable regions of the earth.

7. In observing the United States, there is much to convince us, that an Almighty, Overruling Providence, designed from the first, to place here a great, united people. Although this country, being one

3. Their geography? Are chronology and geography connected with history?—4. In regard to the universe where, as astronomy teaches, are the United States? In regard to the earth's surface, or as respects geography, where is this country? What can you say of its extent?—5. What of its longitude? Of its latitude? Climate?—6. Soil and productions? Its natural advantages generally?—7. Does this region seem designed for one great nation, or for several small ones?

Where  
ur coun-  
try is.

Its lati-  
tude and  
longitude.

Its cli-  
mate.

Soil.

Natural  
advan-  
tages.

A good re-  
gion for  
one  
nation.

nation, is by means of its mighty rivers, well enabled CHAP. L. to carry its inland productions to the ocean, and thence to foreign markets; yet, if it were divided, like southern Europe, into different nations, this would not be the case.

8. For this country is not, like southern Europe, indented with deep bays, gulfs, seas, and channels; whereby many small nations, can each be accommodated with a portion of the sea-board. If our long rivers were owned in part by one government, and in part by another, the commerce of the inland nations, would be perpetually hampered, by those who owned the sea-board, and the mouths of the rivers. For they would be likely to insist on being paid for the use of their ports; and this would naturally breed quarrels and bloodshed. This is one reason among many, to show that the American people should continue to be ONE NATION; and, in the words of Washington, "frown indignantly on the first attempt to sever the Union."

Necessary evils of division.

Washington's solemn injunction.

The American government made for all.

Should be understood by all.

9. The government of this vast nation, which contains nearly thirty millions of inhabitants, is a FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC. It is *federative*, because in it there are several separate, independent states, confederated under one head, or general government. It is a *republic*, because the rulers are chosen by the people. The manner in which they are to be chosen, and in which they are bound to administer the government, is set forth in the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. This therefore, should be early learned, and thoroughly understood by every American.

10. The government of the United States is acknowledged by the wise and good of other nations, to be the most free, impartial, and righteous govern-

It is equitable and should be sustained.

7. Why is it in regard to commerce better for one than for several? What part of the world admits of several small nations, and why?—8. Mention one among many evils, which would result from dividing this nation into several smaller ones? What is the language of Washington on this subject?—9. How many inhabitants has the United States? What is its form of government? Why federative? Why a republic? Where can we learn the form of government and our duties as citizens?

CHAP. II. ment of the world; but all agree, that for such a government to be sustained many years, the principles of truth and righteousness, taught in the Holy Scriptures must be practised. *The rulers must govern in the fear of God, and the people conscientiously obey the laws.*

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## CHAPTER II.

### The Aborigines.

<sup>The red men.</sup> 1. BEFORE the territory of which our history treats, was inhabited by the ancestors of its present inhabitants, it was occupied by another and a different race. The red men were here, when the European settlers came; and either as friends or as enemies, for a time they dwelt contiguous to each other, and their history is blended.

<sup>The first occupants.</sup> 2. The aborigines, or natives of the country, were by the Europeans, called Indians. As found by the earliest settlers, they may be considered under three general divisions. First, the DELAWARES or ALGONQUINS; second, the IROQUOIS, and third, the MOBILIANS.

<sup>Three grand divisions.</sup> 3. The Delawares, or Algonquins, were formerly called the *Lenni Lenape*, and the Iroquois the *Mengue*. They have a tradition that, in ancient times, each came, though in somewhat different directions, from far distant western regions. Happening to meet as they approached the Mississippi, they united, and made war upon the Allegewi, a more civilized people, who inhabited the great valley of the Mississippi, and dwelt in cities. The *Allegewi* were defeated and fled down the river. Perhaps the <sup>Traditions of the Delawares and Iroquois.</sup> Mobil-

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10. What is the character of this government? What is necessary to its being permanently sustained?

CHAPTER II.—2. What term is used to distinguish the race found in this country by our ancestors? What three general divisions may be made?—3. Give an account of the tradition of the two former, respecting the direction from which they anciently came. Where did they unite? What more civilized nation did they find? What happened to this nation?

ian tribes were their descendants. Perhaps portions CHAP. II. of them went still further south, and were the builders of those cities, the ruins of which have lately been found in Central America.

4. The Lenape and Mengwe, says the tradition, soon divided. The former crossed the Alleghany mountains—explored, and took possession of the sea coast, fixing their chief place of council, or seat of government, on the Delaware river. This river received from a European nobleman the name, which it communicated to the Indian confederacy. As this confederacy increased in numbers, various tribes went off from the parent stock. But they still looked up to the Delawares, and gave them, long after, the reverential title of "grandfather."

Delaware  
river the  
principal  
seat of  
the Dela-  
wares.

5. Of these branches of the Delaware or Algonquin race, the first who figure in the early history of our nation, were the Powhatans, a confederacy of thirty tribes; so called from their great sachem, Powhatan. His principal residence was on James river, near the site of Richmond. His authority extended throughout the lowlands, and to the falls of the rivers.

Powhat-  
ans-thirty  
tribes.

6. Farther west, and extending to the mountains, were two confederacies, with whom the Powhatans were at war: the *Manahoacks*, consisting of eight tribes on the north, and the *Monacans* of five, stretching southerly into Carolina. Afterwards the latter changed their name, to that of *Tuscaroras*, removed northerly, and joined the Iroquois. The *Yamasees* were in South Carolina.

Manaho-  
acks—  
eight  
tribes.

Mona-  
cans—five  
tribes.

7. Of the *Algonquins of New England* the first known were the *Pokanokets* or *Wampanoags*,

3. What conjectures may be formed respecting their descendants?
4. According to the tradition what course did the *Lenape* take? Where fix their place of council? When they became numerous what became of the various tribes of their descendants? What were their sentiments and language towards the Delawares?
5. Which of them are first brought into notice? What the number of tribes? Their principal seat? How far did their limits extend?
6. Give an account of the *Manahoacks*. Of the *Monacans*. Tell from Map I, which is the most northerly, the *Manahoacks* or *Monacans*. Where were the *Catawbas*? The *Yamasees*?

**CHAP. II.** which produced the two most remarkable savage chiefs of New England, the good MASSASOIT, and his The first N. E. tribe known to the English. valiant son, KING PHILIP. Their residence was at *Mountump* or Mount Hope, near Bristol, in Rhode Island. 8. The government of the sachem of the *Pokanokets* extended over the southern part of Massachusetts, and the eastern of Rhode Island. A number of tribes of different names were his subjects; among others the *Nausets* of Cape Cod. In 1614,

**1614.** CAPT. HUNT, an English ship-master, who accompanied CAPT. JOHN SMITH in exploring the coast, wickedly seized and carried off twenty-seven of these innocent natives, and sold them in Europe as slaves. One of them, named Tisquantum, found his way to England, where he learned the English language, was kindly treated, and sent back to his country. He was afterwards of great service to the first English settlers, as interpreter.

**Indians of the Merrimack.** 9. The PAWUCKETTS whose principal seat was upon the Merrimack, near its mouth, extended south, until they met the territories of the Massachusetts. The MASSACHUSETTS were scattered about the bay, which bears their name. Their territories reached those of the Pawuckets on the north, and the Pokanokets on the south. The authority of their chief sachem was acknowledged by several minor tribes, some of whom resided as far west as Deerfield. The principal person of this confederacy, as found by the English, was the squaw sachem, or "Massachusetts Queen." Her residence was beautifully located on a hill at Milton, eight miles south of Boston.

**Of Mass-achusetts Bay** 10. The NARRAGANSETTS held their chief seat and the residence of their grand sachem on the island of Canonient, in the bay which still bears their name. Westerly they extended to within four or five miles

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7. Learn from the Map what are the principal tribes of New England, and more particularly from the book, the location of the Pokanokets. What noted chiefs were there of this tribe? 8. What wicked act did an English captain do? To what Indians? Did any one taken away return? —9. What can you say of the Pawuckets? Of the Massachusetts? Their principal person? Her residence?

of the Pancatneck river, where their territories met those of the Pequods. On the east they joined the Pokanokets. Their grand chief, CANONICUS, was, when the English arrived, an aged man; and he had associated with him in his government, his nephew, MIANTONOMON. The commodious and pleasant location of the Narragansetts, appears, in their ease, to have abated the natural ferocity of the savage character.

11. The more barbarous PEQUODS occupied the eastern portion of Connecticut, their lands meeting those of the Narragansetts. The residence of their great sachem, SASSACUS, was on the heights of Groton, near the river then called the Pequod, since, the Thames. The Mohegans, under UNCAS, whose seat was where Norwich now stands, were subject to the haughty chief of the Pequods; but they bore his yoke with impatience, and when he made war upon the whites, Uncas took part against him. The Indians of northern New England had the general appellation of *Tiranteens* or *Abenakis*.

12. The New England tribes had, a short time previous to the settlement of the English, suffered a plague of unexampled mortality. It was probably the yellow fever; for we are told that its victims, both before and after death, "were of the color of a yellow garment." Not less than nine-tenths of the inhabitants seem, in some parts of the country, to have been destroyed. Thus Divine Providence prepared the way for another and more civilized race.

13. The IROQUOIS, Mengwe or Mingoes, were found by the earliest settlers in Canada, inhabiting the shores of the St. Lawrence. At first they appear to have been less warlike than the *Hurons* or *Wyandots*, by whom they were attacked. The Iroquois

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10. Give an account of the location of the Narragansetts. Their grand chief. His associate. The effects of their position on their character.—11. Describe the position of the Pequods. Their sachem's name and place of residence. That of the Mohegan sachem.—12. What remarkable visitation of Providence occurred among the natives a short time before the English came? How great a proportion were destroyed? 13. How were the Iroquois found by the discoverers of Canada?

CHAP. II.Indians  
of Nar-  
raganset  
BayOf east-  
ern Con-  
necticutPlague  
among  
the abo-  
rigines.

CHAP. II. were driven by them, from the banks of the St. Lawrence; and dividing into five tribes, the *Sene-*  
*cas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas, and Mohawks,* they spread themselves by degrees, east of Lake Erie, and south of Ontario, along the romantic waters of northern New York, to which they have left their bold and harmonious names. The place of their grand general council, or congress of chiefs, was at Onondaga.

The  
Five  
Nations  
in west-  
ern New  
York.

Become  
very  
powerful.

Powerful  
southern  
confed-  
eracies.

14. Here they made a stand, and became the most fearless, subtle, and powerful of savages. They conquered the Hurons, fought the Delawares, and put in fear all the surrounding tribes. Finally, in the contests between France and England, they were courted by both parties as allies, and dreaded by both as foes. Of the FIVE NATIONS,\* the Mohawks were the most warlike. Their chief seat was at Johnstown, on the beautiful river, which still bears their name.

15. Of the Mobilians, the most extensive and powerful confederacies were the CREEKS, situated mostly in Georgia; the CHEROKEES in the mountainous region north and west; and the CHOCTAWS and CHICKASAWS, nearer to the Mississippi.

16. The NATCHEZ have excited much interest on account of the difference of their language from that of the surrounding tribes. Natchez, on the Mississippi, marks their location. The SHAWANESE, the native tribe of TECUMSEH, once resided on the banks of the Suwaney river in Florida. From thence they migrated northward, first to Pennsylvania, and afterwards to Ohio.

\* When they were joined by the Tuscaroras, they became the SIX NATIONS.

- 
13. To what place did they change their location? What were the names of each of the five nations? Where was their general council held? — 14. What character did they now assume? What nations contend with them? By what nations was their alliance courted? Which tribe was the most warlike? Where was its principal seat? 15. Learn from the Map the location of the Mobilian tribes. Which were the most extensive and powerful? Which are the most northerly? Which are partly in Georgia? — 16. Which near the Mississippi? Where are the Shawanees? Which tribe has a language by itself?

# PART I.

FROM 1492 TO 1643.



Return of Columbus.

## PERIOD I.

FROM  
THE DISCOVERY OF { 1492, } AMERICA BY COLUMBUS,  
TO  
THE FIRST PATENT GRANTED { 1578. } LANDS IN AMERICA—GIVEN BY Q.  
BY AN ENGLISH SOVEREIGN TO } ELIZABETH TO SIR H. GILBERT.

## CHAPTER I.

### First Discovery—Columbus, &c.

1. THOUSANDS of years had elapsed since the creation of the world, and as yet the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere were ignorant, that, on the face of the planet which they inhabited, was another continent of nearly equal extent. Nor did they become acquainted with this fact by any fortunate accident; but they owed its proof, to the penetration and persevering efforts of a man, as extraordinary, as the discovery which he made.

PT I.  
P.D. L.  
CH. 1.  
Former  
ages ig-  
norant of  
geogra-  
phy

1. What did the people of the eastern hemisphere know about this continent three hundred and fifty years ago? Did they learn its existence by accident?

**P.T. I.** 2. This was CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a native of Genoa, born in 1447. He possessed all those energetic impulses of the soul which lead to high achievement; and, with these he combined judgment the most grave and solid, prudence and patience the most steady and unoffending, piety the most devout, and, what insured his success, the most untiring perseverance ever manifested by man.

**1447.** Birth and rare talents of Columbus. 3. Columbus had married the daughter of one of the Portuguese discoverers, then deceased; whose widow, finding how eagerly her son-in-law sought such sources of information, gave to him all the maps and charts which had belonged to her husband. Marco Polo, a Venetian, had travelled to the east, and returned with wonderful accounts of the riches of Cathay and the island of Cipango, called, generally, the East Indies, and now known to be China and Japan.

Circumstances favorable to his genius. 4. The idea that the earth was round, was ridiculed by most persons at that time; but it was fully believed by Columbus, on the evidence of its figure, exhibited in eclipses of the moon. Hence, he believed, that those rich countries described by Marco Polo might be found by sailing west; and he formed the design to lead the way, through unknown oceans.

Offers his services to reigning sovereigns. 5. Columbus believed that great advantages would accrue to the nation who should patronize his undertaking; and, with filial respect, he first offered his services to his native state, but had the mortification to find them rejected. He then applied to John II. of Portugal; to Henry VII. of England; and to Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain.

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2. Who was the discoverer? What was his character? — 3. What woman gave him sources of information? What traveller had excited his mind about distant countries? What countries? — 4. In what opinion was Columbus in advance of his contemporaries? Why did he believe in the true figure of the earth? How did he suppose he could reach those rich countries called the East Indies? 5. To whom did Columbus first offer his services? With what success? Whose patronage did he next solicit? What sovereign of England? What sovereign in Spain?

But these monarchs could not comprehend his schemes, and would not encourage them.

6. At the court of Spain, he had spent two years in a succession of mortifying repulses; and at length, quite discouraged, he was preparing to go to England, when he was recalled by a mandate from Isabella. This woman alone of all the sovereigns of Europe, had the reach of mind to comprehend the character of Columbus, and the truth and grandeur of his views. Not knowing how to raise the sum of money requisite for defraying the expenses of the voyage, she determined to sacrifice her jewels; but this was prevented by the extraordinary exertions of her ministers.

7. Columbus made his first voyage, the most interesting of any in the annals of navigation, in 1492. He discovered the first found land of the New World, on the eleventh of October. It was an Island called by the natives Guanahani, but to which he piously gave the name of *San Salvador*, the Holy Saviour.

8. In his third voyage he discovered the continent on the coast of South America, fourteen months after the Cabots had reached its shores in the north-east. By the ingratitude of Ferdinand, he was, like a condemned criminal, sent home in chains. **AMERICUS VESPUCIUS**, a native of Florence, having made a voyage to the New World, received from the public an honor which belonged to Columbus, that of giving a name to the continent. In 1502, the great discoverer made his fourth and last voyage,—when, having returned to Spain, his patroness, Isabella, being dead, his just claims disregarded, and himself neglected, he sunk beneath his sufferings, and died, in the 59th year of his age. When the good meet with calamities, they are often sent home in chains.

**6.** Who was the only one to understand his views or favor them? What sacrifice was she prepared to make?—**7.** When did Columbus make his first voyage? What land did he first discover? When? What name give?—**8.** What did he discover in his third voyage? Did any person discover the continent before him? How was he treated? After whom was the continent named? In what year did he make his last voyage? What occurred soon after?

PT. I. ties in this world, it is pleasant to reflect, that there  
PD. I. is a future state, where they will be happy.

CH. II. 9. Many attempts were now made to show that the country had been previously discovered. The Welch brought forward the story of Madoc, son of Owen Gwyneth, who, in the twelfth century, had sailed west, discovered a country, and afterwards conducted a colony thither, which was heard of no more. If this story be true, there yet exists no proof, that the region found was America.

Nor-  
weigan  
claimus. 10. *The Norwegians discovered Iceland and Greenland*, during the ninth century, and there established colonies. BIORN, or Biron, an Icelander, in a voyage to Greenland, during the eleventh century, was driven south-west in a storm, and found a region which, from its great number of vines, he called *Vine-land*, whose locality is supposed to have been on the American coast. But at the time of Columbus, no such accounts had reached Southern Europe. It is since then, that they have been dug from the grave of antiquity; and it remains true that, darkness shrouded the western continent, until Columbus lifted the veil.

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## CHAPTER II.

English Discoveries—French.

America  
is con-  
nected  
with four  
nations  
of Eu-  
rope. 1. The principal European nations who first discovered and colonized our country, are

- I. The English,
- II. The French,
- III. The Spanish,
- IV. The Dutch.

**1496.** 1. JOHN CABOT, a native of Venice, had, with his family, settled in England. He and his more re-

9. From what story did the Welch claim to be the discoverers of the western continent?—10. From what the Norwegians? The Icelanders?

CHAPTER II.—1. What European nations discovered and settled our continent?—2. Who was John Cabot?

nowned son, SEBASTIAN CABOT, were men of great P.T. I.  
learning, enterprise, and ability. By a commission P.D. I.  
of Henry VII., dated March 5th, 1496, (the oldest C.H. II.  
American state paper of England) they had authority John and  
to discover and colonize any heathen countries Sebastian Cabot.  
not before known to Christians.

3. They sailed from England in May, 1497, and in 1497  
*discovered the Island of Newfoundland*, which Discover the  
they called *Prima Vista*. Steering northward, they  
*made the first discovery of the continent, on the coast*  
*of Labrador*, in latitude about  $55^{\circ}$ . On their return  
they pursued a southerly direction for an uncertain  
distance.

4. Sebastian Cabot sailed a second time;—reached 1498.  
Labrador in latitude  $58^{\circ}$ , thence turning southerly, Sebas-  
he became the discoverer of the coast of the United tian Ca-  
States; along which he proceeded, as far as to the bot dis-  
southern latitude of Maryland. covers our coast.

5. The French king, Francis I., in 1524, sent out 1524.  
JOHN VERRAZANI, a native of Florenee, who reached The French  
the continent in the latitude of *Wilmington*, North also em-  
Carolina. His crew looked with wonder upon the wild ploy an  
costume of the natives, made of the skins of animals, Italian dis-  
and set off by necklaces of coral and garlands of feathers. cover-  
As they sailed northward along the coast, they  
thought the country very inviting, it being covered  
with green trees, among which were many fragrant flowers.

6. At a fine harbor, supposed to be that of *Newport* Verraza-  
in Rhode Island, Verrazani remained fifteen days, and nt in New  
there found “the goodliest people he had seen.” From England.  
thence he followed the north-eastern shore of New  
England, finding the inhabitants jealous and hostile.  
From Nova Scotia, he returned to France, and wrote  
a narrative of his voyage, which is still existing.

- 
2. Who Sebastian? Who gave them a commission, and at what time?—3. What important discovery did they make? At what place?—4. Who discovered the coast of the United States? and how far?—5. What Italian did the king of France send out? Where did he reach our shore? What account did he give of the natives?—6. What Indians do you suppose he encountered at Newport?

P.T. I. 7. JAMES CARTIER was the discoverer to whom the  
 P.D. I. French trace the extensive empire which they possess-  
 CH. II. ed in North America. Cartier, after a prosperous voy-  
**1534.** age of twenty days, made Cape Bonavista, the most  
 James easterly point of Newfoundland. Sailing around the  
 Cartier makes north-eastern extremity of the island, he encountered  
 great dis- severe weather and icy seas. Then stretching to the  
 coveries. south-west, he discovered, on *St. Lawrence's* day, the  
 noble *gulf* which bears the name of that saint.

**1535.** 8. In 1535, he sailed on a second voyage, entered the gulf of St. Lawrence, proceeded up the river, to which he gave the same name, and anchored at an isl-  
 and, which, abounding in grapes, he named Bacchus Isle, now the Isle of Orleans. He continued his voyage to the Island of Hochelaga to which he gave the name of *Mont Real*. After a severe winter he returned in the spring with dreary accounts of the country. He, however, named it *New France*, and it was also called *Canada*, but at what time, or whether from any significance in the word, is not known.

**1540.** 9. France now possessed a country in the New World, through which flowed a river, more majestic than any in Europe. FRANCIS DE LA ROQUE, *lord of ROBERVAL*, in Picardy, obtained from the king full authority to rule, as viceroy, the vast territory around the bay and river of St. Lawrence. Cartier was necessary to him and received the title of chief pilot and captain-general of the enterprise. The prisons were thrown open, and with their inmates, Cartier sailed.

**1541.** 10. He built a fort near the site of *Quebec*, and there spent a winter, in which he had occasion to hang one of his disorderly company, and put several in irons. In the spring he took them back to France, just as **1542.** Roberval arrived with supplies and fresh emigrants.

7. Who was the greatest discoverer employed by the French ? During Cartier's first voyage, what great discoveries did he make ?  
 8. Give an account of his second voyage ? What can you say of the name of the country ?—9. Under whose authority did he make this third voyage ? What kind of people were brought over as colonists ?—10. Did any good result take place ? What can you say of Roberval ?

By him, however, nothing permanent was effected; P.T. L.  
and after a year, he abandoned his viceroyalty. P.D. I.  
Cu. II.

11. COLIGNI, the distinguished high admiral of France was the friend of the Huguenots, a name given to the French Protestants. These were objects of such hatred and fear to the monarchs, that they were plotting their destruction, and when a project was formed by the admiral to plant with them a colony in America, it found ready favor. He therefore sent out, under the command of JOHN RIBAULT, distinguished as a brave and pious Protestant, two ships loaded with conscientious Huguenots, many of whom were of the best families in France.

12. They approached land in the delightful clime of *St. Augustine*; and, on the first of May, discovered the *St. John*, which they called the river of May. Sailing along the coast north-easterly, they chose as their home Port Royal. There they built a fort, and called it *Carolina*, a name which is preserved in that of two of our States. Ribault left there a colony, and returned to France.

13. The commander of the fort provoked a mutiny, and was slain. The colonists longed for home. They put to sea without suitable provisions, and being found in a famishing state by a British vessel, they were carried to England.

14. The persevering Coligni soon after sent out another colony under the worthy LAUDONNIERE. Upon the banks of the river of May, with psalms of thanksgiving, they made their dwelling-place, and erected another fort, called also Carolina. The next year Ribault arrived with vessels containing emigrants and supplies; and taking the command, the colony seemed happily planted.

11. Who was Coligni? Whose friend was he? What project did he contrive? Whom did he send as leader of the colony?

12. What country did they first reach? Where did they build a fort, and what name give it?—13. What happened after Ribault had departed?—14. By whom did Coligni send out another colony? Where did they build a fort, and what name give it? Who came and for what purpose?

**1562.**  
Admiral  
Coligni  
sends out  
Ribault

**1564.**  
He builds  
Ft. Caro-  
lina in S.  
Carolina.

Colonists  
abandon  
it.

**1566.**  
Ft. Caro-  
lina in  
Florida  
built.

### CHAPTER III.

Spanish Discoveries, Adventures, and Cruelties—St. Augustine.

**P.T. I.** 1. JOHN PONCE DE LEON, a Spanish soldier, who had once voyaged with Columbus, had received an impression, common in those times, that there existed in the New World a fountain, whose waters had power to arrest disease, and give immortal youth; and he set forth to seek it. On Easter Sunday, called by the Spaniards Pascua Florida, and a little north of the latitude of St. Augustine, he discovered what he deemed, from the blossoms of the forest trees, a land of flowers. The fountain of life was not there; but Ponce took possession of the country in the name of the Spanish king, and called it *Florida*.

**1512.** 2. The part of South Carolina, in the vicinity of the Combahee river, was soon after visited by a Spaniard, named VASQUEZ DE AYLLON. The country was named *Chicora*, and the river, the Jordan. De Ayllon invited the natives to visit his ships, and when they stood in crowds upon his deck, he hoisted sail and carried them off. Thus, torn from their families, they were, as slaves, condemned to ceaseless toil. De Ayllon afterwards attempted to conquer the country; but the hostility of the natives could not be overcome, and numbers of Spaniards perished in the fruitless attempt.

**1520.** **Wickedness of Vasquez de Ayllon.** 3. By another unsuccessful effort, under the adventurer NARVAEZ, to conquer Florida and the adjoining country, an army of three hundred Spaniards wasted away, till but four or five returned.

**1528.** **Unsuccessful attempt of Narvaez.** 4. They however insisted that Florida was the richest country in the world; and FERDINAND DE SOTO,

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CHAPTER III.—1. Who was John Ponce de Leon? What induced him to come to the New World? What country did he discover? Observe the dates, and tell which discovered Florida first, the French just mentioned, or this Spaniard. Tell the dates in each case.—2. Give an account of the expedition of Vasquez de Ayllon. What do you think of his conduct?—3. What can you say of Narvaez?

already famous as the companion of Pizarro, the cruel conqueror of Peru, obtained a commission from Charles V. to conquer the country. He sailed, with a considerable force, to Cuba, of which he had been made governor; and there adding to his army, he landed in 1539, at Espíritu Santo, in Florida, with six hundred soldiers; an army greater, and better supplied, than that with which Cortez conquered Mexico.

5. He expected to find mines and utensils of gold; and being from time to time deluded by the natives, he pursued these illusions, which ever fled as he approached. He went north, crossed the Alleghany mountains, then marched southerly to Mobile, where he fought a bloody battle with the people of a walled city. At Pensacola he met ships from Cuba, with supplies for his exhausted army; but too proud to be wise, he continued to pursue a shadow, rather than retrace a false step.

6. The hope of the precious metals still lured him on, and he now bent his course to the north-west, and in latitude  $34^{\circ}$  he discovered the Mississippi. He continued west until he reached the Wachita, when, becoming dispirited, he turned his course, and descended that stream to its junction with the Red river. Thence he went down its current; and where the Red mingles its waters with the Mississippi, he died. His body was inclosed in a hollow oak, and committed to the broad stream. The officer who succeeded him in command, conducted the poor remains of his army down the Mississippi.

7. When the news reached Spain, that Florida had been colonized by French Huguenots, the cruel monarch, Philip II., gave to PEDRO MELENDEZ DE AVILES a commission, to take possession of that country, and to destroy the heretics. Five hundred persons ac-

P.T. I.

P.D. I.

cu. III.

Ferdinand de Soto.

1539.

Lands in Florida.

His object to find gold.

April 25, 1541.  
He discovers the Mississippi.May 21, 1542.  
He dies.Melen-  
dez sent  
from  
Spain.

4. What expedition did Ferdinand de Soto undertake? Give an account of his preparations—his numbers—his place of landing in America.—5. His objects. His route and return to the coast.—6. His second route and great discovery. Where did he die? How was his body disposed of? What became of his army?

7. What king sent to destroy the French colony?

P.T. I. accompanied Melendez, who were men with families,—  
 P.D. I. soldiers, mechanics, and priests. Coming upon the  
 ch. III. coast south of the French settlement, he discovered  
 Sept. 8. the harbor of St. Augustine on the day of that saint,  
**1565.** and here he laid the foundation of the city of *St. Augustine*, the oldest by nearly thirty years, of any now within the limits of our republic.  
 He founds St. Augustine

Sept. 21, He destroys Fort Carolina and 900 Huguenots. 8. The French had received from Melendez the terrible notice, that he had come to destroy every person who was not a Catholic. Ribault, supposing that the Spaniards would attack by sea, embarked to meet them. A tremendous storm shipwrecked his whole fleet. The Spaniards, meantime, crossed the forest and attacked by land. Unprepared and surprised, the defenceless fort soon surrendered, when all, without distinction of age or sex, were murdered. The shipwrecked mariners were afterwards found, feeble and exhausted, upon the shore. Melendez invited them to come to him, and trust to his compassion. They came, and he slew them.

Aug. 22. **1568.** Gouges kills 200 Spaniards. 9. When the news of this massacre of nine hundred French subjects reached the French king, Charles IX., he took no notice of it; for so bigoted was he, that he wished the entire destruction of the Huguenots. Yet so deep was the feeling among the people of France, that three years afterwards, individuals headed by the gallant CHEVALIER GOUGES, made a descent on the settlement of Florida, and put to death two hundred Spaniards. The Spanish colony was thus checked, but it was not destroyed; and it proved to be the first permanent settlement, made by Europeans upon the shores o' our republic.

First colony within the U. S.

- 
7. Whom did he send? What description of persons, and how many accompanied him? What is there remarkable about the city which he founded?—8. What notice did he give the French? Where was Ribault when Melendez attacked the French fort? How did he treat the people in the fort? How the shipwrecked? 9. Who took vengeance on the Spaniards? In what manner? Was the Spanish colony destroyed? What has it proved to be?

10. Large territories have lately been added to the United States from Mexico, which were originally colonized by Spain. In NEW MEXICO the first settlement was made at *Santa Fé*, in 1594, by a Spanish colony from Mexico, sent out by the viceroy of the king of Spain, the COUNT DE MONTEREY, under "the valiant" DON JUAN DE OÑATE of Zacatecas.

**1594.**  
First settled part of New Mexico.

At *St. Diego*, the first settlement of AMERICAN CALIFORNIA was made, in 1603, by the Spaniards, on account of its harbor. In 1769 it became the first established station of the Jesuit missions.

**1603.**  
First settle-  
ment of American California.

At *San Antonio de Bexar*, the first effectual settlement in TEXAS was made by Spaniards in 1692.

**1692.**  
First settle-  
ment in Texas.

QUESTIONS.—10. Give an account of the first settlement of Santa Fé and its vicinity. Of the first discovered and first settled place of American California. What is the name of the first settled place in Texas? The date of the settlement? Point out on the chronographer the four dates of early settlements here mentioned.

#### EXERCISES ON THE TREE CHRONOGRAPHER.

(Referring to events of Period I., Part I.)

Point out on the chronographer the epoch which marks the beginning of this period.

The Cabots discovered the continent in 1497. Verrazani sailed along the coast in 1524. Cartier made his two voyages in 1534-35. Point out these years. The time of Cartier's founding Quebec was 1541. Show the places of these dates. Also of the times of the founding of Santa Fé, St. Diego, and San Antonio de Bexar.

Ribault built Fort Carolina, in South Carolina, in 1564. Laudonnière built Fort Carolina, in Florida, in 1566. St. Augustine was founded in 1565. Where are these dates on the chronographer? At what epoch does this period terminate? Point to its place.

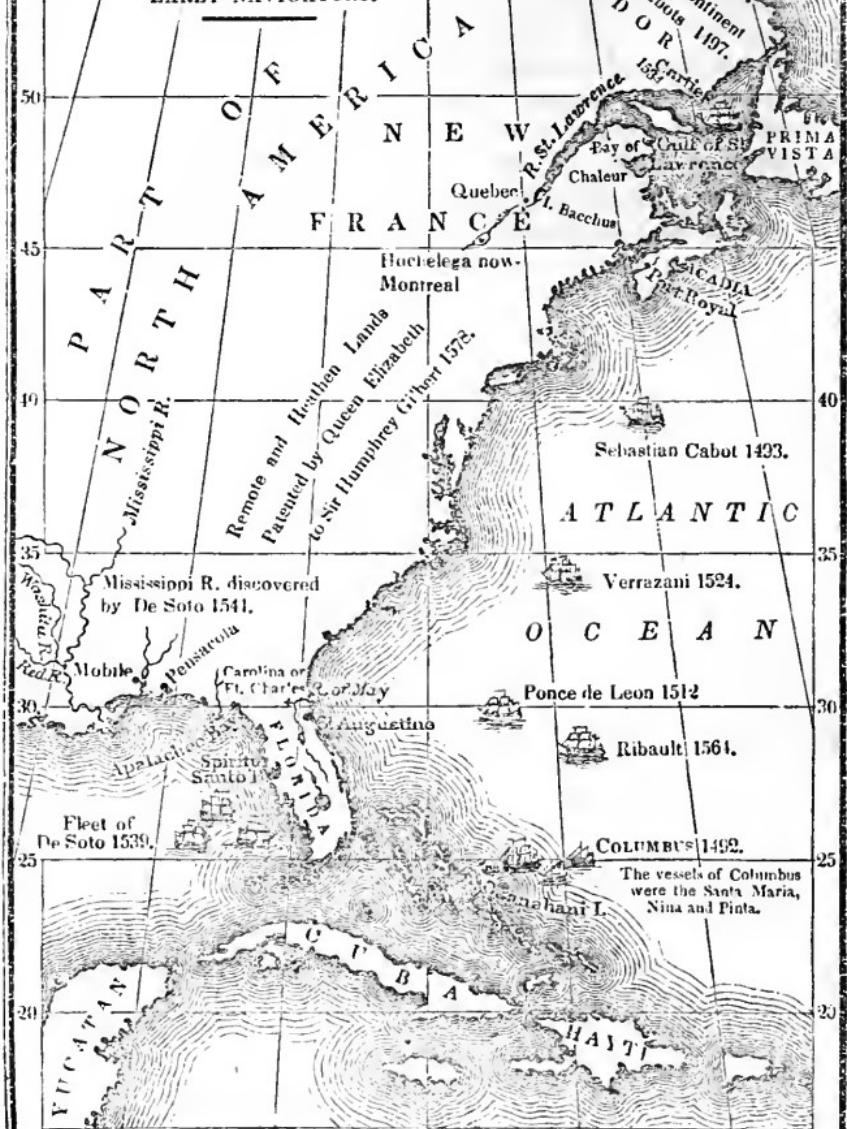
The teacher can select other dates, and require the pupils to locate them on the chronographer; but is advised not to oblige them to burden their minds by committing ordinary dates to memory,—but only a select few.

102 97 92 87 82 77 72 67 62 57 52

Longitude West from Greenwich.

## MAP N<sup>o</sup> 2. 1578.

Exhibiting the Discoveries  
of the  
EARLY NAVIGATORS.



Long. 10° West from Washington. 0

5 Long. 10° East.



Elizabeth's Patent to Sir H. Gilbert.

## PERIOD II.

FROM  
PATENT GRANTED BY QUEEN ELI- } 1578 { ZABETH TO SIR H. GILBERT  
TO  
LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS } 1620. { AT NEW PLYMOUTH.

### CHAPTER I.

Unsuccessful attempts of Gilbert, Raleigh, and others.

1. QUEEN ELIZABETH, the reigning sovereign of England, gave to SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT, in 1578, by an open or patent letter, "all such remote, heathen, and barbarous lands," as he should discover in North America, and of which he should take possession; these lands not having been occupied before, by any other Christian power. She vested in him and his heirs the right of property, and guaranteed that all, who should settle there, should enjoy the privileges of free citizens and natives of England. The patentee

P.T. I.  
P.D. II.  
CH. L.

1578.  
Gilbert's  
patent.

CHAPTER I.—1. From whom did Sir Humphrey Gilbert receive his patent? What lands did it give him? What rights vest in him and his heirs? What guarantee to those who should settle the country?

PT. I. was to acknowledge the authority of the sovereign of  
P.D. II. England, and pay one-fifth of all the gold and silver  
CH. I. obtained.

**1579** 2. In Gilbert's first attempt to plant a colony, he put to sea, but was obliged to return. In his second, **1583** to he reached Newfoundland, where he took possession <sup>to</sup> of the country for his sovereign, by raising a pillar inscribed with the British arms. From thence, he <sup>Gilbert's two</sup> <sup>royages.</sup> sailed south-westerly, till he reached the latitude of the mouth of the Kennebec. Here the largest of his three vessels was wrecked, and all her crew perished.

**1583.** His disasters and death. **Sept. 22.** 3. Gilbert now finding it impossible to proceed, set his face towards England, keeping in the smallest of his remaining vessels, the Squirrel, a barge of only ten tons; for his generous heart refused to put any to a peril, he was himself unwilling to share. The passage was stormy, but his pious mind found comfort in the reflection which, as he sat reading in the stern of his barge, he uttered to his companions in the larger vessel; "we are as near heaven at sea, as on land." In the night, the lights of his little bark suddenly vanished, and he was heard of no more.

**Sir W. Raleigh sends Amidas and Barlow.** 4. SIR WALTER RALEIGH, the brother-in-law of Gilbert, obtained from Queen Elizabeth, a transfer of his patent. Raleigh had learned, from the unsuccessful emigrants of France, the mildness and fertility of the south; and thither he dispatched two vessels, under PHILIP AMIDAS and ARTHUR BARLOW. They approached the shore at Pamlico Sound, and on landing in Ocracock or Roanoke Island, they found grapes abundant, and so near the coast, that the sea often washed over them.

5. The natives were as kindly as their climate and soil. The king's son, Granganiino, came with fifty of

- 
1. What was enjoined upon the person who received the patent?—2. In Gilbert's first attempt what happened? In his second how far did he proceed? In what manner take possession? What disaster did he meet, and at what place?—3. What trait of generosity did he exhibit? What were the last words he was heard to utter?—4. Who obtained a similar patent? Whom did Sir W. Raleigh send out? To what place did they go? What account did they give of Roanoke Island?—5. What of the natives?

his people, and received them with distinguished courtesy. He invited them to his dwelling at twenty miles' distance on the coast; but when they went, it chanced he was not at home. His wife came out to meet them. She ordered some of her people to draw their boat ashore to preserve it, and others to bring the Englishmen on their backs through the surf. She then conducted her guests to her home, and had a fire kindled, that they might dry their clothes, which were wet with rain. In another room, she spread a plentiful repast of fish, venison, esculent roots, melons, and fruits. As they were eating, several Indians, armed with bows and arrows, entered. She chid them, and sent them away, lest her visitors should suffer from alarm.

PT. I.  
PD. II.  
CH. L.

Beautiful example of native hospitality.

6. When the navigators returned to England, and made this report to Elizabeth, she was induced to call the country *Virginia*, as a memorial that the happy discovery had been made under a Virgin queen. This name soon became general throughout the coast.

Queen Elizabeth names Virginia.

7. Raleigh now found many adventurers ready to embark in his project; and in 1585, he fitted out a squadron of seven ships, under the command of SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE, who followed the course of Amidas and Barlow, and touched at the same islands. In one of these he cruelly burnt a village, because he suspected an Indian of having stolen a silver cup. He then left a colony under CAPTAIN LANE, at the island of Roanoke. The colonists, reduced to great distress for want of provisions, were, the next year, carried to England by SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, who was returning from a successful expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies.

1585.  
Seven ships under Grenville.

Colony at Roanoke under Lane.

8. Soon after their departure, they were sought by a ship, which had been sent by Raleigh with

5. How did an Indian lady behave?—6. Who gave a name to the country? What name?—7. Whom did Raleigh next send? When? What was done by Sir R. Grenville? What can you say of the colony which he left?

**P.T. I.** supplies; and afterwards by Sir Richard Grenville.  
**P.D. II.** He not finding them, most unwiseley left fifteen of  
**CH. I.** his crew to keep possession of the island, and then  
 returned to England. Of this small number nothing  
 was afterwards heard. Probably they were de-  
 Fifteen men lost. stroyed by the injured and revengeful savages.

**1587.** In 1587, Raleigh again sent out a colony of one hundred and fifty adventurers to the same island, under **CAPTAIN WHITE**. He soon returned to England to solicit supplies for the colony. Before he departed, his daughter, Mrs. Dare, gave birth to a female infant, the first child of English parents born in America. The infant was baptized by the name of Virginia.

**Raleigh's lost colony.** The attempts made by Raleigh for the relief of this colony were unremitting, but unsuccessful; and three years elapsed before he could procure the means of sending Captain White to their relief. It was then too late. Not one remained; nor, though repeatedly sought, has any clue to their fate ever been found. Appalled and in danger of perishing himself, White returned, without leaving one English settler on the shores of America.

**1602.** In 1602, **BARTHOLOMEW GOSNOLD**, with thirty-two men, sailed from Falmouth, and steering due west, he was the first English commander who reached the country by this shorter and more direct course. He approached the coast near Nahant, then bearing to the south he discovered and named *Cape Cod*, which was the first ground in New England ever trod by Englishmen.

**Gosnold visits N. England.** From Cape Cod he sailed round *Nantucket*, and discovered *Martha's Vineyard*. He then entered Buzzard's Bay, and finding a fertile island, he gave it, in honor of the Queen, the name of *Eliza-*

- 8.** What of another small colony?—**9.** What of Raleigh's second? What name was given to the first native-born English child?  
**10.** Were attempts made to relieve this colony? Does any one know what became of Mrs. Dare, or her child, or any of the colony?—**11.** Give some account of Gosnold. Point out on the Map his course. Tell where he approached. What discoveries he made

beth. Near its western shore, on a small island in a lake, he built a fort and store-house, and prepared to leave a small colony. But the natives became hostile, and his intended settlers would not remain. Having freighted his vessel with sassafras root, then much esteemed in medicine, he hoisted sail and reached England with all his men, after a passage of five weeks, the shortest then known.

13. Henry IV., of France, in 1603, granted to the Sieur de Monts, the country called *Acadia*, extending from the 40th to the 46th degree of north latitude. The next year De Monts sailed from France, taking SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN as his pilot. He entered an extensive bay, called it La Baye Française, [Bay of Fundy,] and on its eastern side, he founded Port Royal. He discovered and named the rivers St. John and St. Croix, and sailed along the coast as far as Cape Cod.

14. LONDON AND PLYMOUTH COMPANIES.—The English becoming alarmed at this encroachment on territory which they claimed, James I., the successor of Elizabeth, *dividing the country into two districts nearly equal, granted the southern part, or first colony of Virginia, included between the 34th and 41st degrees, to a company of merchants called THE LONDON COMPANY; and the northern or second colony of Virginia, included between the 38th and 45th degrees, to another corporation, called THE PLYMOUTH COMPANY.* The king vested these companies with a right of land along the coast, fifty miles each way, and extending into the interior one hundred miles from the place of settlement.

15. The Plymouth Company, in 1607, sent out

12. At what place did he prepare to colonize? Was he successful in planting a colony? What of his voyage in regard to time?—13. What was granted to De Monts? By whom? What voyage and discoveries did he make? Who accompanied him? 14. Between what two companies did the English now divide the country? What names give to each division? Trace the two divisions on Map III., unless you draw the Maps, and have one of your own to exhibit.

PT. I.  
PD. II.  
CH. L.

Natives  
hostile.

**1603.**  
Henry IV  
grants  
Acadia.

De Monts  
found  
Port  
Royal.

**1606.**  
(From  
38° to  
41° the  
same  
granted  
to both  
companies.  
But  
wherever  
one made  
a settle-  
ment the  
other  
might not  
settle  
within 100  
miles.)

P.T. I.  
P.D. II.  
CH. II.  
  
Settle-  
ment at  
Kenne-  
bec.  
  
**1607.**

ADMIRAL RALEIGH GILBERT, with a hundred planters, under CAPTAIN GEORGE POPHAM, the president of the company. They landed at the mouth of Kennebec river, where they built and fortified a store-house. The sufferings of the colony, through the winter, were severe. They lost their store-house by fire, and their president by death, and the next year returned to England, considering the country "a cold, barren, mountainous desert," where, in the quaint language of that period, they declared, "they found nothing but extreme extremities."

Thus, after a period of one hundred and ten years, from the time that Cabot discovered North America, and twenty-four years after Raleigh planted the first colony, there was not, until 1607, an Englishman settled in America.

## CHAPTER II.

### First Settlement of Virginia.

**1.** IN 1607, the London Company sent out CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT, with three ships, and one hundred and five men; among whom was the navigator, GOSNOLD, and CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, the Father of Virginia.

**2.** The fleet sailed by the West Indies, and being driven north of Roanoke in a storm, an accidental discovery was thus made of the entrance of the *Chesapeake Bay*, the boundaries of which were now named Capes Charles and Henry, in honor of the king's sons.

**1607.** **3.** The adventurers sailed at once into the bay, and up the Powhatan river, to which they gave the

**15.** Whom did the Plymouth company send out? What was the success of the settlement at Kennebec?—**16.** In 1607 what might be said of English colonization?

CHAPTER II.—**1.** Whom did the London company send out? **2.** What discovery was accidentally made?—**3.** What course did the fleet take?

name of the James. Upon its banks, fifty miles from its mouth, they fixed their residence, and raised a few huts. The place was called JAMESTOWN, an appellation which it still retains, although nothing now remains but a few falling ruins.

PT. I.  
P.D. II.  
CH. II.  
James-  
town.  
May 13.

4. The King of England, James I., had given the colonists *a charter*; that is a writing, made like a deed, which he signed, and to which the great seal of England was affixed. These written instruments when made for the settlers, in a wise and righteous manner, gave them privileges, which were of great value. But, in this case, the charter left with the king all the power to govern the country.

5. To the colonists no assurance was given, but the vague promise, that they should continue to be Englishmen. Religion was established by law, according to the forms and doctrines of the church of England. There was, for the present, no division of property; and for five years, all labor was to be for the benefit of the joint stock.

6. The government was to be administered by a council, nominated by the king, but to reside in the colony. As soon as the emigrants landed, the council was organized. They chose EDWARD WINGFIELD, their president. They were envious of Captain Smith. He was the proper person to be their head, because he had more talents and more zeal for the settlement, than any other man. But troubles gathered fast, and then they were glad to have Smith for a leader.

7. The neighboring Indians soon annoyed the colony by their petty hostilities. Their provisions failed, and the scanty allowance to which they were reduced, as well as the influence of a climate to which they were not accustomed, gave rise to disease; so that the number of the colonists rapidly diminished. Sometimes four or five died in a day, and

What a  
charter is.

No privi-  
leges to  
the set-  
tlers.

First  
president,  
Wing-  
field; 2d,  
Smith.

Disasters.

3. Where did the emigrants settle?—4. What is a charter? Did these emigrants receive a favorable charter?—5. How was it about religion?—property?—6. What about the government? Who was chosen president?

**P.T. I.** there were not enough of the well, to give decent  
**P.D. II.** burial to the dead. Fifty perished before winter,  
**CH. II.** among whom was the excellent Gosnold.

**Aug. 22.** **Death of** 8. The energy and cheerful activity of Smith, threw  
**Gosnold.** the only light, which glaneed upon the dark picture.

**1607.** He so managed as to awe the natives, and at the  
**Excellent management of Smith.** same time to conciliate and obtain from them sup-  
 plies of food; while, among the emigrants, he en-  
 couraged the faint hearted, and put in fear the  
 rebellions. Winter at length came, and with it, re-  
 lief from diseases of climate, and plentiful supplies  
 of wild fowl and game.

9. The London company, with an ignorance of  
 geography, which even then was surprising, had  
 given directions that some of the streams flowing  
 from the north-west should be followed up, in order  
 to find a passage to the South Sea. Smith was  
 superior to the company in intelligence, but he  
 knew the duties of a subordinate; and he therefore  
 prepared to explore the head waters of the river  
 Chickahominy, which answered as nearly as any  
 one, to their description.

**Smith can obey as well as command.** 10. POWHATAN, the chief of the savage confeder-  
 aey, on the waters of the James and its tributaries,  
 had been visited by the colonists early after their  
 arrival. His imperial residence, called from its beau-  
 tiful location, Nonesuch, consisted of twelve wigwams  
 near the site of Richmond. Next to him in power  
**1607.** was his brother, Opechaeanough, who was chief of  
**Powhatan and his brother.** the Pamunkies on the Chickahominy. Smith em-  
 barked in a barge on that river, and when he had  
 ascended as far as possible in this manner, he left it,  
 with the order that his party should not land till his  
 return; and, with four attendants, he pursued his  
 objects twenty miles farther up the river.

7. What misfortunes befel the colony?—8. What can you say  
 of the conduct of Captain Smith?—9. What directions had Smith  
 received? From whom? What did he know, and what do?

10. Whom had the colonists visited? Where? Who was chief  
 of the Indians on the Chickahominy? What was the beginning  
 of Smith's adventures on that river?

11. The Indians who had watched his movements, P.T. I.  
P.D. II.  
CH. II.  
 fell upon his barge-men, took them prisoners, and obliged them to discover the track of their captain. He, in pursuit of game, soon found himself hunted by swarms of savage archers. In this extremity he bound to his breast, as a shield, an Indian youth, who was with him ; and then he shot three Indians, wounded others, and kept the whole party at bay. Attempting to retreat to his canoe while yet watching his foe, suddenly he sank to his middle, in an oozy creek. The savages dared not even then touch him, till, perishing with cold, he laid down his arms and surrendered.

12. They carried him to a fire, near which, some of his men had been killed. By his Indian guide and interpreter, he then called for their chief. Opechacanough appeared, and Smith politely presented to him his pocket compass. The Indians were confounded at the motions of the fly-needle, which, on account of the mysterious glass, they could see, but could not touch. He told them wonderful stories of its virtues, and proceeded, as he himself relates, "by the globe-like figure of that jewel, to instruct them, concerning the roundness of the earth, and how the sun did chase the night round about the world continually," by which his auditors were filled with profound amazement.

13. Their minds seemed to labor with the greatness of the thought, that a being so superior was in their power ; and they vacillated in their opinion whether or not it was best to put him to death ; and as often changed their conduct. They took him to Powhatan, thence led him round from one wondering tribe to another ; until, at the residence of Opechacanough, these superstitious dwellers of the forest, employed their sorcerers or powows, for three days, to practise incantations, in order to

11. Relate the circumstances of his capture.—12. Of the manner in which he gave the natives a great idea of his knowledge.  
 13. Of their thoughts and behavior towards him

Indians  
capture  
Smith.

His  
address.

His trent  
ment by  
the  
savages.

P.T. I. learn, from the invisible world, whether their pris-  
P.D. II. oner wished them well or ill.

CH. II. 14. The decision of his fate was finally referred to Powhatan. At his residence, that majestic savage received him in state; but he condemned him to die. Two stones were brought and laid before the chief, and two savages stood with uplifted war-clubs. Smith was dragged to the spot, and his head placed upon the stones. *POCAHONTAS*, a young Indian girl, rushed forward, and with cries and tears begged of Powhatan, her father, to spare him. He refused. She then ran and knelt beside the victim, and laid her young head upon his. Then the stern savage relented,—and Smith was saved.

**1608.** 15. Smith having now learned much of the Indians, their country, modes of warfare, dispositions and language, and having also by his great address and honorable bearing, won their affection and confidence, his captivity proved, under Divine Providence, a means of establishing the colony.

**State of the colony.** 16. During his absence, however, there had been disorder and misrule; and when he returned to Jamestown he found only thirty-eight persons remaining. The spirits of the people were broken; and all, filled with despondency, were anxious to leave a country so inhospitable. He prevailed upon them, however, partly by force and partly by persuasion, to remain till the next year; when Newport arriving from England, with some supplies and one hundred and twenty emigrants, hope again revived

**1608.** 17. During the year 1608, Captain Smith explored the Chesapeake bay to its head, discovered its fine streams, and gained new information concerning the native productions and inhabitants of the country. In an excursion which he made up the Rappahannock, he had a skirmish with the Mannahoacks, a tribe descended from the Delawares, and took pris-

- 
14. Relate the circumstance of his sentence and deliverance.  
15. What view may be taken of Smith's captivity?—16. What had happened during Smith's absence? What was the effect of his return?—17. What did Smith explore?

oner a brother of one of their chiefs. From him he first heard of the Iroquois, who, the Indian told him, "dwelt on a great water to the north, had a great many boats, and so many men, that they waged war with all the rest of the world."

18. Immediately on his return he was chosen president of the council. He found the recent emigrants "goldsmiths and gentlemen." But he promptly gave them their choice, to labor for six hours a day, or have nothing to eat. He represented to the council in England that they should send *laborers*; that the search of gold should be abandoned, and that "nothing should be expected except by labor."



### CHAPTER III.

Early settlement of Virginia—continued.

1. THE London Company had gradually become enlarged by accessions of men of influence, some of whom were of the nobility and gentry. Without at all consulting the wishes, and against the interests of the colony, they now obtained from the king a new charter, by which they were to hold the lands in fee; and all the powers of government formerly reserved to the crown, were hereafter to vest in the company. The council in England, chosen by the stockholders, was to appoint a governor, who was to rule the colonists with absolute sway.

Govern-  
ment  
made  
worse.

2. The company now collected five hundred adventurers, many of whom were men of desperate fortunes and abandoned characters. They appointed as governor for life the excellent LORD DELA-

Newport  
sent with  
five  
hundred

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17. What learn from report?—18. What happened on his return? What course did he take? What was his advice—sent to England?

CHAPTER III.—1. What had been the progress of the London Company? What did they obtain? What was the character of the instrument obtained?—2. What was the number, and what was the description of the persons sent out?

P.T. I WARE, and freighted with the emigrants nine ships,  
 P.D. II. of which Captain Newport was to take the com-  
 m<sub>on</sub>. III. mand.

<sup>Wrecked at Bermuda.</sup> 3. As Lord Delaware was not ready to embark with the fleet, the admiral, SIR THOMAS GATES, and SIR GEORGE SOMERS, were empowered to govern the colony until his arrival. Newport took into his own ship Gates and Somers. Arriving at the Bermudas, a terrible storm separated the fleet. The admiral's vessel was stranded on the rocky shores of Bermuda; a small ketch perished, and only seven of the vessels reached Jamestown.

**1609.** 4. Smith now found himself without authority; and the three persons who alone possessed it, were perhaps in the depths of the ocean. His genius, yet at the head, however, sustained him; and he compelled to submission the disorderly gallants who had just arrived.

<sup>Native kindness.</sup> 5. Pocahontas repeatedly saved the life of Smith, and preserved this earliest English settlement from destruction. In the various fortunes of the colony, she was its unchanging friend, often coming with her attendants to bring baskets of provisions in times of scarcity, and sometimes giving notice of hostile designs.

<sup>Smith leaves Virginia.</sup> 6. At length, an accidental explosion of gunpowder so injured Smith, that no medical skill to be had, could properly manage his case; and delegating his authority to GEORGE PERCY, he returned to England. After his departure, all subordination and industry ceased among the colonists.

<sup>Great scarcity and distress.</sup> 7. The Indians, no longer afraid, harassed them, and withheld their customary supplies. Their stores were soon exhausted. Their domestic animals were devoured; and, in two instances, the barbarous act was perpetrated, of feeding on human flesh. Smith

2. What office had Lord Delaware? What Capt. Newport?  
 3. What was the fate of Newport's ship? What persons had he on board?—4. As neither the governor, nor his substitutes were there, what was the position and conduct of Smith?—5. What is said of Pocahontas?—6. What now happened to Smith? What was the conduct of the colonists?

left four hundred and ninety persons. In six months, <sup>P.T. I.</sup>  
anarchy and vice had reduced the number to sixty; <sup>P.D. II.</sup>  
and those so feeble and forlorn, that in ten days <sup>CH. III.</sup>  
more they must all have perished.

8. In the mean time, Sir Thomas Gates and his companions, who had been wrecked on the rocks of Bermuda, had found there the means to construct a vessel; and now approaching Jamestown, they anticipated a happy meeting with their friends. But, instead of this, but few remained, and they wasted to skeletons. Gates was obliged to yield to the universal cry, desert the settlement, and re-embark with the whole colony. They departed in the morning, and falling down the stream with the tide, they descried, at evening, near the river's mouth, three ships. Lord Delaware, their paternal governor, had arrived with supplies; and their hearts were cheered with the consoling thought that God had delivered them. And then the residue returned, a chastened, and a better people.

9. The colony again became flourishing; but in March, 1611, the governor's health declined, and he was obliged to leave the country. On the departure of Lord Delaware, Percy was again at the head of affairs, until the arrival of Sir Thomas Dale, in May. Although good order and industry now prevailed, yet the state of the colony was not flourishing, and Dale immediately wrote to England for aid. In less than four months, Sir Thomas Gates arrived, with six ships and three hundred emigrants.

10. Pocahontas, after the departure of Captain Smith, received Christian baptism under the name of Rebeeca; and then married JOHN ROLFE, a young Englishman of the colony. She went with her husband to England, where special attention

7. What consequences ensued?—8. Relate the circumstances of Sir Thomas Gates' arrival. What was he obliged to do? Where were the people, and what their feelings on Lord Delaware's arrival?—9. How long did Lord Delaware remain in the country? On what occasion did their numbers receive an accession?—10. With whom did Pocahontas go to England?

Departure  
of the  
colony.

June.  
**1610.**

Its return.

**1611.**  
May 10.  
Sir Tho-  
mas Dale  
arrives.

**1613.**  
Baptism  
and mar-  
riage of  
Poca-  
hontas.

PT. I. was paid her by the king and queen, at the instigation of Smith. She had been told that he was dead; P.D. II. and when he came to see her, she turned away, and CH. IV. for a time could not, or would not speak. He kindly soothed her, and at length she addressed him as her father, and recalled the scenes of their early acquaintance. Having given birth to a son, she was about to return, when she sickened and died, at the age of twenty-two. Her son survived, and reared an offspring, which is perpetuated in some of the best families in Virginia.  
Her death.

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## CHAPTER IV.

Virginia—Hudson River—Canada.

**1617.** Argall's misconduct. IN 1617, CAPTAIN ARGALL was made acting governor of Virginia. Lord Delaware having attempted to reach the settlement, died on the passage. Argall governed with so much rigor, as to excite universal discontent. Not only did he play the tyrant over the colonists, but he cheated the company. The rumor of his oppression made emigration unpopular. By the influence of the good SIR EDWIN SANDYS, the benevolent YEARDLY was sent over to take his place.

**1619.** The first general assembly. Governor Yeardly called the first general assembly which was held in Virginia, consisting of representatives, chosen from among the people, who were to act conjointly with the governor and council appointed by the company, in all matters of importance. The colonists, who, till then, had been nothing more than the servants of the company, were thus raised to the distinction and privileges of freemen.

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**10.** What took place there? Whom did she meet, and how? Has she left descendants?

CHAPTER IV.—1. What is here said of Argall? What effect had the report of his bad conduct? Who was sent as governor?

2. What important privilege did the people obtain? Of whom did the first assembly consist?

3. In this assembly, which met at Jamestown, eleven boroughs were each represented by two burgesses. For this cheering dawn of civil liberty, the colonists expressed to the company "the greatest possible thanks," and forthwith "fell to building houses and planting corn."

P.T.L.  
P.D. II.  
CH. IV.  
They  
meet at  
James-  
town.

4. In order to attach the colonists more entirely to their new settlements, there was, about this time, sent out, by the advice of Sandys, a considerable number of young women of humble birth, but of unexceptionable character, as wives for the young planters. The price paid for the passage of each, was at first one hundred, and afterwards, one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco. To fail of discharging debts so incurred, was esteemed particularly dishonorable.

5. About this time were introduced also into the colony, by order of King James, many idle and dissolute persons, then in custody for their offences. They were dispersed throughout the colony, and employed as laborers.

6. A Dutch ship from Africa arriving at Jamestown, a part of her cargo of negroes was purchased by the colony. *This was the commencement of negro slavery in the United States.*

7. In 1609, occurred the discovery of the *Hudson river*, which has proved the finest for navigation of any in republican America. HENRY HUDSON, the discoverer, was an Englishman by birth, but was in the service of the Dutch East India Company. The next year, the Dutch sent ships to this river, to open a trade with the natives; but the Court of England disowned their claim to the country. The Dutch, however, followed up their good fortune, and soon erected Forts Orange and Manhattan, near the sites of Albany and New York.

3. Where did they meet? What did they express, and what do?—4. What was done to attach them to their new homes? What price was paid?—5. What unwholesome settlers were introduced?—6. When did slavery commence?—7. Who discovered the great river of New York? What was done by the Dutch? Were the English satisfied? What important cities were begun?

Young  
women  
sent as  
wives.

1620.  
Convicts  
sent  
to the  
colony.

Slavery  
commences.

1609.  
Hudson  
River  
discover-  
ed.

**P.T. L.** 8. In 1608, CHAMPLAIN, under DE MONTS, conducted a colony to America, and founded *Quebec*. Wishing to secure the friendship of the adjacent natives, he consented the next year, to accompany them on

**1608.** Champlain founds Quebec. an expedition against the Iroquois, with whom they were at war. They entered upon the lake which now bears, in honor of its discoverer, the name of Champlain, and traversed it until they approached its junction with Lake St. Saerament, now Lake George.

**1609.** Discoveres Lake Champlain. Here, in the vicinity of Ticonderoga, a bloody engagement took place, in which Champlain and his allies were victorious.

**1614.** Smith in N. Eng- land. 9. Captain Smith, after his return from Virginia, explored the north-eastern coast of the United States with a trading squadron of two ships. Smith sailed

With Captain Hunt. in the largest, and the other was commanded by Captain Hunt, before mentioned as having kidnapped twenty-seven of the subjects of Massasoit. Smith accurately examined the shore, with its bays and rivers, from the mouth of the Penobscot to Cape Cod, and having drawn a map, he laid it, on his return, before Prince Charles,—with a hint, that so beautiful and excellent a country deserved to bear an honorable name. The Prince listened to his suggestion, and declared that it should thereafter be called NEW ENGLAND.

**Argall subdues the French and Dutch.** 10. The French having established themselves within the limits of the northern colony of Virginia, Capt. Argall was sent from Jamestown to dispossess them. He destroyed Port Royal, and all the French settlements in Acadia. On his return he visited the Dutch at Manhattan, and demanded possession of the country in the name of the British sovereign. The Dutch traders made no scruple to acknowledge the supremacy of King James, and, under him, that of the governor of Virginia.

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8. Relate what was done by Champlain at the North?—9. In what enterprise was Captain Smith now engaged? With whom? What was done on Smith's return?—10. Relate Captain Argall's expedition and its results?

## **EXERCISES ON THE TREE CHRONOGRAPHER.**

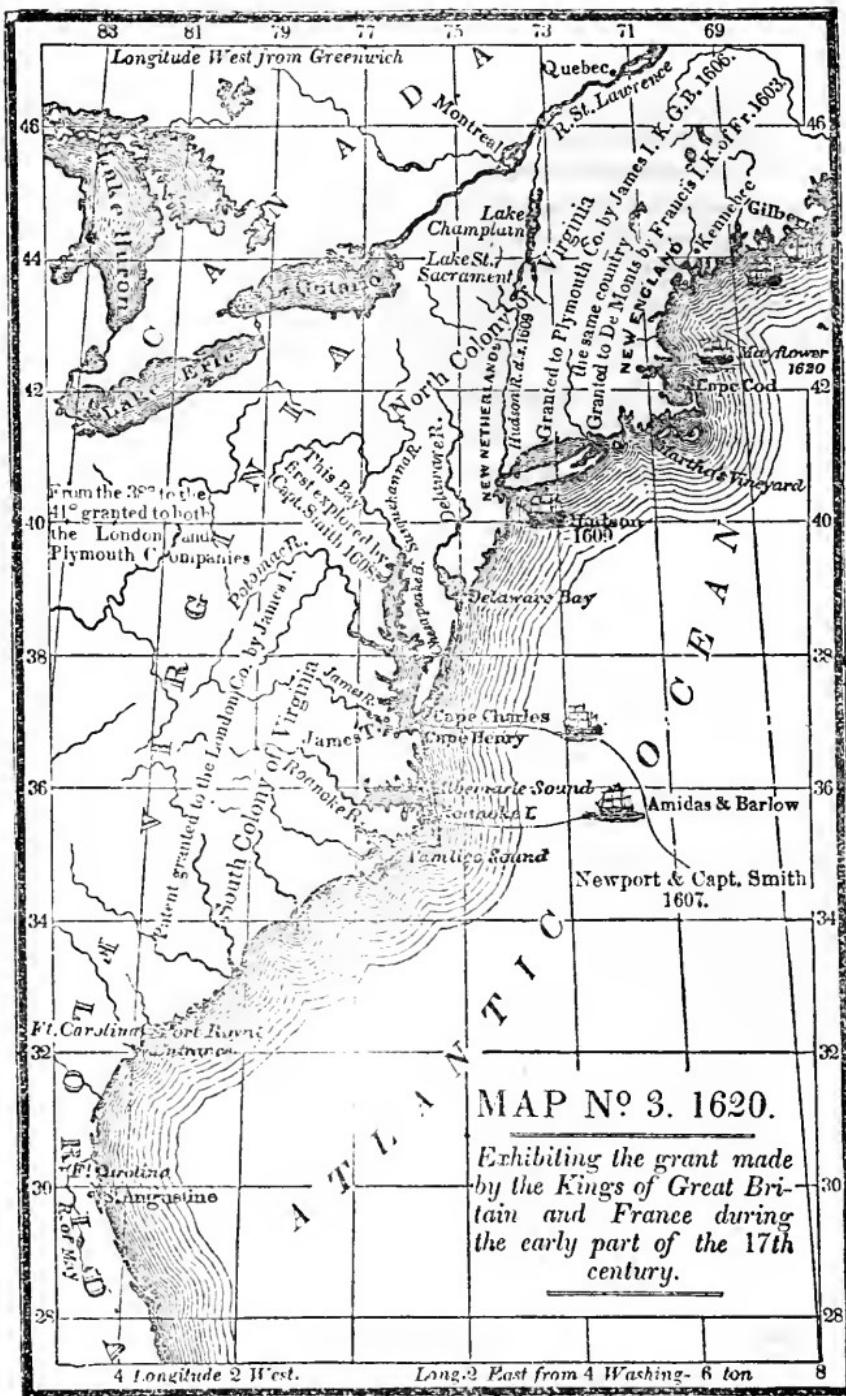
(Referring to events of Period II., Part I.)

What event marks the beginning of this period? Point out its date. Also the following dates: Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a transfer of Gilbert's patent in 1584. Raleigh sent out a squadron of seven ships under Sir Richard Grenville, in 1585; and again he sent out a colony in 1587, under Captain White. Gosnold discovered Cape Cod in 1602. De Monts discovered the bay of Fundy and founded Port Royal in 1604. The London and Plymouth Companies were established by James I., in 1606. Chesapeake Bay was discovered by Captain Christopher Newport, and Jamestown founded in 1607. The London Company obtained a new charter from James I. in 1606, and Lord Delaware was appointed governor. Governor Yeardley called the first General Assembly, in Virginia, in 1619. Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson river in 1609. In 1614, Captain Smith explored the northeastern coast of the United States, which Prince Charles named New England. At what epoch does this period terminate? What is its date? Point out its place on the chronographer.

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(Referring to events of Period III., Part I., and to be used after the study of the next period is completed, p. 85.)

Point out the event which marks the beginning of this period, and tell its date. Also point out the following dates: Massasoit visits the pilgrims in 1621. James I. issued a charter to a company styled the "Grand Council of Plymouth," in 1620. John Endicott began the settlement of Salem in 1628. Roger Williams founded Providence in 1636. The Pequods were defeated and destroyed in 1637. The college at Cambridge was founded in 1630. It took the name of Harvard in 1638. Lord Baltimore obtained a patent of Maryland in 1631. What event marks the termination of this period? Point to its place on the chronographer.





The Cabin of the May-Flower.

## PERIOD III.

FROM  
THE LANDING } 1620 { OF THE PILGRIMS,  
TO  
THE COMMENCEMENT OF } 1643. { BY THE UNION OF THE  
THE CONFEDERACY. NEW ENGLAND COLONIES.

### CHAPTER I.

Departure of the Pilgrims from England, and their sojourn in Holland.

1. In 1592, a law was passed in England, requiring all persons to attend the established worship, under penalty of banishment, and if they returned, of death. Among those who could not conscientiously comply with these exactions, were JOHN ROBINSON and his congregation, who lived in the north of England. They belonged to that sect of the Puritans, or dissenters from the church of England, called Separatists.

2. To enjoy their religion, the pastor, and his whole flock, determined to exile themselves to Holland. But

CHAPTER I.—1. Who were John Robinson and his congregation? What law could they not conscientiously obey?—2. What was their object in seeking to change their country?

1592.  
Robinson  
and his  
people.

P.T. L this was a difficult undertaking. Once they embarked with their families and goods at *Boston, in Lincolnshire*. But the treacherous captain had plotted with English officers, who came on board the vessel, **1607.** <sup>Attempt to go to Holland.</sup> took their effects, searched the persons of the whole company for money, and then, in presence of a gazing multitude, led them on shore, and to prison. They were soon released, except seven of the principal men, who were detained and brought to trial, but at length freed.

**1608.** <sup>Second attempt.</sup> 3. Again they bargained with a Dutch ship-master at Hull, who was to take them in, from a common hard by. At the time appointed, the women and children sailed to the place of rendezvous in a small bark, and the men came by land. The bark had grounded; but the Dutch captain sent his boat and took the men from the strand. But, in the mean time, the authorities of Hull had notice; and the Dutch commander, at the sight of a large armed company, having a fair wind, with oaths, hoisted anchor and sailed away; although the pilgrims even wept, thus to leave their wives and children.

**Distress of the women.** 4. Behold now these desolate women, the mothers of a future nation, their husbands forcibly carried off to sea, while on land an armed multitude are approaching! They are taken, and dragged from one magistrate to another, while their children, cold, and hungry, and affrighted, are weeping and clinging around them. But their piteous condition and Christian demeanor softened, at length, the hearts of their persecutors, and even gained friends to their cause.

**Storm at sea.** 5. The men, in the mean time, were driven out to sea, and encountered one of the most terrific sea storms ever known,—continuing fourteen days—during seven of which, they saw neither sun, moon, or stars. At length they all arrived in Holland. They settled at first in *Amsterdam*. They did not, however,

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2. What happened on their first attempt?—3. What on their second?—4. What trouble did the women meet with?—5. What the men? When in Holland, where did they first settle?

find cause to be satisfied, and they removed to Leyden. Here, by hard labor and frugal honesty, they lived highly respected; but after a few years they experienced evils, which made them think of another removal.

P.T. I.  
P.D. III.  
CH. I.  
Leyden.

6. Not only were their own toils constant and severe, but they were obliged to employ their children, so that they were necessarily deprived of education. And the health of the young, often fell a sacrifice to the length of time and confined positions, in which they labored. Some died, and some became deformed. Their morals also were likely to suffer from the habitual profanation of the sabbath, witnessed around them.

Reasons  
for  
removal.

7. The Pilgrims had heard of America; and in its wilderness, they believed that they might serve God unmolested, and found a church, where not only the oppressed in England, but unborn generations, might enjoy a pure worship. The Dutch wished them to colonize under their government. But they still loved their country; and they sent agents to England, to procure, by the influence of Sir Edwin Sandys, a patent under the Virginia Company.

Agents go  
to Eng-  
land.

8. For the encouragement of this company, disheartened by the failures at Chesapeake Bay, Robinson, and Brewster, the ruling elder of his church, wrote to Sir Edwin, showing, in five particulars, the difference of their motives, their circumstances, and characters, from those of ordinary adventurers. *First*, "We verily believe the Lord is with us, to whose service we have given ourselves, and that he will graciously prosper our endeavors, according to the simplicity of our hearts therein. *Second*, We are all well weaned from the delicate milk of our

Letter to  
Sir E.  
Sandys.

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5. Where remove? In what estimation were they held?—6. What reasons had they for another removal?—7. What for thinking of America? What did the Dutch wish? What moved the Pilgrims to send agents to England?—8. Who wrote a letter? To whom? To show what? Mention the first particular.

P.T. I. mother country, and inured to a strange and hard  
P.D. III. land, wherein we have learned patience.

CH. I. 9. "Third, Our people are as industrious and  
 frugal as any in the world. Fourth, We are knit  
 together in a sacred bond of the Lord, whereof we  
 make great conscience, holding ourselves tied to all  
 care of each other's good. Fifth, It is not with us as  
 with other men, whom small discontentments can  
 discourage, and cause to wish themselves at home  
 again. We have nothing to hope for from England  
 or Holland, and our lives are drawing towards their  
 period."

Contract with London merchants. 10. By the aid of Sandys the petitioners obtained  
 the patent. But they needed money. To provide  
 this, their agents formed a *stock company*, jointly,  
 with some men of business in London, of whom  
 MR. THOMAS WESTON was the principal; they to fur-  
 nish the capital, the emigrants to pledge their labor  
 for seven years, at ten pounds per man; and the  
 profits of the enterprise,—all houses, lands, gardens,  
 and fields, to be divided at the end of that time  
 among the stockholders, according to their respec-  
 tive shares.

Aug. 3d, 1620. Preparation. 11. They then prepared two small vessels, the  
*May-Flower* and the *Speedwell*; but these would  
 hold only a part of the company, and it was decided  
 that the youngest and most active should go, and  
 the older, among whom was the pastor, should re-  
 main. If they were successful, they were to send  
 for those behind; if unsuccessful, to return, though  
 poor, to them.

Parting at Delft-Haven. 12. Previous to their separation, this memorable  
 church worshipped together for the last time, on an  
 appointed day, when they humbled themselves by  
 fasting, and "sought of the Lord a right way for  
 themselves and their children." When they must

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8. The second.—9. The third—fourth—fifth.—10. What did  
 they obtain? What did they then need? How contrive to pro-  
 cure it?—11. What did the agents then prepare? Could all go?  
 Which part was to go? On what condition did the others  
 remain?

no longer tarry, their brethren accompanied them from Leyden to the shore at Delft-Haven. Here the venerable pastor knelt with his flock ; and the wanderers, while tears flowed down their cheeks, heard for the last time, his beloved voice in exhortation, and in prayer for them. “ But they knew they were PILGRIMS, and lifted up their eyes to heaven, their dearest country, and quieted their spirits.”

P.T. L.  
P.D. III.  
CH. II.

## CHAPTER II.

Progress of the Pilgrims from Holland to America.

1. From Delft-Haven, the Pilgrims sailed to Southampton, in England. Among the leaders of the party was ELDER BREWSTER, who at this time was fifty-six, but sound in body, as in spirit. JOHN CARVER was near his age, beloved and trusted, as he was good and wise. WILLIAM BRADFORD was strong, bold, and enduring; but withal, a meek and prudent Christian. Next these in honor, and superior in native endowments, was EDWARD WINSLOW. He was at this time twenty-six; Bradford was thirty-two. MILES STANDISH had been in the English army, and was a brave and resolute officer.

Leading men.

2. After remaining in Southampton a fortnight, the party put to sea. But misfortunes befalling, they returned, left the Speedwell, and finally, to the number of one hundred, they set sail from Plymouth, in the solitary May-Flower. On the 6th of September, they took their last, sad look, of their native shore. After a stormy and perilous passage, they made land, on the 9th of November, at *Cape Cod.*

Sept. 6,  
Final de-  
parture.

12. Give an account of their parting.

CHAPTER II.—1. From Holland where did the Pilgrims next go? Name their leading men. What is said of the first named? The second? The third? The fourth? The fifth?—2. What happened when they first put out to sea? From what place did they last depart? In what vessel? How many persons? What was the length and character of the passage? What the first land made?

P.T. I. 3. The mouth of the Hudson had been selected  
 P.D. III. as the place of their settlement, and they according  
 ch. II. ly steered southerly; but soon falling in with dan-  
 Nov. 9. At Cape Cod. gerous breakers, and all, especially the women, be-  
 ing impatient to leave the ship, they determined to  
 return and settle on or near the Cape. The next  
 day they turned the point of that singular projec-  
 tion, and entered the harbor, now called Province  
 town.

4. They fell on their knees to thank the kind  
 Power who had preserved them amidst so many  
 dangers; and then "they did," says Cotton Mather,  
 "as the light of nature itself directed them, imme-  
 diately, in the harbor, sign an instrument, as the  
**1620.** foundation of their future and needful government;"  
 Nov. 11, solemnly combining themselves into a civil body  
 Compact signed in politic, to enact all such ordinances, and frame all  
 the cabin. such constitutions and offices, as, from time to time,  
 should be thought most meet and convenient for  
 the general good; *all which they bound themselves  
 to obey.*

An important trans-  
 action. 5. This simple, but august compact, was the first  
 of a series, by which the fetters of a vast system of  
 political oppression have been broken. Upon some  
 parts of the old continent, that system still remains;  
 building upon the fiction, that sovereigns own the  
 world and its inhabitants, having derived all from  
 God; and that the people are to have only such a  
 measure of personal freedom, and such possessions,  
 as kings may choose to bestow. Here was assumed  
 for the first time the grand principle of a *voluntary  
 confederacy of independent men; instituting gov-  
 ernment, for the good, not of the governors, but of  
 the governed.*

6. There were the same number of persons on

**3.** On what place had they intended to settle? Why did they change their minds?—**4.** What was their first act on arriving? What their next step? For what did they combine into one body? To what did they bind themselves?—**5.** What may be said of this compact? Upon what fiction are some governments founded? What was here assumed?

board the May-Flower as had left England; but <sup>PT. I.</sup> one, a servant, had died; and one, a male child, <sup>P'D. III.</sup> PEREGRINE WHITE, was born on the passage. <sup>CH. II.</sup> Carver was immediately chosen governor, and Standish, <sup>100 of the Pilgrims.</sup> captain.

7. No comfortable home, or smiling friends, awaited the Pilgrims. They, who went on shore, waded through the cold surf, to a homeless desert. But a place to settle in must be found, and no time was to be lost. The shallop unfortunately needed repairs; and in the mean time a party set out to make discoveries by land. They found "a little corn, and many graves;" and in a second excursion they encountered the chilling blasts of a November snow storm, which laid in some the foundation of mortal disease. The country was wooded, and tolerably stocked with game.

8. When the shallop was finished, Carver, Bradford, and Winslow, with a party of eighteen, manned the feeble bark, and set forth. Steering along the western shore of Cape Cod, they made, in three days, the inner circuit of the bay. "It was," says one of the number, "very cold; for the water froze our clothes, and made them many times like coats of iron." They landed occasionally to explore; and at night, inclosed with only a slight barricade of boughs, they stretched themselves upon the hard ground.

9. On the second morning, as their devotions closed, they received a shower of Indian arrows; when, sallying out, they discharged their guns, and the savages fled. Again they offered prayers with thanksgiving; and proceeding on their way, their shallop was nearly wrecked by a wintry storm of

- 
6. What number of persons arrived? What officers were chosen?—7. What can you say of their first arrival? What had they to do? What excursion was made?—8. What party set sail in the shallop? What course did they take? What sufferings encounter?—9. What happened on the second morning? Recollect Capt. Hunt, and say if these Indians had any cause to dislike the English.

P.T. I terrible violence. After unspeakable dangers, they  
 P.D. II<sub>4</sub> sheltered themselves under the lee of a small island,  
 CH. II. where, amidst darkness and rain, they landed, and  
 (At with difficulty, made a fire. In the morning, they  
 Clarke's found themselves at the entrance of the harbor.  
 Island just within The next day was the Sabbath. They rested and  
 Plymouth kept it holy, though all that was dear to them de-  
 Sun., II. pended on their promptness.

10. The next day, *the PILGRIMS landed on the rock of PLYMOUTH.* Finding the harbor good, Monday, springs abundant, and the land promising for tillage, 12. Pil- grims land they decided to settle here, and named the place on Plymouth from that which they last left in England. In a few Rock. days they brought the May-Flower to the harbor; and on the 25th of December they began building, having first divided the whole company into nineteen families, and assigned them contiguous lots—of size according to that of the family—about eight feet front, and fifty deep, to each person. Each man was to build his own house. Besides this, the company were to make a building of twenty feet square, as a common receptacle. This was soonest completed, but was unfortunately destroyed by fire.

11. Their huts went up but slowly; for though their hearts were strong, yet their hands had grown feeble, through fatigue, hardship, and scanty fare. Many were wasting with consumption. Daily some yielded to sickness, and daily some sunk to the grave. Before spring, half of their number, among whom were the governor and his wife, lay buried on the shore. Yet they never repined, or repented of the step they had taken; and when, on the 5th of April, the May-Flower left them, not one, so much as spoke of returning to England. They rather confessed the continual mercies of a “wonder-work-

April 5,

**1621.**

9. Relate what further happened, and where the Pilgrims landed. How did they spend the Sabbath?—10. On what day and year did the Pilgrims land on the rock of Plymouth? At what time commence building? How proceed with it? How divide the land?—11. What was their condition during this first winter? Did they repine and complain?

ing Providence," that had carried them through so many dangers, and was making them the honored instruments of so great a work.

**NOTE.**—The dates in this part of History are of course given according to Old Style, since New Style was not adopted by the English government until 132 years after this period. For a clear explanation of this subject, see the word *Style*, in Webster's large dictionary.

## CHAPTER III.

The Savages—Massasoit's Alliance—Winslow's Visit to the Pokanokets.

1. The Pilgrims had as yet seen but few of the natives, and those hostile, when Samoset, an Indian, who had learned a little English at Penobscot, boldly entered their village, with a cheerful "Welcome Englishmen." He soon came again, with four others, among whom was Tisquantum, who had spread favorable reports of the English among his countrymen, and was afterwards of great service as an interpreter.

2. They gave notice that MASSASOIT, the sachem of the POKANOKETS, was hard by. He appeared on a hill, with a body of attendants, armed, and painted with gaudy colors. The chief desired that some one should be sent to confer with him. Edward Winslow, famed for the sweetness of his disposition and behavior, as well as for his talents, courage, and efficiency, was wisely chosen. Captain Standish found means to make a martial show, with drums and trumpets; which gave the savages wonderful delight.

3. The sachem, on coming into the village, was so well pleased with the attentions paid him, that he acknowledged the authority of the king of England, and entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive.

CHAPTER III.—1. Who was Samoset? Tisquantum?—2. What notice did they give? Who was Massasoit? What did he do, and what desire? What was done, and who chosen by the Pilgrims?

March 16.  
First visit.

The reception

Alliance with Massasoit

P.T. L fensive, with the colonists, which remained inviolate  
P.D. III. for more than fifty years.

CH. III. 4. In July, Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins went on an embassy to Massasoit at Montaup. The sachem was much pleased with the present of a red coat, from Governor Bradford, who had succeeded Carver. The envoys obtained from him an engagement, that the furs of the Pokanokets should be sold to the colony.

Narragan-sets-threaten-Jan.- 5. Massasoit feared the Narragansetts; and was doubtless, on that account, desirous of cultivating the friendship of the English. CANONICUS, the old hereditary chieftain of that confederacy, perhaps offended at this intimacy, or regarding the whites as intruders, meditated a war against them. This 1622. he openly intimated, by sending to Governor Bradford a bunch of arrows, tied with the skin of a rattlesnake. Bradford stuffed the skin with powder and ball, and sent it back; and nothing more was heard, at that time, of war.

Winslow-visits-the-sick-chief. 6. The next year, news came to Plymouth, that Massasoit was sick. Winslow, taking suitable articles, went to Montaup. He found the Indians bewailing, and practising their noisy powwows or incantations, around the sightless chieftain. Affectionately he extended his hand and exclaimed, "Art thou Winsnow?" (He could not articulate the liquid *l*.) "Art thou Winsnow? But, O Winslow! I shall never see thee more." Winslow administered cordials, and he recovered. He then revealed a conspiracy which the Indians had formed and requested him to join. "But now," said he, "I knew that the English love me."

A ren-counter. 7. Agreeably to Massasoit's advice, that a bold stroke should be struck, and the heads of the plot taken off, the intrepid Standish, with a party of only

- 
3. What alliance made?—4. What visit was afterwards made? What trade secured?—5. What Indians was Massasoit afraid of? How did their chief threaten the Pilgrims? How did Governor Bradford reply?—6. Give an account of Winslow's second visit to Massasoit.

eight, went into the hostile country, attacked a house where the principal conspirators had met, and put them to death.

8. In justice to the Indians, it should be stated, that they were provoked to this conspiracy by "Master Weston's men." These were a colony of sixty Englishmen, sent over in June, 1622, by Thomas Weston. Though hospitably received at Plymouth, they stole the young corn from the stalk, and thus brought want and distress upon the settlers the ensuing winter and spring. They then made a short-lived and pernicious settlement, at Weymouth. Weston was a London merchant, once the friend of the Pilgrims.

9. Notwithstanding all the hardships, all the wisdom and constancy, of the colonists, the partners of the concern in London complained of small returns; and even had the meanness to send a vessel to rival them in their trade with the Indians. Winslow went to England, and negotiated a purchase for himself and seven of his associates in the colony, by which the property was vested in them; and they sold out to the colony at large, for the consideration of a monopoly of the trade with the Indians for six years.

10. New Plymouth now began to flourish. For the land being divided, each man labored for himself and his family. The government was *a pure democracy*, resembling that now exercised in a town meeting. Each male inhabitant had a vote; the governor had two.

11. Numbers of their brethren of the church at Leyden came over within the first few years to join the settlement. The people of Plymouth gave a thousand pounds to assist them to emigrate. But

- 
7. In what respect did the Pilgrims follow the sachem's advice?  
 8. By whom had the natives been provoked?—9. On what account did Winslow go to England? What bargain did he make? To whom did the eight first purchasers sell out? And for what consideration?—10. Why did New Plymouth now flourish? What was their government at first?—11. Did any of their brethren from Leyden come over?

Master Weston's men.

1624  
to  
1626.

Winslow's  
negotia-  
tion.

Govern-  
ment.

PT. I. the good Robinson was not permitted to enter the  
PT. III. land of his hopes and affections. He died in Leyden,  
CH. IV. 1625, to the great grief of the Pilgrims.

**1625.**Death of  
Robinson.

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## CHAPTER IV.

The Plymouth Company superseded by THE GRAND COUNCIL OF  
 PLYMOUTH—New Hampshire—Massachusetts Bay.

1. IN November, 1620, the same month in which the Pilgrims arrived on the American coast, JAMES I. issued a charter, or patent, to the duke of Lenox, the marquises of Buckingham and Hamilton, the earls of Arundel and Warwick, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and thirty-four associates; styling them the “GRAND COUNCIL OF PLYMOUTH, for planting and governing New England, in America.” This patent granted them the territory between the “fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, and extending throughout the main land from sea to sea.”

**1620.**Grand  
Council.Sweeping  
patent.North  
Virginia  
called  
New Eng-  
land.

2. This territory, *which had been previously called North Virginia, now received the name of New England*, by royal authority. From this patent were derived all the subsequent grants, under which the New England colonies were settled. But the persons who transacted business for the company, were unacquainted with geography, and avaricious. They accordingly made their grants in an ignorant or dishonest manner; so that much trouble ensued.

**Gorges  
and  
Mason.**

3. SIR FERDINANDO GORGES had been an officer in the navy of Elizabeth, and a companion of Sir Walter Raleigh. He was ambitious, and perhaps thought he should become the duke or prince of some large territory. He was the prime mover in getting up

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**11.** Did the good Robinson ever come to America?

CHAPTER IV.—1. Of whom did the Grand Council of Plymouth consist? Of whom receive a charter? When? What was the territory granted them?—2. How was the name changed? What was derived from this patent? How was the business of the company transacted?—3. Who was Sir F. Gorges?

the Grand Council of Plymouth, and was made its President. Similar motives actuated CAPTAIN MASON, and he became its Secretary.

4. Mason procured from the Grand Council the absurd grant of "all the land from the river of Naumkeag, (Salem,) round Cape Ann, to the mouth of the Merrimack, and all the country lying between the two rivers, and all islands within three miles of the coast." The district was to be called *Mariana*.

5. The next year Gorges and Mason jointly obtained of the Council another patent of "all the lands between the Merrimack and Kennebee rivers, extending back to the great lakes, and river of Canada." This tract received the name of *Lacaonia*. Under this grant some feeble settlements were made at the mouth of the Piscataqua, and as far up the river as the present town of *Dover*.

6. The persecution of the Puritans in England continued, and MR. WHITE, a minister of Dorchester, projected another colony to America. As early as 1624, a few persons were established on the site of <sup>the</sup> *Salem*, <sup>Mr. White's</sup> *Mass.*

7. Several gentlemen of Dorchester purchased of the Grand Council in 1628, a patent "of that part of New England which lies between three miles north of the Merrimack river, and three miles to the south of Charles river, and extending from the Atlantic to the South Sea." This tract was in part covered by Mason's patent.

8. JOHN ENDICOT, a rugged puritan, began in *Salem*, the "wilderness-work for the colony of Massachusetts." He brought over his family, and other emigrants, to the number of one hundred. ROGER CONANT and two other persons from New Plymouth, had selected this spot, then called Naumkeag, for

3. What person had similar objects?—4. What patent did Mason obtain?—5. What patent did Mason and Gorges obtain jointly?—6. Who projected another colony to America? Where was a settlement begun?—7. What patent was obtained?—8. Who was the pioneer for the Bay State? Where did he begin? How many bring over?

The  
Pioneers  
of Salem.

**1628**  
Patent for  
N. Mass.

**1621.**  
March 9.  
Patent of  
Mariana.

**1622.**  
Charter of  
E. Maine  
and N. H.

**1623.**  
Settle-  
ments.

**PT. L.**  
**P.D. III.**  
**CH. IV.**

P.T. I. their settlement; and Conant was there, to give, to P.D. III. Endicot and his party, such welcome to the New cu. v. World, as the desert forest could afford.

1629. The next year, the proprietors in England, obtained of King Charles a charter, confirming the patent of the Council of Plymouth, and conveying to them powers of government. They were incorporated by the name of the "Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, in New England." The first general court of the company was held in England, when they fixed upon a form of government for the colony, and appointed Endicot governor.

Charles- About three hundred persons sailed for America during this year. A part of them joined Mr. town- Endicot at Salem, and the remainder, exploring the founded. coast for a better station, laid the foundation of *Charlcstowm.*

## CHAPTER V.

### The Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

The best A more extensive emigration was now thought sent. of, than had been before attempted. But an objection arose; the colony was to be governed by a council residing in England. To obviate this hindrance, *the Company agreed to form a Council of those who should emigrate, and who might hold their sessions thereafter in the new settlement.*

On the election, the excellent JOHN WINTHROP was chosen governor. "He was," said the colonists, "unto us as a mother; parent-like distributing his goods, and gladly bearing our infirmities; yet did he ever maintain the figure and honor of his place,

8. Who was on the spot to receive them?—9. What did the proprietors obtain? Where hold their first court? Whom make governor?—10. How many came over during 1629? Where did they settle?

CHAPTER V.—1. What objections arose to an extensive emigration? What was done to obviate it?—2. Who was chosen to go over as governor?

with the spirit of a true gentleman.” The company P.T. I.  
P.D. III.  
CH. V.  
**1630.**  
Fifteen  
hundred  
emigrate had determined to colonize only their “best.” Eight hundred accompanied Winthrop; and, during the season, seventeen vessels were employed, bringing over in all, fifteen hundred persons.

3. Winthrop and his friends, found no luxurios table spread for them in the wilderness; but they freely gave of their own stores, to the famished and enfeebled sufferers, whom they met. Regarding Salem as sufficiently peopled, the newly-arrived, located themselves without delay, beyond its limits. Their first care, wherever they went, was to provide for the ministration of the gospel. Settlements were soon begun, and churches established at Charlestown, Dorchester, Boston, Roxbury, Lynn, and Watertown.

4. Unused, as many of these settlers were, to aught but plenty and ease, the hardships before them, though borne with a willing mind, were too much for the body,—especially in the case of women. Many **1632.**  
Hardships  
endured. died, though in the joy of believing. Among these, was the beloved ARBELLA JOHNSON, of the noble house of Lincoln. Her husband, ISAAC JOHNSON, the principal of the emigrants in respect to wealth, felt her loss so severely, that he soon followed her to the grave. He made a liberal bequest to the colony, and died “in sweet peace.”

5. Agreeably to the charter which the Company of Massachusetts Bay had received from the king, the voters agreed, that important regulations should be enacted in an assembly of all the freemen. A meeting was convened at Boston, in October; when Winthrop was re-elected governor, and THOMAS DUDLEY, who had been a faithful steward to the earl of Lincoln, was chosen deputy-governor.

2. What his character? What kind of persons and how many accompanied him?—3. What was the conduct of Winthrop and his friends? Where were the first villages and churches?—4. What can you say of the hardships endured? Who among others died?—5. When was an assembly held in Boston? Who was chosen to office?

**P.T. I.** 6. At the first, the freemen all went to Boston to  
**P.D. III.** vote, every man for himself. The government then  
**CH. VI.** was a *simple democracy*. But the settlements were  
**Govern-** soon so spread, that some would have to go many  
**ment** miles. They then concluded to choose certain of  
**changes.** their number, as is now done in our freeman's meet-  
 ings, to go to the seat of government, and do their  
 public business for them. This was changing the  
 government to a *representative democracy*. The  
 same change took place in the other colonies.

**1635.** 7. CHARLES I., the son and successor of JAMES I.,  
 was no less violent in his religious and political des-  
 potism; and emigrants continued to flock to New  
 England. In the year 1635, not less than three  
<sup>8000 emi-</sup>  
<sup>grate</sup>  
<sup>to N. E.</sup> thousand arrived; among whom, was the younger  
 HENRY VANE, afterwards much known in the history  
 of England.

**Vane**  
**governor.** 8. The high manner of Vane, his profound reli-  
**1636.** gious feeling, and his great knowledge, so wrought  
 in his favor, that, disregarding his youth, the people  
 rashly withdrew their suffrages from the good Win-  
 throp, and chose him governor, the year after his  
 arrival.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Rhode Island and its first Founder.

**Feb. 5,** 1. ROGER WILLIAMS, a puritan minister, had been  
**1631.** driven from England by persecution. When he ar-  
 rived in Massachusetts, he proclaimed, that the only  
<sup>Views of</sup>  
<sup>toleration.</sup> business of the human legislator is with the actions  
 of man as they affect his fellow-man; but as for the  
 thoughts and feelings of his mind, and the acts or

6. What kind of government was first in use in the colonies generally? To what kind was it changed?—7. Who succeeded James I., as king of England? Was he less violent in persecu-  
 tion? What can you say respecting emigration and emigrants?  
 8. What can you say of Henry Vane?

CHAPTER VI.—1. Who was Roger Williams? What new opin-  
 ions did he proclaim?

omissions of his life, as respects religious worship, P.T. I.  
the only law-giver is God; and the only human tri-P.D. III.  
bunal, a man's own conscience. CH. VI.

2. The minds of the puritan fathers were troubled by these new and strange doctrines, which they believed would, unless checked, destroy all that they had suffered so much to establish. Williams, the eloquent young divine, frank and affectionate, had, however, won the hearts of the people of Salem; and they invited him to settle with them as their pastor. The general court forbade it. Williams withdrew to Plymouth, where he remained as pastor for two years; and then returned to Salem, where he was again gladly received by the people.

3. The court punished the town for this offence, by withholding a tract of land, to which they had a claim. Williams wrote to the churches, endeavoring to show the injustice of this proceeding; whereupon the court ordered, that, until ample apology was made for the letter, Salem should be disfranchised. Then all, even his wife, yielded to the clamor against him; but he declared to the court, before whom he was arraigned, that he was ready to be bound, or, if need were, to attest with his life, his devotion to his principles. The court, however, pronounced against him the sentence of exile.

4. Winter was approaching, and he obtained permission to remain till spring. The affections of his people revived, and throngs collected to hear the beloved voice, soon to cease from among them. The authorities became alarmed, and sent a pinnace to convey him to England; but he had disappeared.

5. Now a wanderer in the wilderness, he had not, upon many a stormy night, either "food, or fire, or company," or better lodging, than the hollow of a

**1635.**  
Williams  
settled  
at Salem.

Salem  
disfran-  
chised.

Williams  
banished.

**1636**

2. How did they affect the minds of the Puritan settlers? Relate what happened respecting Williams.—3. What did the general court, after Salem had twice received Williams? What letter did Williams write? What was the consequence?—4. Was the sentence of Williams immediately executed?

PT. I. tree. At last, a few followers having joined him, he P.D. III. selected Seckonk, since Rehoboth, within the limits CH. VI. of the colony of Plymouth. Winslow was now <sup>He goes to the Narragansetts.</sup> governor there; and he felt himself obliged to communicate to Williams, that his remaining would breed disturbance between the two colonies; and he added his advice to that privately conveyed to Williams by a letter from Winthrop, "to steer his course to Narragansett Bay."

<sup>Receives a noble gift.</sup> 6. Williams now threw himself upon the mercy of Canonicus. In a little time he so won upon him, that he extended his hospitality to him and his suffering company. He would not, he said, *sell* his land, but he freely *gave* to Williams, whose neighborhood he now coveted, and who was favored by his nephew MIANTONOMOH, all the neck of land between the Pawtucket and Moshasuck rivers, "that his people might sit down in peace and enjoy it forever." Thither they went; and, with pious thanksgiving, named the goodly place, *Providence*.

<sup>The Narragansetts favor the English.</sup> 7. By means of this acquaintance with the Narragansetts, Williams learned that a conspiracy was forming to cut off the English, headed by SASSACUS, the powerful chief of the Pequods. The Narragansetts had been strongly moved by the eloquence of MONONOTTO, associate chief with Sassacus, to join in the plot. They wavered; but Williams, by making a perilous journey to their country, persuaded them rather to unite with the English, against their ancient enemies.

8. Anxious to do good to his brethren, though they had persecuted him, Williams next wrote to Governor Winthrop; who, taking the alarm, invited Miantonomoh to visit him at Boston. The chieftain went, and there entered into a treaty of peace and

- 
5. What happened now to Williams? What advice did he get, and from whom?—6. To whom did he apply for shelter? Could he buy land of the sachem? Who favored him? What noble gift did he receive?—7. What did Williams learn, and what do respecting the Narragansetts?—8. What letter did he write?

alliance with the English; engaging to them the assistance of the Narragansetts against the Pequods. <sup>P.T. L.</sup> <sub>P.D. III.</sub> <sub>CH. VII.</sub>  
Williams founded, at Providence, the first Baptist Church in America.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Connecticut and its Founders.

1. THE Dutch and English, both claimed to be the original discoverers of Connecticut river; but the former had probably the juster claim. The natives along its valley were kept in fear by the more warlike Pequods on the east, and the terrible Mohawks in the west; and hence they desired the presence of the English, as defenders.

2. As early as 1631, WAHQUIMACUT, one of their sachems, being pressed by the Pequods, went to Boston, and afterwards to Plymouth, earnestly requesting that an English colony might be sent to his pleasant country. Governor Winthrop declined his proposal; but Edward Winslow, then governor of Plymouth, favored the project,—and visited and examined the valley.

3. The Plymouth people had been, some time previous, advised by the Dutch to settle on Connecticut river; and they now determined to pursue the enterprise. They fixed on the site of Windsor, as the place to erect a trading-house. But the Dutch changed their minds, and were now determined to take the country themselves. They, therefore, erected a small trading fort, called the house of Good Hope, on a point of land in Sukeag, since *Hartford*, at the junction of the Little river with the Connecticut.

The  
Dutch, the  
discoverers  
of Conn.  
River.

An invita-  
tion.  
**1631**

Dutch fix  
at Hart-  
ford.

#### 8. What church did he found?

CHAPTER VII.—1. What can you say of the discovery of Connecticut river? What of the natives of its valley?—2. What request was made by one of the sachems? How was it received? 3. What did the Dutch advise, and what do? Where did the Plymouth people locate?

**P.T. I.** 4. The materials for the Plymouth trading-house  
**P.D. III.** being put on board a vessel, CAPTAIN HOLMES, who  
**CH. VII.** commanded, soon appeared, sailing up the river.  
**October.** When opposite to the Dutch fort he was command-  
**1633.** ed to stop, or he would be fired upon; but he reso-  
**Plymouth people at Windsor.** lutely kept his course; and the Windsor house, the first in Connecticut, was erected and fortified before winter.

**Patent of Conn.** 5. The *Grand Council first patented Connecticut to the earl of Warwick.* That nobleman transferred his patent to Lord Say-and-Seal, and Lord Brooke, with others. JOHN WINTHROP, son of the worthy governor of Massachusetts, having been sent to England on business for that colony, took an agency for the two Lords patentees, and was directed by them to build a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut river.

**1631.** 6. The patent granted all that part of New Eng-  
**Extent of the patent.** land which extends "from Narragansett river one hundred and twenty miles on a straight line, near the shore, towards the south-west, as the coast lies towards Virginia, and within that breadth, from the Atlantic ocean to the South Sea." These bounds show how little was known by the Grand Council of the geography of the country.

**1633,** 7. Before Mr. Winthrop's commission was known,  
**to 1635.** THOMAS HOOKER and his church had determined to leave Newtown, since called Cambridge, and plant themselves upon Connecticut river, in accordance with the invitation given by the sachem. They obtained, for that object, a reluctant permission from the general court of Massachusetts.

**Windsor and Wethersfield.** 8. Other parties around the Bay were also in motion. In August, a few pioneers from Dorchester selected a place at *Windsor*, near the *Plymouth*

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4. How proceed in respect to building? What can be said of the house they built?—5. Who gave the patent of Connecticut? Who was the first patentee? To whom did he transfer? What agent did they appoint? What directions give?—6. What territory did the patent include?—7. Where were Thomas Hooker and his church first settled? Where did they determine to go? What Indian sachem had invited the whites to settle there?

trading-house ; and others, from Watertown, fixed PT. I.  
PD. III.  
CH. VII. on Pyquag, now Wethersfield.

9. Having made such preparations as they were able, a party, intending to be in advance of Hooker, set out in October, with their families, amounting in all to sixty persons, men, women, and children. To proceed rapidly across a trackless wilderness, through swamps and over mountains, was impossible ; and when the tedious journey was accomplished, winter was at hand ; and it set in earlier than usual, and was uncommonly severe. Hardships endured.

10. After enduring such hardships as human nature shudders to contemplate, most of the party, to save life, got on board a vessel, and at length reached Massachusetts. A few remained, who lived on malt and acorns. These resolute puritans were not, however, discouraged ; but most of those, who left the settlement in the winter, returned in the spring with Hooker and his company. Return to the Bay.

11. Winthrop, in the mean time, commenced building the projected fort. A few days afterwards, a Dutch vessel, which was sent from New Netherlands, appeared off the harbor to take possession of its entrance. The English having by this time mounted two pieces of cannon, prevented their landing. They proceeded to complete the fort, which was named after the two Lords patentees, Say-Brook. Fort at Saybrook  
Attack and repulse.

12. The Pilgrims, in the exercise of their wonted virtues, now sold their claim to lands in Windsor, to the people of Dorchester ; and the patentees were content that the Massachusetts settlement should proceed.

13. Thomas Hooker is regarded as the principal founder of Connecticut. In him a natural "grandeur of mind" was cultivated by education, and chastened

8. What other parties had similar designs ?—9. Give an account of the party who went in advance of Hooker.—10. Were they discouraged ?—11. What happened at the mouth of Connecticut river ?—12. What peaceable compromise was made among the various settlers ?

**P.T. I.** by religion and adversity. He was commanding and dignified in his ministerial office ; yet, in private life he was generous, compassionate, and tender. So attractive was his pulpit eloquence, that in England Hooker in England. he drew crowds, often from great distances, of noble as well as plebeian hearers.

**1633.** His congregation in England esteemed his ministry as so great a blessing, that, when persecution drove him from his native land, they desired still to be with him, although in these "ends of the earth." A portion of his people had preceded him, and were already settled at Newtown—since Cambridge. As he landed, they met him on the shore. With tears of affection, he exclaimed, "Now I live ! if ye stand fast in the Lord !"

**A good man.** Associated with Hooker, both in council and action, was JOHN HAYNES, a gentleman of excellent endowments, of unaffected meekness, and possessed of a very considerable estate. So desirous were the people of Massachusetts to detain him, that they made him their governor ; but he would not separate himself from his friend and pastor.

**June, 1636.** Warned by the calamities of the preceding autumn, Hooker would not delay, although his wife was so ill, as to be carried on a litter. The company departed from Newtown early in June, driving their flocks and herds. Many of them were accustomed to affluence ; but now, they all,—men, women, and children,—travelled on foot, through thickets, across streams and over mountains,—lodging at night upon the unsheltered ground. But they put their cheerful trust in God ; and we doubt not the ancient forest was, night and morning, made vocal with His praise.

**17. Where was their location ?**

**13.** Describe the principal founder of Connecticut.—**14.** What showed the affection of his people in England ? Did the church come to America together ?—**15.** Give an account of John Haynes.—**16.** Describe the journey of Hooker and his people

**17.** Where was their location ?

Haynes was chosen chief magistrate; and the soil <sup>P.T. I.</sup>  
was purchased of the natives. The succeeding sum- <sup>P.D. III.</sup>  
mer was one of the utmost exertion. Houses were <sup>CH. VIII.</sup>  
to be built, lands cleared, food provided for the  
coming winter, roads made, the cunning and ter-  
rible savage to be guarded against, and, chiefly, a  
church and state to be organized. All was to be  
done,—and all was accomplished, by wisdom, union,  
and labor.

Good  
conduct  
and  
success.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### The Pequod War.

1. THE Pequods were endeavoring to unite the Indian tribes in a plot to exterminate the English, especially those of the colony, named from its river, CONNECTICUT. They had sought, as we have seen, the alliance of their former enemies, the Narragansetts; but through the influence of Roger Williams, Miantonomoh, the war-chief of that nation, remained true to the whites. UNCAS, the Mohegan sagamore, formerly a vassal, and of the same family with Sassa-  
<sup>1636.</sup>  
sacus, was now his inveterate foe.

The  
Pequods  
hostile.

2. The Pequods murdered Captain John Oldham, near Black Island. They made other attacks, and carried away some prisoners. They cut off stragglers from Saybrook, and had become so bold as to assault the fort, and use impudent and threatening language. Everywhere they were, or seemed to be, lurking, with purposes of murder. The whole settlement, thus constantly excited, was in the feverish condition of intense and continual fear. The people neither ate, slept, or labored,—or even worshipped God in the sanctuary, without arms and ammunition at hand.

July.  
Distress  
of the  
settlers.

17. Who was made governor? How did they get the right of soil? What had they to do? By what means did they accomplish their undertakings?

CHAPTER VIII.—1 & 2. What causes had the Pequod Indians given to the Connecticut people, to declare war against them? What was the condition of the people?

**P.T. I.** 3. A general court was called on the last of May, **P.D. III.** at Hartford. Thirty persons had already been killed, **CH. VIII.** and the evidence was conclusive that the savages designed a general massacre. The court, therefore, **1637.** righteously declared war.

**The court declare war.** **May.** 4. The quota of troops from the three towns now settled, shows the rapid progress of the settlement. Hartford was to furnish ninety men, Windsor forty-two, and Wethersfield eighteen, making one hundred and fifty. JOHN MASON was chosen captain. The troops, embarking at Hartford, sailed down the river and along the coast to Narragansett Bay. Miantonomoh furnished them two hundred warriors, Uncas sixty. There were actually embodied of the English, only seventy-seven, of whom twenty, commanded by CAPTAIN UNDERHILL, were from Massachusetts. Guided by a Pequot deserter, they reached Mystic, one of the two forts of Sassa-  
**Mason's route.** cus, at dawn of day.

**May 26.** 5. Their Indian allies showed signs of fear, and **Mystic destroyed.** Mason arranging them at a distance around the fort, advanced with his own little army. If they fell, there was no second force to defend their state, their wives and helpless children. As they approach, a dog barks, and an Indian sentinel cries out, "Owan-  
**k. 600.** nox, Owannox!" the English! the English! They leap within the fort. The Indians fight desperately, and victory is doubtful. Mason then seizes and throws a flaming brand, shouting, "We must burn them." The light materials of their wigwams were instantly in a blaze. Hemmed in, as the Indians now were, escape was impossible: and six hundred,—all who were within the fort,—of every sex and age, in one hour perished.

6. The subjects of Sassa-  
cus, now reproached him

3. When and where did the general court meet? What did they do?—4. What troops were to be raised, and how apportioned? Give a particular account of the armament, their number, commander, and route. What assistance was received

5. Describe Mason's arrangements—his approach—and the fate of the Pequods within the fort.

as the author of their misfortunes, and to escape destruction, he, with his chief captains, fled to the Mohawks; but he was afterwards slain by a revengeful subject. Three hundred of his warriors, having burned his remaining fort, fled along the sea-coast. Mason, aided by fresh troops from Massachusetts, pursued the fugitive savages; traced them to a swamp in Fairfield, and there fought and defeated them.

P.T. I.  
P.D. III.  
CH. VIII.

**1637.**  
Fairfield.  
Indian L  
1000.

7. Nearly one thousand of the Pequods were destroyed; many fled, and two hundred, beside women and children, remained as captives. Of these, some, we are grieved to relate, were sent to the West Indies and sold into slavery. The remainder were divided between the Narragansetts and the Mohegans. The two Sachems, Uncas and Miantonomoh, between whom was mutual hatred, now engaged to live in peace. The lands of the Pequods were regarded as conquered territory, and the name of the tribe was declared extinct.

The  
Pequod.  
extinct.

8. The prowess of the English had thus put the natives in fear, and a long peace ensued. All the churches in New England commemorated this deliverance, by keeping a day of common and devout thanksgiving.

first  
thank-  
giving.

9. The war had fallen heavily upon the colony. Their farming and their finances were deranged; but order and industry restored them. In 1639, they formally conjoined themselves, to be one state or commonwealth, and adopted a constitution. This ordained two annual general courts, at one of which, to be held in May, the whole body of freemen should choose a governor, deputy-governor, six magistrates, and other necessary officers.

**1639.**  
Civil  
govern-  
ment.

Its  
arrange-  
ments.

10. THEOPHILUS EATON and JOHN DAVENPORT, puritans of much distinction in England, were re-

---

6. Of those remaining?—7. How many were destroyed? What was done with the residue? With their lands? What two sachems engaged to live in peace?—8. On what occasion was the first New England thanksgiving?—9. When did they adopt a constitution? What can you say of the court held in May?

PT. I. garded as the founders of the colony of *New Haven*.  
P.D. III. These two friends collected their associates, and  
CH. VIII. arrived at Boston, July 26th, 1637. Massachusetts  
**1637.** was desirous of securing such settlers, but they pre-  
 founders  
of New  
Haven.  
  
 Arrival at  
Boston.

ferred a separate establishment; and seeking a com-  
 mercial station, they explored the coast; and, in  
 1638, they moored their vessels in Quinnipiac har-  
 bor.

11. The company had made some little prepara-  
 tion for the settlement the preceding summer, yet  
 many sufferings were to be endured. The spring  
 was uncommonly backward; their planted corn per-  
 ished repeatedly in the ground, and they dreaded  
 the utter failure of the crop; but at length they  
 were cheered by warm weather, and surprised by  
 the rapid progress of vegetation.

12. The first Sunday after they arrived, they met  
 and worshipped under a large tree, when Mr. Da-  
 venport preached to them concerning the tempta-  
 tions of the wilderness. Not long after, the free  
 April 18,  
**1638.** planters subscribed, what, in distinction from a  
 church union, they termed a *plantation-covenant*.\*

13. Under this covenant they continued until the  
 next year, when they assembled in a large barn be-  
 longing to Mr. Newman, formed themselves into a  
**1639.** body politic, and established a form of government.  
 Govern-  
ment  
  
 Mr. Eaton,  
governor.

The governor and magistrates were to hold annu-  
 ally a general court, to regulate the affairs of the  
 colony. Eaton was chosen governor. They pur-  
 chased their lands from the natives, and gave to the  
 place the name of NEW HAVEN.

\* In New Haven were published the famous *Blue Laws*, so called from the color of the book in which they were printed.

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10. Who were the founders of New Haven? Describe their first operations.—11. What was the weather, and their prospects for a crop?—12. Where did they worship on the first Sunday? Where enter into the plantation-covenant?—13. What political arrangements did they make the next year?

## CHAPTER IX.

Intolerance of the times—Harvard College founded—R. Island—N. Hampshire—Delaware.

1. ANNE HUTCHINSON, a resident of Boston, at PT. I.  
 this time advanced religious opinions, so entirely at PD. III.  
CH. IX. variance with those of the Puritan settlers, that a  
 “great disturbance” arose in the Bay colony. Gov.  
 Vane considered, that whether her opinions were  
 true or false, she had a right to enjoy them herself,  
 and explain them to others. MR. CORTON, the min-  
 ister of Boston, and the most celebrated of all the  
 clergy of Massachusetts, was also, at first, inclined  
 to defend Mrs. Hutchinson: but the ministers, gen-  
 erally, regarded her doctrines, not only as false, but,  
 as dangerous—to such a degree, that, if let alone,  
 they would overthrow both church and state.

2. In this extremity, a synod of ministers was  
 assembled at Boston. Mr. Davenport had oppor-  
 tunely arrived from London, and Mr. Hooker, “desirous to prepare minds for political as well as reli-  
 gious union,” recrossed the wilderness from Hart-  
 ford. Mrs. Hutchinson’s opinions were unanimously  
 condemned by the synod; and herself and the most  
 determined of her adherents were banished.

3. The unfortunate woman, excommunicated from  
 the church, became an outcast from a society which  
 had but now followed and flattered her. She went  
 first to Rhode Island, to join a settlement, which  
 her followers had there made. From thence, she  
 removed with her family to the State of New York,  
 where she met death in its most appalling form; <sup>Mrs. II.</sup> <sub>destroyed</sub> that of an Indian midnight massacre.

4. One of the earliest cares of the Puritan fathers, **1630.**  
Mass.  
begins a  
college.  
 was to provide the means of instruction for their  
 children. At the general court in September, 1630,

The theo-  
 logical  
 distur-  
 ance.

CHAPTER IX.—1. What caused a disturbance in the colony?  
 What was Gov. Vane’s view of the case? What that of the clergy  
 generally?—2. What assemblage was held at Boston? What was  
 done in regard to Mrs. Hutchinson?—3. What became of her?

P.T. I. the sum of four hundred pounds was voted to commence a college building, at Newtown, now called Cambridge. In 1638, Mr. JOHN HARVARD, a pious divine from England, dying at Charlestown, left to the college a bequest of nearly eight hundred pounds; and gratitude perpetuated his name in that of the institution. All the several colonies cherished the infant seminary, by contributions; regarding it as a nursery, from which the church and state were to be replenished with qualified leaders.

**1638.** 5. RHODE ISLAND. The most respectable of the banished followers of Mrs. Hutchinson went south, headed by WILLIAM CODDINGTON and JOHN CLARK.

**1638.** The latter had been persecuted as a baptist. By the influence of Roger Williams, they obtained from R. I. Miantonomoh, the noble gift of the island of Aquet-neck,—called *Rhode Island*, on account of its beauty and fertility. Here they established a government, on the principles of political equality and religious toleration. Coddington was made chief magistrate.

**1629.** 6. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Another portion of the disciples of Mrs. Hutchinson, headed by her brother-in-law, Mr. WHEELRIGHT, went north; and, in the valley of the Piscataqua, founded *Exeter*. It was within a tract of country lying between that river and the Merrimac, which Wheelright claimed by virtue of a purchase made of the Indians. This claim interfered with that conveyed by patent to Mason and Gorges, and was accordingly disputed.

**1641.** 7. In the mean time, small, independent settlements, were made along the water courses, by emigrants from Massachusetts and the other colonies; but they did not flourish, for they imprudently neglected the culture of their lands,—present necessities being scantily supplied by fish and game. In

- 
4. What was done in regard to the education of the young? Who was John Harvard? For what is he remembered?
  - 5. Who gave away the island of Aquet-neck? To whom? What name was given to it? On what principles was government established?
  6. Who founded Exeter? Where is it? What claim had Mr. Wheelright to the land? Who disputed his claim?
  - 7. What further may be said of New Hampshire at this early day?

1641, these settlements, induced by a sense of their <sup>P.T. I.</sup> weakness, petitioned Massachusetts to receive them <sup>P.D. III.</sup> under its jurisdiction. The general court granted <sup>CH. X.</sup> their request, and they were incorporated with that colony.

8. DELAWARE. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, the hero of his age, projected, in 1627, a colony of his subjects from Sweden and Finland. About ten years afterwards they came over headed by PETER MINUETS, and settled at *Christina Creek*, on the west side of the Delaware, calling that river Swedeland-<sup>1627.</sup> stream, and the country, *New Siceden*. <sup>Swedes and Fins. They settle on the Delaware. 1638.</sup>

9. Though this was the first effectual settlement, yet the Dutch had, in 1629, purchased of the natives a tract of land extending from Cape Henlopen to the mouth of the Delaware river. A small colony conducted by DE VRIES, came from Holland, and settled near Lewistown. They perished by the savages; but the Dutch continuing to claim the country, dissensions arose between them, and the Swedish emigrants. <sup>1629. The Dutch claim originates.</sup>

## CHAPTER X.

Maryland—Virginia.

1. MARYLAND. In 1631, WILLIAM CLAYBORNE obtained from Charles I. a license to traffic, in those parts of America, for which there was not already a patent granted. Clayborne planted a small colony, on Kent island, in Chesapeake bay. <sup>1631.</sup>

2. George Calvert, afterwards LORD BALTIMORE, was of the Roman Catholic faith. To enjoy his religion unmolested, he wished to emigrate to some vacant tract in America. He explored the country, <sup>Lord Baltimore's patent.</sup>

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8. What eminent person projected a colony to America? Where did the Swedes and Fins settle?—9. Had there been a settlement of the Dutch near? What became of the Dutch colony?

CHAPTER X.—1. What was done by William Clayborne?—2. Why did Lord Baltimore wish to leave England?

PT. I. and then returned to England. The Queen, Henrietta Maria,\* daughter of Henry IV. of France, gave to the territory which he had selected, the name of MARYLAND, and Lord Baltimore obtained it, by a royal patent.

PT. III. CH. X.   
 (\* Maine  
was  
so called  
from  
an estate  
of this  
queen,  
situated in  
Maine,  
France.)

April 15,  
**1632.**

3. He died at London in 1632, before his patent passed to a legal form; but his son, CECIL CALVERT, the second Lord Baltimore, by the influence of Sir Robert Cecil, obtained the grant intended for his father. By this patent he held the country from the Potomac to the 40th degree of north latitude; and thus, by a mere act of the crown, what had long before been granted to Virginia, was now taken away; as, what was now granted, was subsequently given to Penn, to the extent of a degree. Hence very troublesome disputes arose.

Calvert  
sails, Nov.  
**1633.** Arrives,  
Feb.

**1634.**

4. Lord Baltimore appointed as governor, his brother, LEONARD CALVERT, who, with two hundred emigrants, sailed near the close of 1633, and arrived at the Potomac early in 1634. Here they purchased of the natives, Yamaco, one of their settlements, to which was given the name of *St. Mary*. Calvert secured by this pacific course, comfortable habitations, some improved lands, and the friendship of the natives.

5. The country was pleasant,—great religious freedom existed, and a liberal charter had been granted. This allowed the proprietor, aided by the freemen, to pass laws, without reserving to the crown the right of rejecting them. Emigrants accordingly soon flocked to the province, from the other colonies, and from England.

Generos-  
ity and  
gratitude.

6. Thus had the earliest settlers of this beautiful portion of our country established themselves, without the sufferings endured by the pioneers of former settlements. The proprietary government, gener-

- 
2. Who named his territory after herself?—3. Did the first Lord Baltimore receive the patent? What did his son obtain? What country did this patent include?—4. Who conducted the first colony to Maryland? What judicious course did he pursue? 5. What inviting circumstances drew emigrants.

ally so detrimental, proved here a nursing mother. P.T. I.  
 Lord Baltimore expended for the colonists, within P.D. III.  
 a few years, forty thousand pounds; and they, "out CH. X.  
 of desire to return some testimony of gratitude,"  
 voted in their assembly, "such a subsidy, as the low  
 and poor estate of the colony could bear."

7. Lord Baltimore invited the puritans of Massachusetts to emigrate to Maryland, offering them **1642.** <sup>Lord B.</sup> <sub>invites the</sub> "free liberty of religion." They rejected this, as they did a similar proposition from Cromwell, to remove to the West Indies.

8. The restless, intriguing Clayborne, called the evil genius of Maryland, had been constantly on the alert to establish, by agents in England, a claim to the country, and thus to subvert the government of the good proprietary. In his traffic with the natives, he had learned their dispositions, and wrought **1635** <sup>to</sup> **1643.** them to jealousy. In England, the authority of the Long Parliament now superseded that of the king. Of this, Clayborne, and other disorderly subjects of Lord Baltimore, took advantage. Thus the fair dawn of this rising settlement was early overcast.

9. **VIRGINIA.** In 1621, SIR FRANCIS WYATT arrived as governor, bringing from the company in **1621.** <sup>Sir Fran-</sup> <sub>cis Wyatt</sub> England a more perfect constitution for the colony. It contained some seeming concessions to the people, which not only gratified the settlers, but encouraged emigrants; and a large number accordingly accompanied Governor Wyatt to the province.

10. *This year cotton was first planted in Virginia,* and "the plentiful coming up of the seeds," was regarded by the planters with curiosity and interest. <sup>Cotton first planted.</sup>

11. Opechacanough, the brother and successor of Powhatan, had determined to extirpate the whites, and regain the country. For this purpose he

6. What may be said of the proprietary government? How much did Lord Baltimore expend for the colony? Did they testify any gratitude?—7. What did Lord Baltimore offer the Puritans?—8. What was Clayborne called? What were some of his plans to injure the proprietor?—9. Who arrived in Virginia? What did he bring? What effect had these concessions?—10. When was cotton first planted in Virginia?

P.T. I. formed a conspiracy to massacre all the English; P.D. III. and during four years, he was, secretly, concerting CH. X. his plan. To each tribe its station was allotted, and A conspiracy. the part it was to act, prescribed.

**622.** <sup>Indians</sup>

<sup>massacre</sup>

<sup>390.</sup>

On the 22d of March, 1622, at mid-day, they rushed upon the English, in all their settlements, and butchered men, women, and children, without pity or remorse. In one hour, nearly a fourth part of the whole colony was cut off. The slaughter would have been universal, if compassion, or a sense of duty, had not moved a converted Indian, to whom the secret was communicated, to reveal to his master, on the night before the massacre. This was done in time to save Jamestown and the adjacent settlements.

<sup>The whites</sup>  
<sup>retaliate.</sup>

13. A bloody war ensued. The English, by their arms and discipline, were more than a match for the Indians; and they retaliated in such a manner, as left the colonies for a long time free from savage molestation. They also received a considerable accession of territory, by appropriating those of the conquered natives.

**1624.** <sup>L. Com.</sup>  
<sup>dissolved</sup>  
<sup>and Va. a</sup>  
<sup>royal</sup>  
<sup>province.</sup>

14. In 1624 the London company, which had settled Virginia, was dissolved by King James, and its rights and privileges returned to the crown. Governors were sent over by Charles I. the successor of James, who were oppressive; and the Virginians resisted their authority. SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY was sent over in 1641. The colonists were, under him, confirmed in their enjoyment of the elective franchise. Great harmony prevailed, notwithstanding the assembly took a high tone in respect to their political rights; boldly declaring "*that they expected no taxes or impositions, except such as should be freely voted, for their own wants.*"

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**11 & 2** Give an account of the Indian Massacre.—**13.** What was done in retaliation?—**14.** What became of the London company? Under whom was Virginia then? What can you say of the royal governors? Under what governor did harmony prevail? What did the assembly declare?

## CHAPTER XI.

Massachusetts threatened—The Puritans in England—Vane—  
UNION.

1. THE English court began to be jealous, that <sup>P.T. I.</sup>  
their colonies, especially that of the Bay, did not in- <sup>P.D. III.</sup>  
tend to be governed by the parent country. By <sup>CH. XL.</sup>  
some, who returned dissatisfied from Massachusetts, <sup>The court displeased with Mass.</sup>  
they learned the fact, that not only was their own religion established by law, but the use of the English liturgy was prohibited. Various other charges were made against the province,—showing that it was casting off dependence upon the English crown, <sup>(\* Mass. coined money.)</sup> and assuming sovereign powers to itself.\* **1634.**

2. Much displeased, the king determined that the colonies should be brought to submission, both in church and state; and he made Archbishop Laud, famed for his persecuting spirit, chief of a council, which was appointed, with full powers to govern the colony in all cases whatever. <sup>Appoint commissioners.</sup>

3. The Grand Council of Plymouth, as it had its beginning and course, so also it had its end, in little better than knavery. We have seen that its own members, Gorges, Mason, and others, had been its patentees. These persons now wishing to make good, certain claims to territory in Massachusetts, gave up their patent to the crown; petitioning for redress against that colony, which they asserted had forfeited its charter, by exceeding its powers and territorial limits. <sup>Mass. arraigned</sup>

4. Willing to humble their “unbridled spirits,” the court of king’s bench, issued a writ against the individuals of the corporation of Massachusetts Bay, accusing them with certain acts, by which they had

**1634.**  
Dec.  
Mass.  
charter  
annulled

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CHAPTER XI.—1. Of what were the British government jealous? What reports concerning Massachusetts were true?—2. What did the king determine? Who was made chief of a council? With what powers?—3. On what occasion was the Grand Council of Plymouth dissolved? What evil did some of their number do to Massachusetts?—4. What was done in the king’s court respecting the charter of Massachusetts?

**P.T. I.** forfeited their charter, and requiring them to show  
**P.D. III.** warrant for their proceedings. At a subsequent  
**CH. XL** term, the court pronounced sentence against them,  
 and declared that their charter was forfeited.

**8000 come to New England in 1688.** The rapid emigration to the colonies had attracted the attention of the council, and they had passed laws, prohibiting any person above the rank of a servant from leaving the kingdom, without express permission; and vessels already freighted with emigrants had been detained. But these prohibitions were in vain; for persecution, conducted by the merciless Laud, grew more and more cruel; and in one year, three thousand persons left England for America.

**1640. Charles engaged in civil war.** 6. Oppression, and perhaps the successful escape and resistance of their brethren in America, had so wrought upon the public mind in England, that matters had now come to open opposition to the government. In Scotland, Charles had attempted to enforce the use of the English liturgy. Riots had followed, and the *Solemn League and Covenant* been made, by which the Scottish people bound themselves to oppose all similar attempts. Popular opinion became resistless. Laud's party was ruined, and himself imprisoned; while the king was engaged, in a bloody civil war, with his revolted subjects.

**The Long Parliament.** 7. Puritanism now reigned in England, and its disciples had no inducement to emigrate. Nay, some returned, among whom was Governor Vane. The Long Parliament had begun to rule; and its leaders were desirous to honor, rather than humble New England. Cotton, Hooker, and Davenport, were invited to go to London to attend the celebrated assembly of divines at Westminster. They, **1642.** however, saw no sufficient cause "to leave their flocks in the wilderness." England was no longer

- 
5. What laws were made respecting emigration? What effect had they?—6. What was now the state of things in Great Britain? 7. How did the rule of Puritanism in England affect emigration to America? What honor was paid to three of the New England clergy? How was it received?

their country; but that for which they had suffered, <sup>P.T. I.</sup> though recent, was already as dear to these noble <sup>P.D. III.  
en. xi.</sup> patriots, as the infant to the mother.

8. A UNION was now meditated. Both internal peace, and external safety were to be secured. An <sup>Safety and  
peace in  
Union.</sup> essential part of the compact made, was the solemn promise of the framers to yield obedience to the powers thus created.

9. Two commissioners having been appointed by each of the four colonies, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Haven, they met at Boston, May, 1643, where they drew up and signed the *Articles of Confederation*. Rhode Island was not permitted to be a member of the confederacy, unless it became an appendage to Plymouth. This, that colony very properly refused. <sup>Articles of confederacy signed at Boston.</sup>

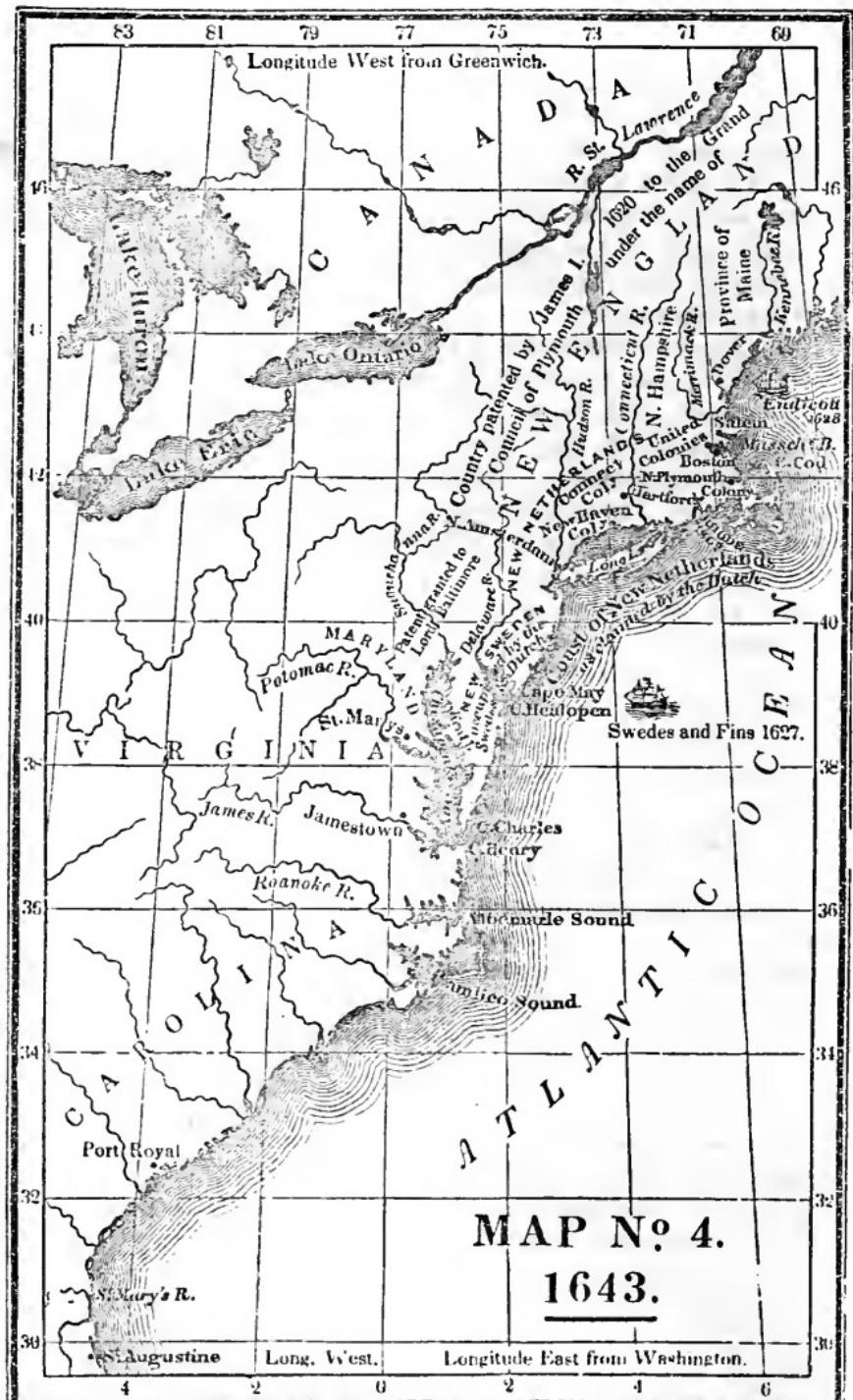
10. The style adopted was that of the "United Colonies of New England." Their little congress, the first of the New World, was to be composed of eight members, two from each colony. They were to assemble yearly in the different colonies by rotation, Massachusetts having, on account of superior numbers, a double privilege. <sup>Commissioners to meet annually.</sup>

11. Although this confederacy was nominally discontinued after about forty years, yet its spirit remained. The colonies had learned to act together, and when common injuries and common dangers again required united action, modes and precedents were at hand. Hence, we regard the Confederacy of the four New England provinces, as THE GERM OF THE FEDERAL UNION.\*

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8. What objects were to be secured by Union?—9. What four colonies sent commissioners to Boston? What important work did they perform? What hard condition was exacted of Rhode Island?  
**10.** What was the style adopted? Where was the little congress of commissioners to meet?—**11.** How long did this confederacy last? Why is it regarded as the germ of the Federal Union?

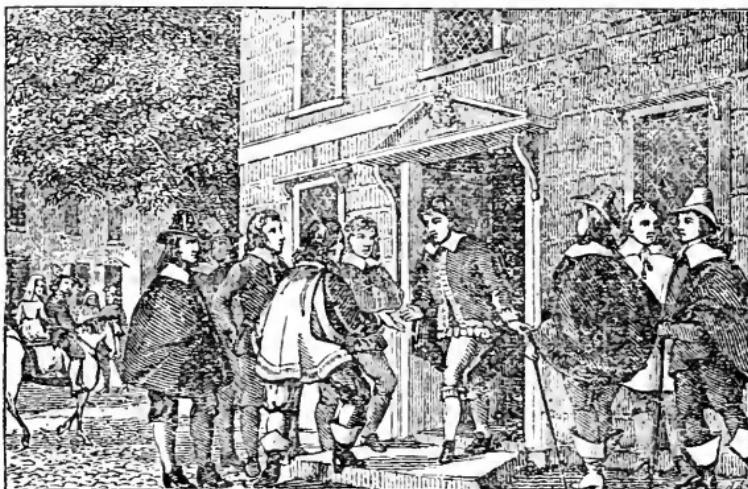
Compare the third Map with the second, and tell the principal changes which have taken place in the geography in the course of the third period of the First Part of the history. What are the principal patents which have been given? Compare the different Maps with the history, and tell when the name of Virginia was first given, and to what extent of country it has, at different times, been applied.

(\* For the instructions on the chronographer connected with the period here completed, turn back to page 49.)



# PART II.

FROM 1643 TO 1763.



Meeting of Winthrop and the Commissioners.—The first Congress of America.

## PERIOD I.

FROM  
THE CONFEDERACY OF } 1643 { THE FOUR N. E. COLONIES,  
TO  
THE NEW CHARTER } 1692. { OF MASSACHUSETTS

### CHAPTER I.

Virginia—Second Indian Massacre—Bacon's Rebellion.

1. IN 1644, the aged Opechacanough once more attempted to cut off the scattered white population. As soon as resistance was made, the Indians were struck with panic, and fled. The Virginians pursued them vigorously, and killed three hundred. The chief was taken prisoner. He was then inhumanly wounded, and kept as a public spectacle, until he was relieved by death.

CHAPTER I.—1. What attempt was made by an Indian chief? •  
Which, in this case, suffered most, the Indians, or the Virginians?  
How many Indians were killed? How was the chief treated?

P.T. II.  
P.D. I.  
CH. L.

1644.  
Second  
Indian  
massacre.

**P.T. II.** 2. Charles I. was beheaded; and CROMWELL directed the affairs of England. *He perfected a system of oppression, in respect to trade, by the celebrated "Navigation Acts."* By these, the colonies were not allowed to find a market for themselves, and sell their produce to the highest bidder; but were obliged to carry it direct to the mother country. The English merchants bought it at their own price; and thus, they, and not the colonist, made the profit on the fruits of his industry.

**1651.** 3. At the same time, these laws prohibited any, but English vessels, from conveying merchandise to the colonies; thus compelling them, to obtain their supplies of the English merchant; of course, at such prices as he chose to fix upon his goods. Even free traffic among the colonists was prohibited.

**1660.** 4. Charles II. was restored to his father's throne in 1660. BERKELEY, after various changes, was exercising, in Virginia, the office of governor. But prospects grew dark. Notwithstanding the loyalty of Virginia, to none of the colonists had the suppression of the English monarchy wrought more good; and on none did the restoration operate more disastrously.

**Aristo-  
erats and  
plebeians.** 5. The Virginians were divided into two classes. The first comprised the few persons who were highly educated, and possessed of extensive domains. The second, and more numerous class, was composed of servants and laborers; among whom were some, that for crimes in England, had been sent to America. A blind admiration of English usages was now shown, in the regulations made by Berkeley and his aristocratical advisers.

**2.** In what year was Charles I. beheaded? Who then directed the affairs in England? By what were the colonies oppressed? What were they not allowed to do? What were they obliged to do? How did English merchants make the profit on the produce of the colonists?—**3.** Of whom were the colonists obliged to purchase their supplies? Who would fix the prices? Could the different colonies trade freely with each other?—**4.** What happened in 1660? Who was governor of Virginia? What were the prospects of Virginia?

**5.** Describe the two classes into which the Virginians were divided? What can you say of Berkeley and his advisers?

6. The rights of the people were on all hands restricted. The affairs of the church were placed in the hands of vestries,—corporations who held, and often severely used, the right to tax the whole community. *The assembly, composed of aristocrats, made themselves permanent, and their salaries large.* The right of suffrage was unrestrained, but the power of electing the burgesses being taken away, the meetings of the freemen were of little avail; for their only remaining right, was that of petition.

7. A shock was now given, by which even the aristocracy were aroused. Charles, with his wonted profligacy, gave away Virginia for the space of thirty-one years. He had, immediately on his accession, granted to Sir William Berkeley, Lord Culpepper, and others, that portion of the colony lying between the Rappahannock and Potomac; and now, to the covetous Lord Culpepper, and to Lord Arlington, another needy favorite, he gave the whole province.

8. On the north, the Susquehannah Indians, driven by the Senecas, from the head of the Chesapeake, had come down, and having had provocation, were committing depredations upon the banks of the Potomac. JOHN WASHINGTON, the great grandfather of the hero of the revolution, with a brother, LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, had emigrated from England, and both were living in the county of Westmoreland.

9. Six of the Indian chiefs came to John Washington, to treat of peace, he being colonel. He wrongfully put them to death. "They came in peace," said Berkeley, "and I would have sent them in peace, though they had killed my father and mother." Revenge inflamed the minds of the

6. How was it with the rights of the people? How in church matters? What was done by the assembly? What was now the right of suffrage?—7. What did king Charles give away? What portion had he granted before? To whom? To whom was the whole province now given?—8. Who was John Washington? What Indians were troublesome?—9. What provocation had Colonel Washington given them? What said Berkeley?

P.T. II.  
P.D. L.  
CH. L.

The  
people  
stripped of  
their  
rights.

Charles  
gives  
away  
Virginia  
for 31  
years.

1673.

1675.  
John  
Wash-  
ington.

Kills six  
Indian  
chiefs.

P.T. II. savages, and the midnight war-whoop, often sum  
 P.D. I. moned to speedy death the defenceless families  
 CH. L. of the frontier.

**1676.** The people make Bacon their leader. 10. The people desired to organize for self-defence ; and in a peremptory manner, demanded for their leader, NATHANIEL BACON, a popular young lawyer. Berkeley refused. New murders occurred ; Bacon assumed command, and with his followers, departed for the Indian war. Berkeley declared him and his adherents rebels.

Popular liberty prevails. 11. Bacon returned successful from his expedition, and was elected a member for Henrico county. Popular liberty prevailed, and laws were passed, with which Berkeley was highly displeased. Bacon, fearing treachery, withdrew to the country. The people rallied around him, and he returned to Jamestown, at the head of five hundred armed men.

Berkeley and Bacon. 12. Berkeley met them, and baring his breast, exclaimed, "A fair mark, shoot!" Bacon declared that he came only for a commission, their lives being in danger from the savages. The commission was issued,—and Bacon again departed for the Indian warfare. Berkeley, in the mean time, withdrew to the sea-shore, and there collected numbers of seamen and royalists. He came up the river with a fleet, landed his army at Jamestown, and again proclaimed Bacon and his party, rebels and traitors.

James-town burnt by Bacon's party. 13. Bacon having quelled the Indians, only a small band of his followers remained in arms. With these he hastened to Jamestown, and Berkeley fled at his approach. In order that its few dwellings should no more shelter their oppressors, the inhabitants set them on fire. Then leaving that endeared and now desolated spot, they pursued the royalists to the Rappahannock, where the Virginians, hitherto of Berkeley's party, deserted, and

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10. What leader did the people choose? Give some account of the first steps in the contention between the people's leader and the governor.—11. Proceed with the account.—12. Continue the relation.—13. Relate the remaining events till the time of Bacon's death.

joined Bacon's standard. His enemies were at his mercy; but his exposure to the night air had induced disease, and he died.

14. The party, without a leader, broke into fragments. As the principal adherents of Bacon, hunted and made prisoners, were one by one, brought before Berkeley, he adjudged them, with insulting taunts, to instant death. Thus perished twenty of the best citizens of Virginia. "The old fool," said Charles II., who sent him orders to desist, "has shed more blood than I did, for the murder of my father."

15. "Bacon's rebellion" was extremely injurious to the affairs of the colony in England. A new charter, which was sent over, was not favorable to the Virginians. LORD CULPEPPER was made governor for life. He cared not what he made the people suffer, provided he could gain money for himself. **1677.** **LORD CULPEPPER.** **1683.** **LORD HOWARD.** LORD HOWARD, the next governor, was of the same stamp.

16. It was at this period, that the Five Nations became very powerful. They had overcome all the surrounding Indians, and menaced the whites. This produced *a grand council at Albany*, in which Lord Howard, and COLONEL DONGAN, the governor of New York, together with delegates from the northern provinces, met the sachems of the Five Nations. The negotiations were friendly; and, in the figurative language of the Indians, "a great tree of peace was planted." **Peace with the Five Nations.**

17. MARYLAND. Clayborne, in 1645, returned to Maryland, raised an insurrection, and compelled Governor Calvert to fly to Virginia for safety. The rebellion was, however, quelled. The next year, Calvert returned, and quiet was restored. **1645. Insurrection in Maryland.**

18. The reign of Puritanism in England was dis-

- 14.** What then happened to his party and principal followers?  
**15.** How did Bacon's rebellion affect the colony in England? What governors were sent over?—**16.** What Indians became powerful? What council was held?—**17.** Who made trouble in Maryland?

P.T. II. **1652.** <sup>P.D. I.  
CH. II.</sup> **ast**rous to Maryland. Calvert, the governor appointed by the proprietor, was obliged to surrender the government; and the Catholics, after having settled the country, were shamefully persecuted in it, by the English authorities. Clayborne took advantage of this, and with **JOSIAS FENDALL**, made a famous "disturbance," of which little is now known, except that it involved the province in much expense.

**1675.** <sup>Death of  
Lord Bal-  
timore.</sup> **19.** Lord Baltimore was restored to his rights, by Charles II., but he died soon after. His son and successor, soon found himself in trouble; for the English would not allow the Catholics of Maryland to enjoy any political rights. At the same time the people in the province, wished for a greater share in the government, than the proprietor would grant.

**1688.** <sup>William  
and Mary.</sup> **20.** **JAMES II.**, who succeeded Charles, was a Catholic, and he was a tyrant. He declared that there should be no charter governments, but that he should rule, according to his own sovereign will. His oppressions were such, that his people in England, and even his own family, joined against him. They placed upon the throne, his daughter **MARY**, with her husband, **WILLIAM**, prince of Orange, one of the ablest statesmen of Europe.

## CHAPTER II.

New York settled by the Dutch—Taken by the English.

**1614.** <sup>Dutch  
emigrants  
found  
N. York.</sup> **1.** We here commence with the early colonization of a State, which ranks first in the Union, in respect to wealth and population. In 1614, a company of merchants in Holland, fitted out a squadron

**18.** What did he take advantage of? Who was with him? What is known of "Fendall's disturbance?"—**19.** Who restored Lord Baltimore? What gave trouble to his son?—**20.** Who succeeded King Charles II.? What did he declare? How did the English people bear his tyranny? Who succeeded him?

**CHAPTER II.—1.** In what respects is New York the first State in the Union?

of several ships, and sent them to trade to the country which Hudson had discovered. They constructed a rude fort on *Manhattan Island*. One of the captains, ADRIAN BLOK, sailed through the East river, and ascertained the position of Long Island. *He probably discovered Connecticut river.*

2. The next year the adventurers sailed up the Hudson, and on a little island, just below the present position of Albany, they built a small fort, naming it *Fort Orange*. Afterwards they changed their location, and fixed where Albany now stands.

3. Holland was distressed by internal troubles; and families wishing to settle in the new world, were now sent over. Cottages clustered around Manhattan fort, which was now called *New Amsterdam*, and the country, New Netherlands. PETER MINUETS was made its first governor.

In 1627, an envoy was sent from *New Netherlands* to New Plymouth; friendly civilities were interchanged; and a treaty of peace and commerce was made between the Dutch and the Pilgrims.

4. A new company was made in Holland, styled "the College of Nineteen." They decreed, that, whoever should conduct fifty families to New Netherlands, the name now given by the Dutch to the whole country between Cape Cod and Cape May, should become the patroon, or lord of the manor; with absolute property in the lands he should colonize, to the extent of eight miles on each side of the river on which he should settle.

5. DE VRIES conducted from Holland, a colony which settled *Lewistown*, near the Delaware; a small fort called Nassau, having been previously erected by the Dutch. In consequence of disagreements

1. Did the Dutch first go there as traders, or as settlers? By whom were they sent? What fort did they first build? What discoveries make?—2. What was their second fort?—3. Why were families now willing to leave Holland? Where did they settle? What name give to the fort? To the country? Who was the first governor? Where did they send an envoy?—4. What new company was formed in Holland? What did they decree?—5. What colony was led by De Vries?

P.T. II.  
P.D. I.  
CH. II.

**1615.**  
Fort  
Orange,  
i. e.,  
Albany,  
founded.

**1619**  
*to*  
**1621.**

Treaty  
with the  
Pilgrims.

**1629.**  
College of  
Nineteen  
dispose of  
lands.

**1631.**  
The  
Dutch on  
the  
Delaware

**PT. II.** among the company in Holland, Peter Minuets re-  
**P.D. I.** turned, having been superseded by **WALTER VAN  
 ON II.** TWILLER. Minuets became the leader of a colony  
 of Swedes.

**1643.** <sup>Keift's  
barbarity  
to the  
natives.</sup> GOVERNOR KEIFT, who had succeeded Van Twiller, had an inconsiderable quarrel with the Manhattan Indians. Yet, when the Mohawks came down upon them, they collected in groups, and begged him to shelter and assist them. The barbarous Keift sent his troops; and at night murdered them all,—men, women, and helpless babes,—to the number of a hundred.

**Ven-  
geance of  
the  
Indians.** 7. Indian vengeance awoke. No English family within reach of the Algonquins was safe. The Dutch villages were in flames around, and the people fleeing to Holland. In New England, all was jeopardy and alarm. The Dutch troops defended themselves, having placed at their head, Captain Underhill, who had been expelled from Massachusetts. At this time, it is supposed, occurred a bloody battle at Strickland's plain, in Greenwich, Connecticut.—The Mohawks were friendly to the Dutch, and, at length, peace was made by their interference.

**1648.** <sup>Death of  
Keift.</sup> 8. Keift, execrated by all the colonies, was remanded to Holland; and, in returning, perished by shipwreck on the coast of Wales. STUYVESANT, who succeeded to his office, went to Hartford; and there entered into negotiations, by which the Dutch claims to Connecticut were relinquished.

**1664.** <sup>Swedes  
conquered  
by the  
Dutch.</sup> 9. The Dutch had built Fort Casimir on the site of New Castle, in Delaware. The Swedes conceiving this to be an encroachment on their territory, RISING, their governor, by an unworthy stratagem, made himself its master. In 1655, Stuyvesant, acting by orders received from Holland, embarked at New Amsterdam, with six hundred men, and sailing up

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5. What account can you give of Peter Minuets? Who was the next governor?—6. Who the next? How did he treat the Indians?—7. What was the consequence of his cruelty? What occurred in Connecticut?—8. What happened to Keift? Who was his successor? What did he do?

the Delaware, he subjugated the Swedes. New <sup>PT. II.</sup>  
Sweden was heard of no more; but the settlers were <sup>P.D. I.</sup>  
secured in their rights of private property; and their <sup>CH. II.</sup>  
descendants are among the best of our citizens.

10. Many emigrants now came to New Netherlands, from among the oppressed, the discontented, and the enterprising of other colonies, and of European nations. At length the inhabitants sought a **1654.** share of political power. They assembled, and by <sup>The  
people  
claim civil  
rights.</sup> their delegates, demanded that no laws should be passed, except with the consent of the people. Stuyvesant treated the request rudely, and dissolved the assembly.

11. But popular liberty, though checked here, prevailed in the adjoining provinces; and they consequently grew more rapidly, and crowded upon the Dutch. The Indians made war upon some of their villages, especially Esopus, now Kingston; and New Netherlands could not obtain aid from Holland. The States General had given the whole concern into the hands of "the Nineteen," and they refused to make needful advances. <sup>New  
Nether-  
lands  
troubled.</sup>

12. Charles II. having granted to his brother James, then Duke of York and Albany, the territory from the banks of the Connecticut to those of the Delaware, Sir ROBERT NICHOLS was dispatched with a fleet to take possession. He sailed to New Amsterdam, and suddenly demanded of the astonished Stuyvesant, to give up the place. He would have defended his post if he could. But the body of the people, preferred the English rule to that of the Dutch; the privileges of Englishmen, having been promised them. Nichols, therefore, entered,

<sup>N. Am-  
sterdam  
surren-  
dered  
to the  
English,  
Sept. 3d,</sup>  
**1664.**

9. Give an account of the contest between the Swedes and Dutch.—10. By what persons were their numbers in New Netherlands increased? What did the people now seek? How did the governor treat them?—11. Which prospered most, the places where the people's rights were respected, or those where they were not? What troubles were made by the Indians?—12. What territory was granted? To whom? Whom did he send to take the country? What were the circumstances of the surrender?

P.T. II. took possession in the name of his master, and called  
P.D. I. the place *New York*.

CH. III. 13. A part of the English fleet, under SIR GEORGE CARTERET, sailed up the Hudson to Fort Orange, which surrendered and was named *Albany*. The Dutch fort on the Delaware was also taken by the English. The rights of property were respected, and a treaty was made with the Five Nations. *The whole line of coast, from Acadia to Florida, was now in possession of the English.*

The Dutch forts are surrendered.

## CHAPTER III.

### Pennsylvania and its Founder.

**1644.** 1. WILLIAM PENN, the great and good man, to whom Pennsylvania owes its origin, was the son of Vice Admiral Sir William Penn; and was born in London, in 1644. To provide a place for his persecuted brethren, of the denomination of Friends, or Quakers, was the leading object in his mind, when he planned a new emigration to America.

**1681.** 2. His father had left claims to the amount of sixteen thousand pounds against the crown; and Penn, finding that there was a tract yet ungranted, north of Lord Baltimore's patent, solicited and obtained of Charles II. a charter of the country. It was bounded east by the Delaware, extending westward through five degrees of Longitude, and stretching from twelve miles north of New Castle, to the 42d degree of latitude. It was limited on the south by a circle of twelve miles, drawn around New Castle, to the beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude. The king gave to the country the name of **PENNSYLVANIA.**

**13.** What other places were taken by the English?

CHAPTER III.—**1.** What kind of person was William Penn? Of which of the States is he the founder? Give an account of his birth and parentage. What was his motive in planting a new colony?

**2.** Of whom did Penn obtain a grant? What claim had he against the crown? What was the extent of Penn's first patent?

March 4.  
Patent of  
Pennsylvania.

3. Soon after the date of this grant, two other conveyances were made to Penn, by the Duke of York; one of which embraced the present State of Delaware, and was called the "Territories;" the other released all claims to Pennsylvania.

4. Penn prepared a liberal constitution of civil government, for those who should become his colonists. Having sent out three ships, loaded with emigrants, and consigned to the care of his nephew, COLONEL MARKHAM, he left Chester on board the Welcome, and with one hundred settlers, sailed for his province,—his benevolent heart full of hope and courage.

5. He landed at New Castle, and was joyfully received by the Swedes and Dutch, now amounting to two or three thousand. The next day, at their court-house, he received from the agent of the Duke of York, the surrender of the "Territories." He then, with blended dignity and affection, assured the delighted throngs, that their rights should be respected, and their happiness regarded.

6. In honor of his friend, the duke, he next visited New York; but immediately returning, he went to Upland, which he named Chester. Here a part of the pioneers, with Markham, had begun a settlement; *and here Penn called the first assembly.* It consisted of an equal number from the province and the "Territories." By its first act, all the inhabitants, of whatever extraction, were naturalized.

7. Penn was the first legislator, whose criminal code admitted the humane principle, that the object of punishment is not merely to prevent crime, but to reform the offender. Hence, his code seldom punished with death. The assembly sat three days, and passed fifty-nine laws; an evidence, that the time

3. What other conveyances were made to him?—4. How did Penn propose to treat his settlers in respect to government? Whom did he send from England before he sailed? From what place did he sail? In what vessel? With how many?—5. What were the circumstances of his first arrival?—6. What place did he next visit? Where go on his return? What was done in Chester? 7. What principle in legislation was Penn the first to teach?

**PT. II.** which belonged to the public, was not here consumed, either in personal abuse, or pompous declamation.

P.D. I.

CH. III.

**Penn visits Lord Baltimore.** 8. Penn next paid a visit of friendship and business to Lord Baltimore, at West River. Though they differed on the question of boundaries, yet friendly feeling pervaded the interview.

Penn meets the Indian chiefs.

9. Penn had given to Colonel Markham, who preceded him, directions, that the natives should be treated kindly, and fairly; and accordingly no land had been entered upon, but by their consent. They had also been notified that Penn, to whom they gave the name of Onas, was to meet, and establish with them, a treaty of perpetual peace. On the morning of the appointed day, under a huge elm at Shackamaxon, now a suburb of Philadelphia, the Indian chiefs gathered from every direction, to see Penn, and to hear his words; which they regarded as those of an angel.

10. Penn gave them wise instructions, and solemnly appealed to the Almighty, that it was the ardent desire of his heart to do them good. "He would not call them brothers or children, but they should be to him and his, as half of the same body." The chiefs then gave their pledge for themselves, and for their tribes, "to live in love with him and his children, as long as the sun and moon should endure." The treaty was then executed, the chiefs putting down the emblems of their several tribes. The purchases of Markham were confirmed, and others made.

**1682.**

Makes a treaty of peace.

Penn lays out and names Philadelphia.

11. After this, Penn went to a villa, which his nephew had built for his residence, opposite the site of Burlington, and called Pennsbury. Here he gave directions for laying out towns and counties; and in conjunction with the surveyor, HOLME, drew the plan of his capital; and in the spirit of "brotherly love," named it PHILADELPHIA.

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7. What can you say of the labors done by the assembly? Of what was this an evidence?—8. Whom did Penn visit?—9. How did he direct that the natives should be treated? Of what had they been notified? Give an account of the meeting.—10. What did Penn say to the chiefs? How did the chiefs respond? Was a treaty made?—11. What did Penn after this?

12. Vessels came fast with new settlers, until PT. II.  
P.D. I.  
CH. IV. twenty-two, bearing two thousand persons, had arrived. Some came so late in the fall, that they could not be provided with house-room in the rude dwellings of the new city: and "the caves" were dug in Thronghs  
of settlers. the banks of the river to receive them. Providence fed them,—by flocks of pigeons, and the fish of the rivers; and the Indians, regarding them as the children of Onas, hunted to bring them game. The season was unusually mild.

13. Penn had left beyond the ocean his beloved family. Letters from England spoke of the sufferings of his quaker brethren, and he believed that he might exercise an influence there, to check persecution. He embarked on the fourth of August; and wrote on board the ship an affectionate adieu to his province, which he sent on shore before he sailed. He said, "And thou, Philadelphia, virgin of the province! my soul prays for thee; that, faithful to the God of thy mercies, in the life of righteousness, thou mayest be preserved unto the end!"

Aug. 4,  
**1684.**  
Penn  
embarks  
for  
England.

## CHAPTER IV.

New Jersey—its settlement, and various claimants.

1. PREVIOUS to the surrender of the Dutch, the Duke of York made a grant, of that part of his patent lying between the Hudson and Delaware, to **LORD BERKELEY** and **SIR GEORGE CARTERET**. This tract was called *New Jersey*, in compliment to Sir George, who had been governor of the isle of Jersey.

**1664.**

2. In 1664, before the grant to Berkeley and Carteret was known, three persons from Long Isl- Elizabeth  
town  
previ-  
ously set-  
tled. and purchased of the natives a tract of the country,

**12.** What can you say of new settlers?—**13.** Why did Penn return? When did he embark? What send on shore?

CHAPTER IV.—**1.** What grant was made? By whom? To whom? What was the country called?—**2.** Who had made a previous settlement?

**PT. II.** which was called *Elizabethtown*, where a settlement  
P.D. I. was commenced. Other towns were soon settled by  
CH. IV. emigrants from the colonies, and from Europe. Thus,  
**1665.** opposite claims were created, which caused much  
 discord between the proprietors and inhabitants. In  
 1665, Berkeley and Carteret formed a constitution  
 for the colony, and appointed PHILIP CARTERET gov-  
 ernor. He made Elizabethtown the seat of govern-  
 ment.

**1669.** 3. Berkeley and Carteret, at first, held the prov-  
 ince as joint property; but the former, becoming  
Lord Berkeley sells his right. weary with the care of an estate, which yielded him  
 neither honor nor profit, sold his share to EDWARD  
 BILLINGE. That gentleman, on being involved in  
 debt, found it necessary to assign his property for  
 the benefit of his creditors; and William Penn was  
 one of his assignees.

**Penn causes New Jersey to be divided.** 4. New Jersey was now jointly held by Sir George  
 Carteret, and Penn as agent for the assignees of Bil-  
 ling. But Penn perceiving the inconvenience of  
 holding joint property, it was mutually agreed to  
 separate the country into East and West Jersey;  
 Carteret receiving the sole proprietorship of East Jer-  
 sey, and Penn and his associates, that of West Jersey.

**The "concessions."** 5. Penn divided West Jersey into one hundred  
 shares, which were separately disposed of; and then,  
 in that spirit of righteousness, whereby he won the  
 confidence of all, he drew up the articles called "the  
 concessions." By these, the proprietors ceded to the  
 planters, the privileges of free civil government; ex-  
 pressly declaring, "we put the power in the people." Religion  
 was left free, and imprisonment for debt  
 prohibited. In two years, eight hundred new settlers  
 came over, mostly quakers; persons of excellent  
 character, and good condition.

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2. From whence were other towns soon settled? Did they all agree? What was done in 1665?—3. Which of the two proprie-  
 tors sold his share? To whom? How came William Penn to have a hand in Jersey affairs?—4. How was New Jersey now held? How and why was it divided?—5. How did Penn proceed in regard to West Jersey?

6. In 1682, East Jersey, the property of Carteret, being exposed to sale, Penn, as agent for twelve quakers, purchased it. In 1683, these twelve proprietors doubled their number, and obtained a new patent from the Duke of York.

7. East Jersey was now free from religious intolerance. This was the era of those civil wars of Great Britain, in which the English royal officers hunted the Cameronian Scots like wild beasts. Hundreds of the sufferers now came to East Jersey, and there, bringing their industrious and frugal habits, they were blessed with security, abundance, and content.

8. SIR EDMUND ANDROS, when governor of New York, under pretence of the claims of the Duke of York, usurped the government both in East and West Jersey. He laid a tax upon all goods imported, and upon the property of all who came to settle in the country.

9. Penn received complaints of these abuses, and with such strength of argument opposed the claims of the duke, that the commissioners, to whom the case was referred, adjudged the duties to be illegal and oppressive: in consequence of which, in 1680 they were removed, and the proprietors reinstated in the government.

10. EDWARD BILLINGE was appointed by the proprietors, governor; and in the next year, 1681, he summoned the first general assembly held in West Jersey. In 1682, the people, by the advice of Penn, amended their government. Contrary to the wishes of the proprietors, the next year, they proceeded to elect their own governor.

6. How did Penn come to have any thing to do with East Jersey? How did East Jersey proprietors now proceed?—7. What was the state of this colony? Who came to it?—8. What did Sir Edmund Andros?—9. What did William Penn?—10. Whom did the proprietors appoint? What did Billinge in 1681? What did the people the next year? The next after this?

PT. II.

P.D. I.  
CH. IV.**1683.**24 Quakers buy  
East Jersey.**1678.**Andros in  
the  
Jerseys.**1680.**Penn is  
there also.**1681.**First  
general  
assembly.

## CHAPTER V.

Miantonomoh—Rhode Island and Connecticut obtain Charters—  
Elliot, the Apostle of the Indians.

PT. II. 1. DURING the reign of Puritanism in England,  
P.D. L. the New England Colonies enjoyed a happy season  
CH. V. of liberty and peace. This was occasionally inter-  
rupted by fears of the savages, who sometimes  
manifested their warlike propensities. Sometimes  
they attacked and destroyed each other.

**1643.** 2. Miantonomoh sought the life of Uncas, because  
Mianto-  
nomoh  
seeks the  
life of  
Uncas.  
  
he was aware, that he could not make him unite in  
a conspiracy, which he was exciting against the  
whites. A Pequod whom he hired, wounded the  
Mohegan chief, and than fled to him for protection.  
He refused to surrender the assassin to the demand  
of the court at Hartford, but dispatched him with  
his own hand.

**But loses  
his own.** 3. Miantonomoh drew out his warriors openly  
against Uncas, in violation of a treaty, to which the  
authorites of Connecticut were a party. Uncas met  
and vanquished him by a stratagem, and took him  
prisoner; but he resigned him to the court. They  
deliberated—and then returned the noble savage to  
his captor. Uncas killed him,—without torture, but  
with circumstances of cannibal barbarity.

**1651.** 4. Roger Williams was now the Father of Rhode  
Island, as he had formerly been the Founder. He  
twice crossed the ocean, and at length *succeeded in  
obtaining a charter, including the islands, and confirming the limits of the State, as they now exist.*  
Rhode Island, if not great in territory, is rich, in the  
fame of having been the first to set the example,  
since followed by the nation at large, of entire “soul-  
liberty” in matters of religion.

R. Island  
first in  
religious  
freedom.

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CHAPTER V.—1. How did the reign of Puritanism in England affect New England?—2. Give an account of the beginning of the war between Miantonomoh and Uncas.—3. Of the close of the contest.—4. What charter was obtained for Rhode Island? For what is Rhode Island distinguished?

5. When CHARLES II. was restored, his power <sup>PT. II.</sup>  
was acknowledged in New England; but the col-  
nies had melancholy forebodings. Yet the authori-  
ties of Connecticut, by the eminent JOHN WINTHROP,  
son of the first governor of Massachusetts, even at  
this difficult period, successfully applied to the court  
of England for a charter. They plead, that they  
had obtained their lands, by purchase, from the na-  
tives, and by conquest from the Pequods, who made  
on them a war of extermination; and they had mingled  
both their blood and their labor with the soil.

6. Winthrop appeared before the king with such  
a gentle dignity of carriage, and such appropriate  
conversation, as won the royal favor. It is said he  
brought to the mind of Charles some interesting rec-  
ollections, by the present of a ring, which had been  
given to his grandfather as a pledge, by an ancestor  
of the monarch.

7. The *king granted a liberal charter, which included New Haven.* That province, however, had  
not been consulted, and justly felt aggrieved; as a  
relinquishment of its separate existence was thereby  
required. But at length, the great expediency of  
the measure becoming fully apparent, *the union of*  
*New Haven with Connecticut* was completed. Win-  
throp was chosen governor. He received seventeen  
annual elections.

8. Colonel Nichols, who was sent over to command  
the expedition against New Netherlands, was one of  
four commissioners, who had been appointed by the  
king, not only for conquering the Dutch, but for  
humbling the colonies. The people felt much ag-  
grieved. Massachusetts resisted every exercise of  
their power, and two of their number, Carr and  
Cartwright, left the country in high displeasure.

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5. By whom did the people of Connecticut apply for a charter? What reasons did they plead?—6. How did Winthrop behave? 7. What kind of a charter was obtained? How was it with respect to New Haven? Who was chosen governor?—8. What can you say of Colonel Nichols? How did the people feel? Which colony resisted? What did two of the commissioners?

P.D. I.  
CH. V.

1662.

The younger  
Winthrop  
obtains a  
charter for  
Conn.

Winthrop  
and the  
ring.

1665.

New  
Haven  
united  
with  
Conn.

Nichols,  
Maverick,  
Carr, and  
Cart-  
wright.

P.T. II. 9. This was the period of the labors of JOHN ELLIOT, called the apostle of the Indians. He beheld with pity the ignorance and spiritual darkness of the savages, and determined to devote himself to their conversion. He first spent some years in the study of their language. The General Court of the province passed an order, requesting the clergy to report the best means of spreading the Gospel among the natives; and Elliot took this occasion to meet with the Indians at Nonantum, a few miles west of Boston. His meetings for religious worship and discourse were held, whenever favorable opportunities could be found or made.

1646. Elliot's first meeting with the Indians. 10. His efforts to teach the natives the arts and usages of civilized life, were also unremitting and arduous; "for civility," it was said, "must go hand in hand with Christianity." These efforts and their effects, exhibit the children of the forest in a most interesting point of view, and show the transforming power of the Gospel. Their dispositions and lives underwent a real change. Some of their numbers became teachers, and aided in the conversion of others.

Indians converted. 11. In 1655, Elliot had completed his translation of the New Testament into the Indian language, and in two years more the Old was added. Thus the mighty labor of learning the difficult tongue of the Indians, of making from its oral elements, a written language, and that of translating the whole Bible, was, by zeal and persevering labor, accomplished. It was the first Bible printed in America. But both the Indian and his language are now extinct, and Elliot's Bible is a mere literary curiosity.

1657. Elliot completes his translation of the Bible. 12. In 1674, there were fourteen towns of "praying Indians," and six gathered churches. The Indian converts had much to encounter. Their great chiefs

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9. What was John Elliot called? Give an account of the beginning of his labors.—10. Did Elliot teach the natives any thing but religion? What success had he?—11. What great labor did Elliot perform in respect to the Bible?—12. How many towns were there of the "Praying Indians?"

hated Christianity. Although it made their subjects willing to do the right, yet it set them to reflect,— and, thus to find out, that there was a right for them *to have*, as well as *to do*. This tended to subvert the absolute arbitrary sway, which the sachem, however he might allow it to slumber, did actually possess; and which he naturally felt unwilling to relinquish. Of these chiefs, PHILIP of Pokanoket, was peculiarly the foe of the Christian religion.

PT. II.  
P.D. I.  
CH. VI.

## CHAPTER VI.

King Philip's War — Destruction of the Narragansetts and Pokanokets.

1. PHILIP was the younger of the two sons of Massasoit. He had become embittered against the English, by the death of his brother, which he ascribed to them; and though he was thus left sole chief-  
Philip's resent-  
ment. tain of the Pokanokets, yet he deeply felt his loss, and bitterly resented it.

2. The extension of the English had alarmed the savage nations. The new race, whom their fathers received, when a poor and feeble band, were now gradually spreading themselves over the land, and assuming to be its sovereigns. But the natives were yet numerous, and, by union, they might extirpate the whites, and regain the country. Thus thought Philip, as he secretly plotted, to bring to pass, his cruel designs.

Indians  
jealous  
and  
hostile.

3. The Narragansetts, so long friendly, were now under the rule of CONANCHET, the son of Miantonomoh; and doubtless he remembered the benefits which his father had bestowed upon the whites, and their refusal to hear his last plea for mercy.

12. What feelings and opinions had the great chiefs? Who in particular was hostile?

CHAPTER VI.—1. Why was Philip embittered against the English?—2. What alarmed the savages? What did Philip think and do?—3. Who was Conanchet? What was his disposition towards the English?

PT. II. 4. SAUSAMAN, one of the natives whom Elliot had instructed in Christianity, gave to the English intimations of Philip's designs. Sausaman was soon after murdered. On investigation, the Plymouth court found that the murder was committed by three of Philip's most intimate friends; and forthwith they caused them to be executed.

Sausam-  
man's dis-  
closure  
and  
death.

**1675.**  
June 24.  
Swansey  
attacked.

5. On the 20th of June, Philip's exasperated warriors attacked *Swansey*, in New Plymouth. The colonists appeared in defence of the place, and the Indians fled. The English force marched into the Indian towns, which, on their approach, were deserted. But the route of the savages was marked by the ruins of buildings, which had been burned, and by the heads and hands of the English, which were fixed upon poles by the wayside. The troops, finding that they could not overtake them, returned to Swansey.

July 5.  
The Con-  
gress  
raise an  
army.

6. The little congress of the colonies, meeting at Boston, were unanimous in deciding that the war must be prosecuted with vigor; and each colony furnish means, according to its ability. Of the thousand men which they determined to send immediately into the field, Massachusetts was to furnish five hundred and twenty-seven, Connecticut three hundred and fifteen, and Plymouth one hundred and fifty-eight. Subsequently the commissioners voted to raise double this number.

Compel  
the Nar.  
to make  
peace.

7. The army was sent from Swansey into the country of the Narragansetts, and negotiating; sword in hand, with that confederacy, on the 15th of July, a treaty of peace was concluded. It was stipulated among other things, to give forty coats to any one of the Narragansetts, who should bring Philip alive,—twenty for his head, and two for each of his subjects delivered as prisoners.

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4. How did the English become acquainted with Philip's designs? What did the Plymouth court?—5. When and where did Philip begin the war? What measures did the colonists pursue?—6. What ground did the commissioners take? How was the number of men to be raised, apportioned?—7. Where was the army sent? What treaty was made? What was stipulated?

8. The Indian king retreated, with his warriors, P.T. II.  
 to a swamp at *Pocasset*, near Montaup. There, on <sup>P.D. I.</sup>  
CH. VI. the 18th, the colonists attacked them, but gained no  
 decisive advantage. Philip then went to the vicinity of 1675.  
 Connecticut river; but to the inhabitants, Philip at-  
 everywhere in danger, and in fear, he seemed to be <sup>tacked at</sup> *POCAS-*  
 everywhere present. Captain Hutchinson, with a *SET.*  
 company of horse, was drawn into an ambush, near <sup>BROOK-</sup>  
 Brookfield, where he was mortally wounded, and <sup>FIELD</sup> in Mass.  
 sixteen of his company were killed. The Indians then burned the town.

9. Intending to collect a magazine and garrison at Hadley, Captain Lathrop, with a corps of the choicest young men, selected from the vicinity of Boston, was sent to transport a quantity of corn from Deerfield, to that place. They were suddenly attacked by the Indians, and though they fought with great bravery, they were almost all cut off. The brook, by which they fought, flowed red,—and to this day is called “Bloody Brook.”

10. In October, the Springfield Indians, who had previously been friendly, concerted with the hostile tribes, and set fire to that town. While its flames were raging, they attacked Hadley, but were repulsed.\*

11. Conanchet now violated the treaty, and not only received Philip's warriors, but aided their operations against the English. On the 18th of December, one thousand troops were collected from the different colonies, under the command of JOSIAH WINSLOW, of Plymouth. After a stormy night passed in the open air, they waded through the snow sixteen miles; and about one o'clock, on the afternoon of the 19th, they arrived near the enemy's fortress.

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8. Give an account of King Philip's movements. What was the condition of the inhabitants? What befel Capt. Hutchinson?  
 9. Give an account of Capt. Lathrop and his company.—**10.** What treachery was practised by the Springfield Indians?—**11.** What was now the conduct of Conanchet? What number of troops went to attack him? At what time, and under what circumstances did they march?

<sup>Oct. 1.</sup>  
 (\* Hadley  
 was saved  
 by Goffe.  
 See the  
 next  
 chapter.)

Conan-  
 chet  
 violates  
 the treaty.

**PT. II.** 12. It was on a rising ground, in the midst of a swamp; and was so fortified with palisades, and thick hedges, that only by crossing a log, which lay over a ravine, could it be approached. The officers led the men directly across the narrow and dangerous bridge. The first were killed, but others pressed on, and the fort was entered. Conanchet and his warriors at first forced the English to retire; but they resumed the fight, defeated the savages, and again entering the fort, they set fire to the Indian dwellings. One thousand warriors were killed; three hundred, and as many women and children, were made prisoners. About six hundred of their wigwams were burnt, and many helpless sufferers perished in the flames.

**Famine and cold.** 13. The wretched remains of the tribe took shelter in the recesses of a cedar swamp,—covering themselves with boughs, or burrowing in the ground, and feeding on acorns or nuts, dug out with their hands from the snow. Many who escaped a sudden,—thus died a lingering death. Conanchet was made prisoner in April, and was offered his freedom if he would enter into a treaty of peace. The chief-tain indignantly refused, and was put to death.

**Conanchet's death.** 14. In the spring of 1676, the colonial troops were almost universally victorious. Jealousies arose among the different tribes of savages, and while great numbers were slain, many deserted the common cause. Philip had attempted to rouse the Mohawks against the English; and had, for this purpose, killed a number of the tribe, and attributed their death to the whites. His perfidy was detected, and he fled to Montaup, whither he was pursued.

**Philip attempts to gain the Mohawks.**

15. In the midst of these reverses, Philip remained unshaken in his enmity. His chief men, as also his wife and family, were either killed or made pris-

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12. Describe the fort—the approach of the troops—the second attack—the destruction of the Indians.—13. What happened to the remains of the tribe? To Conanchet?—14. How did the colonial troops succeed in 1676? Where was Philip?—15. How did he bear his adversity?

oners; and, while he wept bitterly, for these domestic bereavements, he shot one of his men who proposed submission. After being driven from swamp to swamp, he was at last shot near Montaup, by the brother of the Indian whom he had thus killed.

P.T. II.

P.D. I.

CH. VII.

1676.

Philip is  
killed.

16. Of the scattered parties which remained, many were captured. Some sought refuge at the north. These afterwards served as guides, to those parties of hostile French and Indians, who came down and desolated the provinces. In this dreadful contest, New England lost six hundred inhabitants, and a great amount of property. Fourteen towns had been destroyed, and a heavy debt incurred. Yet the colonies received no assistance from England;—and they asked none. The humane Irish sent the sufferers some relief.

In Philip's  
war N.  
England  
loses 600.

17. If Philip's war was to the whites disastrous, to the savage tribes it was ruinous. The Pokanokets and the Narragansetts henceforth disappear from history. The “praying Indians” were mostly of the Massachusetts confederacy; and although they suffered much, being suspected by the red men because they were Christians, and by the whites because they were Indians, they yet had a remnant left. Elliot watched his scattered flocks, and exposed himself to many dangers on their account. The wreck of four towns remained from the fourteen which the converts numbered before the war.

The  
Indian  
Nations  
destroyed.

## CHAPTER VII.

The regicides—New Hampshire and Maine—Charter of Massachusetts annulled.

1. THE regicides, a term which, in English and American history, refers especially to those men

15. How did he come to his end?—16. What became of his followers? How many inhabitants of New England were destroyed during this bloody war? Who sent relief?—17. What were the consequences of the war to the Indians? How did it affect the praying Indians?

P.T. II. who signed the death-warrant of Charles I., were, P.D. I. after the restoration of his son, proscribed. Three CH. VII. of their number, GOFFE, WHALLEY, and DIXWELL, came to America. They were at Boston and Cambridge, and under romantic circumstances were shielded from their pursuers at New Haven. At length, Whalley and Goffe found refuge in the house of Mr. Russel, minister of Hadley, where they lived in profound concealment.

**1675.** Oct. 1. HADLEY saved by Goffe. 2. Goffe had been a military commander. Looking from the window of his hiding-place, he saw, on a Sabbath day, as the people were collecting for public worship, a body of ambushed Indians stealing upon them. Suddenly he left his confinement, and appeared among the gathering worshippers, his white hair and beard and loose garments streaming to the winds. He gives the alarm, and the word of command; and the men, already armed, are at once formed, and bearing down upon the foe. When they had conquered, they looked around for their preserver. He had vanished during the fray; and they fully believed that he had been an angel, sent from heaven for their deliverance.

The regicides not betrayed. 3. Of the three judges, who cast themselves upon the Americans, not one was betrayed. The meanest of the people could not be induced, by the price set upon their heads, to give them up; and they now rest, in peaceful graves, upon our soil.

**1677.** Mass. buys Maine of the heirs of Gorges. 4. MAINE. In 1677, a controversy, which had existed for some time, between the government of Massachusetts and the heirs of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, relative to the district of Maine, was settled in England, and the territory assigned to the latter. Upon this, *Massachusetts purchased the title, and Maine became a province of that colony.*

5. NEW HAMPSHIRE. In 1679, a commission was

CHAPTER VII.—**1.** Who were the regicides? Which of them came to America? Where were they?—**2.** During King Philip's war what were the circumstances of Goffe's appearing at Hadley? **3.** Were either of the three judges betrayed?—**4.** How did Massachusetts acquire a title to Maine?

made out by order of Charles II., *for the separation of New Hampshire from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts*, and its erection into a royal province. The assembly was to be chosen by the people, the president and council to be appointed by the crown. This colony henceforth manifested that stability of character, for which, no less, than for its sublime piles of mountains, it is called "the Granite State." The people first thanked Massachusetts for the care she had taken of their infant condition; and next determined "that no law should be valid, unless made by the assembly, and approved by the people."

**1679.** <sup>N. H. a  
royal  
province.</sup> 6. EDWARD CRANFIELD, a needy speculator, was selected by Mason, and sent from England, to be the governor of New Hampshire. But he could neither outwit nor overawe the rugged patriots; nor with all the advantages of law, eject them from their lands; though, for many years, he gave them great annoyance.

**1682.** <sup>Mason  
sends  
Cranfield  
to rule.</sup> 7. Charles II. made additional navigation acts, by which he would have entirely destroyed the commerce of the colonies, had they been observed. But they were evaded, and opposed, especially in Massachusetts; and Edward Randolph was sent over by the king, to see that these oppressive laws were executed.

**1679.** <sup>Randolph.</sup> 8. James II., who declared, that there should be no free governments in his dominions, issued writs against the charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island. These colonies presented letters and addresses, which contained expressions of humble duty. The king construed them into an actual surrender of their charters; and proceeded to establish a temporary government over New England. SIR EDMUND ANDROS was appointed governor-general.

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5. What happened to New Hampshire in 1679? Why is New Hampshire called the Granite State?—6. Who was selected by Mason as governor? What was beyond his power to do?—7. How did King Charles proceed in regard to navigation laws? How did the colonists? Whom did the king send over? For what purpose?—8. What writs did James II. issue? What did R. I. and Conn.? How did the king next proceed? Who did he send over as governor-general?

**PT. II.** 9. Sir Edmund began his career with the most flattering professions of his regard to the public safety and happiness. It was, however, well observed, that "Nero concealed his tyrannical dispositions more years than Sir Edmund did months." Soon after **1686.** his arrival in the country, he sent to Connecticut, Sir E. Andros in New Eng- land. demanding the surrender of the charter. This being refused, in 1687, he came with a guard to Hartford, during the session of the general assembly, and in person required its delivery.

**1687.** 10. After debating until evening, the charter was produced and laid on the table, where the assembly were sitting. Suddenly the lights were extinguished, and one of the members privately conveyed it away, and hid it in the cavity of a large oak-tree. The candles were officially relighted, but the charter was gone; and no discovery could be made of it, or, at that time, of the person who carried it away. The government of the colony was, however, surrendered to Andros.

**1687** to **1689.** 11. Massachusetts, where Sir Edmund resided, was the principal seat of despotism and suffering. In 1688, New York and New Jersey were added to his jurisdiction; and for more than two years, there was a general suppression of charter governments throughout the colonies, and a perpetual series of tyrannical exactions.

**1688.** 12. But the king had made himself as much detested at home, as his governor had abroad. The British nation, putting aside the fiction of the divine right of legitimate sovereigns, asserted that of human nature, by declaring that an oppressed people may change their rulers. They forced the king to abdicate, and completed what is called the English "Revolution," by placing William and Mary on the throne.

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9. How did Sir Edmund begin? Why did he go to Hartford?  
 10. What happened during his visit?—11. What took place from 1687 to 1689?—12. What fiction or false principle did the English put aside? What right did they assert? What is this event called?

13. Great was the joy of New England. Even PT. II.  
P.D. I.  
CH. VIII. on the first rumor of the British Revolution, the authorities of Boston seized and imprisoned Andros and Randolph. As a temporary government, they organized a committee of safety, of which the aged Andros  
and Ran-  
dolph  
in prison. GOVERNOR BRADSTREET, accepted the presidency; though he knew that, if the intelligence proved false, it might cost him his life.

14. The change of government produced by the removal of Andros, left New Hampshire in an unsettled state. Mason had died in 1685, leaving his two sons heirs to his claims. The people earnestly petitioned to be again united with Massachusetts, but their wishes were frustrated by SAMUEL ALLEN, who had purchased of the heirs of Mason, their title to New Hampshire. Allen received a commission as governor of the colony, and assumed the government in 1692.

N. H.  
1685  
Mason  
dies.  
Allen  
buys his  
title.

15. When the intelligence was confirmed, that William and Mary were seated on the throne, Rhode Island and Connecticut resumed their charters; but King William resolutely refused to restore to Massachusetts her former system of government. Andros, Randolph, and others, were ordered to England for trial.

Conn. and  
R. I. re-  
sume their  
charters

## CHAPTER VIII.

N. York—Its Governors—Leisler—Quakers in Massachusetts.

1. AFTER the surrender of the Dutch, COLONEL NICHOLS entered upon the administration of the government of New York, which he conducted with great prudence, integrity, and moderation. The people, however, continued without civil rights, all authority being vested in the royal governor and Lovelace.  
1667.

13. What was done in Boston?—14. What took place in New Hampshire?—15. What happened in the other New England provinces? Who were sent to England?

CHAPTER VIII.—1. How did Colonel Nichols govern in New York.

P.T. II. council. Nichols returned to England, and was succeeded by **LORD LOVELACE**.

CH. VIII. 2. In 1673, England and Holland were again involved in war, and Holland sent over a small fleet to regain her American possessions. This force arrived at New York, and demanded a surrender, which was made without resistance. The Dutch took immediate possession of the fort and city, and soon after of the whole province.

**1673.** Dutch take New York. 3. The next year, 1674, the war terminated, and New York was restored to the English. The Duke of York, to prevent controversy about his title to the territory, took out a new patent, and the same year appointed **SIR EDMUND ANDROS**, governor.

**1674.** N. York restored. 4. Andros claimed jurisdiction over that part of Connecticut west of the river, it having been included in the grant to the Duke of York. To seize it, he arrived off the fort, at Saybrook, with an armed force. The governor and council, being apprised of his design, sent a few troops under Captain Bull, who conducted himself with such spirit, that Andros, jocosely declaring that his "horns should be tipped with gold," made no further attempt.

**1675.** Andros repulsed at Saybrook. 5. In 1682, Andros was removed from the government of New York. The succeeding year was a happy era in the history of this colony. The excellent **COLONEL DONGAN** arrived as governor, and the desires of the people, for a popular government, were gratified. *The first general assembly was convoked*, consisting of a council and eighteen representatives. Governor Dongan surpassed all his predecessors in attention to affairs with the Indians, by whom he was highly esteemed.

**1683.** First general assembly. 6. The news from Europe, that the inhabitants of England had resolved to dethrone James, and offer the crown to William and Mary, raised the hopes of the disaffected. Among these, was **JACOB LEISLER**,

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2. What happened in 1673?—3. What took place in 1674?—4. Give an account of Andros's attempt to take Connecticut.—5. What happened in 1682? What the next year?—6. What happened in New York when news came of the expulsion of King James.

an active militia captain, and a favorite of the people. **P.T. II.**  
 He was not, however, a man of talents, but received **P.D. I.**  
 the guiding impulses of his conduct from the superior energies of his son-in-law, **JACOB MILBORNE.** **CH. VIII.**

7. By his counsel, Leisler, at the head of a few men, declared for William and Mary, and took possession of the fort of New York. His party increased to more than five hundred. The governor left the province, and Leisler assumed to administer the government. Milborne went to Albany, and made himself master of the place. The regular authorities were against these lawless proceedings.

8. King William now commissioned **HENRY SLOUGHTER**, as governor of New York. Never was a governor more needed, and never was one more destitute of every qualification for the office. **1691.**  
 He refused to treat with Leisler; but put him, and several of his adherents to prison. Finally, that unfortunate man, together with his son-in-law, perished upon the gallows. Their execution was disapproved by the people; and their property, which was confiscated, was afterwards restored to their descendants.

9. Motives derived from pure religion, are the best, and most effective, of all which influence human conduct. But when the religious feeling of men becomes perverted, all history shows, that it then produces the very worst effects. Under the influence of this feeling, in its right operation, our Puritan forefathers resisted oppression in England, suffered hardship, and braved death, to enjoy their religion unmolested.

10. But they were not free from the common error of their age, which was, that all in the same community, must, on religious subjects, think very much alike. The Puritans believed their way was

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**6.** Who was Jacob Leisler?—**7.** Give an account of his and Milborne's operations.—**8.** Who was Henry Sloughter? How did he proceed in regard to Leisler?—**9.** What may be said of motives derived from true religion? When the religious feeling of bodies of men become perverted, how is it then? What did our Puritan forefathers, under the impulse of right religious feeling?—**10.** What was the common error of their age?

Leisler assumes to act as King William's agent.

Sloughter governs N. York.

Leisler executed.

Religious feeling.

May become perverted.

P.T. II. P.D. I. certainly right, and they were utterly unwilling, that any should be among them, who should teach anything different. This produced uncharitableness towards others, and the bad effects of the religious sentiment perverted.  
CH. IX.

The Friends or Quakers.

11. The denomination of Friends or Quakers, had arisen in England. They had heard that the Puritans exercised a persecuting spirit, as in the cases of Mrs. Hutchinson and Roger Williams. They also thought the Puritan religion consisted too much in outward form, and too little in inward sanctity. The Quakers believed, that they were called by a voice from a divine inward monitor, to go to New England, particularly to Boston, and there warn the people of their errors.

12. The Puritans, when they came, imprisoned them, and sent them away. The Quakers came again, and boldly denounced that, which the Puritans held dearer than life. Laws were made to banish them, prohibiting return, on pain of death. The Quakers came back, and four were actually hanged. The Puritans then became convinced of their error ; opened their prison doors, and released twenty-eight persons.

## CHAPTER IX.

Jesuit Missionaries of France—Their Discoveries.

Religious devotion a natural principle.

1. FROM the devotion of the Puritans, and the Quakers, we turn to that of the *Jesuit Missionaries of France*; and in all, we perceive “the operation of that common law of our nature, which binds the heart of man to the Author of his being.” The Jesuit missionaries desired to extend the benefits of Christian redemption to the heathen ; yet they un

10. Were the Puritans free from it?—11. What induced the Quakers to come to Massachusetts?—12. How were they treated?

CHAPTER IX.—1. When we see that different sects are willing to suffer death, in the service of God, what do we perceive?

fortunately united worldly policy with religious enthusiasm; and sought, not only to win souls to Christ, but subjects to the king of France and the papal dominion.

P.T. II.  
P.D. I.  
CH. IX.

2. The Catholics, already in Canada, seconded their efforts; and in 1640, Montreal was founded, to give the missionaries a starting point, nearer the scene of their operations. Within thirteen years, the wilderness of the Hurons was visited by sixty missionaries, mostly Jesuits. Making the Huron settlements of St. Louis and St. Ignatius, their central station, they carried the gospel to the surrounding tribes; and thus visited and became the first European explorers of the southern portion of Upper Canada, of which they took possession for the French king.

1634  
to  
1649.  
60 mis-  
sionaries.

3. One of these missionaries, ISAAC JOGUES, undaunted by the terrors of the Mohawk name, went among these savages, and was imprisoned. He escaped, but afterwards attempted a permanent mission. Arriving at the Mohawk castle, at Johnstown, he was accused of blighting the corn of the Indians, by spells of sorcery. Being condemned, he received his death blow with composure. His head was hung on the palisades of the fort, and his body thrown into the placid stream.

1646.  
Father  
Jogues,  
k. by Ind.  
His body  
thrown  
into the  
Mohawk.

4. Circumstances changed. The missionaries were received among each tribe of the Five Nations. Rude chapels were constructed, where the natives chanted the services of the Romish church. But when the missionaries sought to bring their lives under the influence of Christian principles as regards war and the treatment of prisoners, the fierceness of their character prevailed. They returned to their former customs, gave up their religion, and expelled the

French  
attempts  
to colo-  
nize N.Y.

1. What two principles of conduct did the Jesuits unite?—2. When was Montreal founded? For what object? Learn from the Map of this period, in connection with the book, the central station of the missionaries. What part of the country did the missionaries take possession of for the French king?—3. Give an account of Father Jogues.—4. Of the farther attempts to convert the Indians of New York.

**P.T. II.** missionaries. Thus ended the attempts of the French  
**P.D. I.** to colonize New York.

**CH. IX.** 5. FATHER ALLOUEZ, bent on a voyage of discovery, early in September, passed *Mackinaw*, into **665.** Lake Superior. Sailing along the high banks and Allouez at Lake Superior. pictured rocks of its southern shore, he rested, beyond the bay of Keweena, on that of *Chegoimegon*. Here was the great village of the Chippewas.

**Indian council.** 6. A grand council of ten or twelve tribes was, at the moment, assembled, to prevent the young braves of the Chippewas and Sioux, from taking up the tomahawk against each other. In this assembly came forward the missionary, and stood, and commanded, in the name of his heavenly and of his earthly master, that there should be peace.

**St. Esprit founded.** 7. The Indians listened with reverence. They had never before seen a white man. Soon they built a chapel; and there they devoutly chanted their vesper and matin hymns; and the mission of *St. Esprit* was founded. The scattered Hurons and Ottawas here collected around the missionary; and he preached to the Pottawotamies, the Sacs and Foxes, the Illinois, and the Sioux.

**The great river heard of.** 8. From each of these tribes, he gained descriptions of their country, their lakes and rivers, of which he made reports to his government. He especially dwelt on what he had heard of the great river "Mesipi." He urged the sending of small colonies of French emigrants, to make permanent settlements in the west.

**1668.** 9. A small company, headed by two missionaries, **St. Mary's founded.** CLAUDE DABLON, and JAMES MARQUETTE, founded the first French settlement within the limits of the **1669.** United States. It is at *St. Mary's*, on the falls between the Lakes Superior and Huron. Allouez Green Bay. founded a mission at *Green Bay*.

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5. Give an account of Father Allouez's route to the village of the Chippewas, and show it on the Map.—6. What did Father Allouez at this village?—7. How was it with the Indians? What was the mission called?—8. What information was gained, and reported?—9. What account can you give of *St. Mary's*? Where did Allouez found a mission

10. Marquette selected a young Illinois as his companion, and learned from him the language of his nation. The Hurons heard with astonishment, that he had formed the bold design of exploring the great river of the west;—notwithstanding their assertions, that its monsters devoured men and canoes, its warriors never spared the stranger, and its climate was rife with death.

P.T. II.  
P.D. I.  
OH. IX.Mar-  
quette's  
boldness.

11. Marquette walked from Green Bay,—following the Fox river, and crossed the Portage from its head waters to those of the *Wisconsin*; when, with no companion but his countryman JOLIET, he embarked upon its bosom, and pursued its course, unknowning whither it would lead. Solitary they floated along, till, in seven days, they entered, with inexpressible joy, the broad *MISSISSIPPI*. They continued to float with its lonely current, until, near the mouth of the Moingona, they perceived marks of population.

1673.  
Follows  
the  
Wisconsin  
to the  
Miss.

12. Disembarking, they found, at fourteen miles from the river, a village of the natives. Old men met them with the calumet,—told them they were expected, and bade them enter their dwellings in peace. The missionaries declared, by the council-fire, the claims of the Christian religion, and the right of the king of France, to their territory. The Indians feasted them, and sent them away with the gift of a peace-pipe, embellished with the various colored heads and necks of bright and beautiful birds.

Indian  
courtesy.

13. Sailing on their solitary way, the discoverers saw that most remarkable confluence of rivers—the vast *Missouri*, coming from the west and spreading its clay-colored and fiercer current, like clouds, over the pure dark waters of the more sluggish *Mississippi*. They saw, and passed the mouth of the *Ohio*; nor stopped till they had sailed beyond that of the *Arkansas*. There they

Discovers  
the  
*Missouri*.

- 
10. What was said by the Indians to deter Marquette from executing his design?—11. Give an account of his route, and trace it on the Map.—12. What happened at an Indian village?—13. Describe, and trace Marquette's route, to its farthest extent.

P.T. II. found savages, who spoke a new tongue. They were armed with guns; a proof that they had trafficked with the Spaniards, or with the English, in Virginia. They showed hostile dispositions, but respected the peace-pipe, the "white flag of the desert."

**1674.** <sup>Returns to Green Bay.</sup> 14. Marquette now retraced his course to the Illinois,—entered and ascended that river, and beheld the beautiful fertility of its summer prairies, abounding in game. He visited *Chicago*, and in September was again at Green Bay.

**1675.** <sup>Marquette dies near Lake Michigan.</sup> 15. The next year, on the banks of the little stream now called by his name, Marquette retired from the company with which he was journeying—to pray, by a rude altar of stones, beneath the silent shade. There, half an hour afterwards, his dead body was found. He was buried on the shore of the lake; and the Indian fancies that his spirit still controls its storms.

**1679.** <sup>La Salle.</sup> 16. As Joliet, the companion of Marquette, was returning from the west, to carry the tidings of their discovery, he met at *Frontenac*, now Kingston, the governor of the place, the energetic and highly gifted **LA SALLE**,—whose genius kindling, at the description of the missionary, he went to France, and was commissioned to complete the survey of the great river.

**Builds the first sailing vessel on Lake Erie.** <sup>Founds Mackinaw.</sup> 17. He returned to Frontenac, built a wooden canoe, of ten tons, and carrying a part of his company to the mouth of Tonnewanta Creek, he there built the first sailing vessel which ever navigated Lake Erie. On his way across the lakes, he marked *Detroit* as a suitable place for a colony, gave name to Lake St. Clair, planted a trading-house at Mackinaw, and finally cast anchor at Green Bay.

18. Here, he collected a rich cargo of furs, and

13. What inhabitants did he find?—14. Describe, and trace his return.—15. Give an account of the death of Marquette.  
 16. Who was La Salle? How did he become interested, and what did he do?—17. Trace, and describe his route to Green Bay.—18. What steps did he here take?

sent back his brig to carry them to Niagara. Then, <sup>P.T. II.</sup>  
 in bark canoes, he moved his party south, to the <sup>P.D. I.</sup>  
 head of lake Michigan. There he constructed the <sup>CH. IX.</sup>  
 Fort of the Miamis. His brig was unfortunately  
 lost; but, with a small company, he steered reso-  
 lutely west, accompanied by the Jesuit Hennepin.

19. They reached, through many discouragements,  
 by disaster, treachery, and climate, the great Illi-  
 nois; and following its waters four days' journey be-  
 low Lake Peoria, La Salle there built a fort, which,  
 in the bitterness of his spirit, he named Crève-cœur.  
 Here he sent out a party under Hennepin, to ex-  
 plore the sources of the Mississippi, and himself set  
 forth on foot to return to Frontenac.

20. Hennepin followed the Illinois to its junction  
 with the parent stream; then ascended that river  
 above the falls to which he gave the name of St. <sup>1679.</sup>  
 Anthony. He afterwards reported, though falsely, <sup>He ex-</sup>  
 that he had discovered the sources of the Mississippi. <sup>St. Antho-</sup>  
<sup>ny's Falls.</sup>

La Salle returned to his fort on the Illinois, built  
 a small vessel, and the next year, *he sailed down the*  
*Mississippi, till he reached its mouth.* To the coun-  
 try he gave the name of *Louisiana*, in honor of his  
 sovereign, Louis XIV.

21. Returning to France, the government sent  
 him to colonize the country which he had visited;  
 but his fleet took a wrong direction, and he was car-  
 ried, with his party, to *Texas*, where he made the  
 settlement of *St. Louis*. Attempting to go to Lou-  
 isiana on foot, a discontented soldier of his party,  
 gave him his death-shot. Texas was regarded as an  
 appendage to Louisiana.

<sup>Hennepin  
with  
La Salle.</sup>  
**1679.**

<sup>He ex-  
plores to  
St. Antho-  
ny's Falls.</sup>  
**1680.**

<sup>La Salle  
killed.</sup>  
**1687.**

- 
- 19.** Where did he go from thence? Whom did he send out to explore?—**20.** What was done by Hennepin? What next by La Salle?—**21.** What happened on his last return to America?

## CHAPTER X.

North and South Carolina—The Great Patent—Mr. Locke's Constitution.

**PT. II.** 1. AFTER Charles II. was restored, the people about him, took advantage of his improvident good nature, and want of conscientious scruples. They thus gained large tracts of American territory—and, neither he who gave, nor they who received, considered, whether or not it was his to give. In 1663, the **1663.** king gave Carolina, which more justly belonged to Spain, to Lord Clarendon the historian, Lord Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, General Monk, afterwards duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, the two Berkeleys, Sir John Colleton, and Sir George Carteret.

The grant extended. 2. These noblemen next aspired to the glory of founding a sovereignty, which should not only yield them money, but the fame of legislators; and in 1667, Charles granted them the whole of the country, **1665.** from the mouth of the river St. Johns to  $36^{\circ} 33'$  north latitude; and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. To frame a government for the future empire, they secured the services of the well-known philosopher, JOHN LOCKE. In the mean time the younger Berkeley, who was governor of Virginia, was to extend his rule over the whole territory.

**Settle-  
ment at  
Albe-  
marle, the  
nucleus  
of N. C.** 3. But settlers were wanted; and to procure these, various inducements were held out by the company. Two settlements had already been formed within their precincts. One of these, near Albemarle Sound, was begun, at an early day, by enterprising planters from Virginia; and enjoying entire liberty, it had been augmented from that and other colonies, when

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CHAPTER X.—1. What traits of Charles II. are here mentioned? What advantage was taken of them? What grant did he make in 1663? To whom?—2. What grant did he make in 1667? Show its extent on the Map? Who was to frame a constitution for this large country? Who to be governor?—3. What settlement was formed in the northern part of the tract? Of what did it prove to be the nucleus?

ever religious or political oppression had scattered their people. Among them were a large portion of Quakers. This settlement had so increased, as to form, for convenience, a simple democratic government.

4. The other colony was near the mouth of Cape Fear, or Clarendon river; and had been originally made by a little band of adventurers from New England. They, as well as the former colony, from which they were divided by impassable swamps and dangerous navigation, had purchased their land of the natives; they had occupied it and they claimed, as a law of nature, the right of self-government.

5. In the mean time, a number of planters from Barbadoes purchased lands of the sachems, and settled on Cape Fear river, near the territory of the New Englanders. The two parties united. In 1667, they were in danger of famine, and Massachusetts sent them relief. They requested of the proprietors a confirmation of the purchase they had made of the Indians, and of the power which they had assumed to govern themselves. As a state must have inhabitants, their request was partially granted; and one of their number, SIR JOHN YEAMANS, was appointed their governor. The settlement, in 1666, contained eight hundred persons.

6. Thus, the germs of liberty had, in the Carolinas, begun to vegetate strongly. And when the great aristocratical constitution, making three orders of nobility, was sent over, in 1670, the ground was already preoccupied. These dwellers in scattered log-cabins in the woods, could not be noblemen, and would not be serfs. Eventually, the interest of the proprietors prevailed over their pride. The inhabitants took their own way in regard to government, and in 1693, the constitution of Locke was formally abrogated.

P.T. II.  
P.D. I.  
CH. X.

**1663.**  
Forms a  
democ-  
racy.

[Settlers  
at Cape  
Fear  
united  
to those of  
Charles-  
ton be-  
gin S. C.]

[Sir J.  
Yeamans  
was the  
leading  
man of the  
Barbadoes  
party.]

**1693.**  
The con-  
stitution  
of Locke  
abro-  
gated.

- 
4. Describe the settlement which proved to be the nucleus of South Carolina.—5. What union of inhabitants took place? Who was their first governor? What was their number in 1666?—6. How was it in respect to Mr. Locke's constitution?

P.T. II.  
P.D. I.  
CH. XI.

**1670.** <sup>Gov.  
Sayle.</sup> 7. WILLIAM SAYLE, the first proprietary governor of Carolina, brought over a colony, with which he founded old Charlestown. Dying in 1671, his colony was annexed to that of Governor Yeamans, which had migrated south. In 1680, the city was removed to the point of land between the two rivers, which received the names of Ashley and Cooper. The foundation of the present capital of the south was laid, and the name of the king perpetuated in that of Charleston.

**1680.** <sup>Charles-  
ton  
founded.</sup>

**1690.** <sup>French  
protes-  
tants.</sup> 8. During the year 1690, King William sent out a large body of French Protestants, who had been compelled to leave their country by the arbitrary measures of Louis XIV. To a part of these, lands were allotted in Virginia, on James river. Others settled in Carolina, on the banks of the Santee, and in Charleston. They introduced the culture of the [In 1729  
was made  
the  
division of] vine, and were among the most useful settlers of the province.

<sup>N. and S.  
Car. as  
now  
existing.]</sup> The Cape Fear colony under Governor Yeamans having removed south, the unfruitful country which they first occupied mostly reverted to the natives.

## CHAPTER XI.

### A French and Indian War.

**1.** IN consequence of the English Revolution, a war ensued between England and France, which affected the American colonies of both; and is known in our annals, as "King William's war."

**2.** The fisheries on the Atlantic coast were regarded as of prime importance; and, on this account, Acadia was highly valued. To protect it, the two French Jesuits, Vincent and Bigot, collected a vil-

**7.** Describe the founding of Charleston.—**8.** Whom did King William send over in 1690? Where did they settle?

CHAPTER XI.—**1.** What war occurred in consequence of the English Revolution?—**2.** Why was Acadia valued?

lage of the savage Abenakis, on the Penobscot; PT. II.  
P.D.L.  
CH. XI. and the BARON DE ST. CASTINE, a bigoted French nobleman, established there a trading fort. In 1696, the fort built at *Pemaquid*, was taken by Castine; and thus the French claimed, as Acadia, all Maine east of the Kennebec; and they artfully obtained great ascendancy over the natives. 1686.  
Baron  
Castine.

3. The tribe of Pennicook, in New Hampshire, had lost several of their number, by the treachery of the whites, who had taken and sold them into slavery. At Dover, in that State, the venerable MAJOR WALDRON, a magistrate, and a trader among the Indians, hospitably admitted two squaws to sleep by his fire. At dead of night, they let in a war party from without. They placed Major Waldron upon a long table, and then mocked him with a jeering call, to "judge Indians." Those indebted to him for goods, drew gashes on his breast, saying, "here I cross out my account." Twenty-three were killed, twenty-nine made prisoners, and the town burnt. 1689.  
Penni-  
cooks  
attack  
DOVER.  
k. 23,  
including  
Maj. W.

4. GOVERNOR FRONTENAC, at Quebec, planned to send, through the snow, three parties. The first arrived at Schenectady, the night of the 18th of February, and, separating into small parties, they invested every house at the same moment. The people slept until their doors were broken open, and themselves dragged from their beds. Their dwellings were set on fire, and sixty of the inhabitants butchered. Twenty-seven were carried captive, and most of the small number which escaped, lost their limbs in attempting to flee naked, through a deep snow, to Albany. Feb. 18.  
1690.  
SCHE-  
NECTA-  
DY.  
Ind. k. 60.

5. The second party of French and of Indians, leagued for murder, were sent against the pleasant

2. What was done by Frenchmen to keep it from the English? What fort was taken by Castine? How far did the French claim in Maine?—3. What provocation did the Pennicooks receive? What shocking cruelty did they exercise?—5. What three parties were sent out? By whom? Trace, and describe the route of the first party. Describe the massacre of Schenectady.

PT. II. settlement at Salmon Falls, on the Piscataqua. At  
P.D. I. break of day—a day which, for fifty of their num-  
CH. XL. ber, had no morrow, the peaceful inhabitants were  
March 18. waked to experience the horrors of Indian warfare,  
SALMON aided and directed by French ingenuity. The third  
FALLS. party from Quebec, in like manner, destroyed the  
K. 50. settlement at Casco Bay, in Maine.

May 1, 6. Fear and terror were on every side. The sev-  
1691. eral governors of the provinces, convened at New  
Congress York. GENERAL WINTHROP, with a body of troops,  
at N. Y. and SIR WILLIAM PHIPPS, with a large fleet, were  
sent against the French. A part of the fleet was  
wrecked in returning, and both expeditions failed.

The  
"credit  
system." 7. Great expenses were, by these means, incurred  
by Massachusetts, and the general court authorized,  
for the first time, the emission of paper money, or  
notes of credit; making them, in all payments, a  
legal tender.

1692. 8. The Revolution in England produced a dis-  
agagreeable change in the affairs of Massachusetts.  
King William, refusing to restore its former gov-  
ernment, granted a new charter, which extended its  
limits, but restricted its privileges. Massachusetts  
now embraced, besides her former territory and the  
adjacent islands,—Plymouth, Maine, and Nova Scotia;  
extending north to the river St. Lawrence, and  
west to the South Sea, excepting New Hampshire  
and New York.

New  
charter of  
Mass. 9. Almost the only privilege which the new charter  
allowed the people, was that of choosing their  
representatives. The king reserved to himself the  
right of appointing the governor, lieutenant-governor,  
and secretary; and of repealing all laws

5. Trace and describe the route of the second party. Of the  
third.—6. What measures were taken in the congress of governors?  
What expeditions were undertaken?—7. What means did  
Massachusetts take to procure money?—8. How did the English  
Revolution affect Massachusetts? What course did King William  
take? How did the new charter affect Massachusetts in regard to  
territory? What did that province now embrace?—9. How did  
the new charter affect the liberties of the people? What power  
had now the king of England?

within three years after their passage. As Plymouth, <sup>P.T. II.</sup> the oldest, and Massachusetts, the principal member of the New England confederacy, were now placed under a royal governor, *the union was nominally at an end. But it was already firmly cemented in the hearts and habits of the people.*

<sup>P.D. I.</sup>  
<sup>CH. XL</sup>

Union in  
heart.

Q. Why could not the confederacy remain as it had been? In what respects had the union become already cemented?

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#### EXERCISES ON THE TREE CHRONOGRAPHER.

(For Period I., Part II.)

What event marks the beginning of this period? What is its date? Point it out on the chronographer. Show the places, in time, of the following events: The Navigation Acts were passed in 1651. "Bacon's Rebellion," in 1676. The founding of New York, in 1614—Albany, in 1615. New York surrendered to the English, in 1664. William Penn's celebrated treaty with the Indians, in 1682. New Jersey first settled, in 1664. Connecticut, including New Haven, obtains a liberal charter in 1662—Rhode Island, in 1651. Elliot completed his translation of the Bible in 1657. King Philip was killed and his war terminated in 1676. Sir Edmund Andros was made governor of New England in 1686. The charter of Connecticut was hid in the charter-oak, 1687. The first General Assembly of New York met in 1683. The great patent of Carolina was granted in 1663, and the grant extended in 1667. Charleston was founded in 1680. Schenectady was destroyed in 1690. At what epoch does this period terminate? What is its date? What is its place on the chronographer?

Long. 93 West 91 from St. Greenwich, 15

MAP NO. 5. 1692.

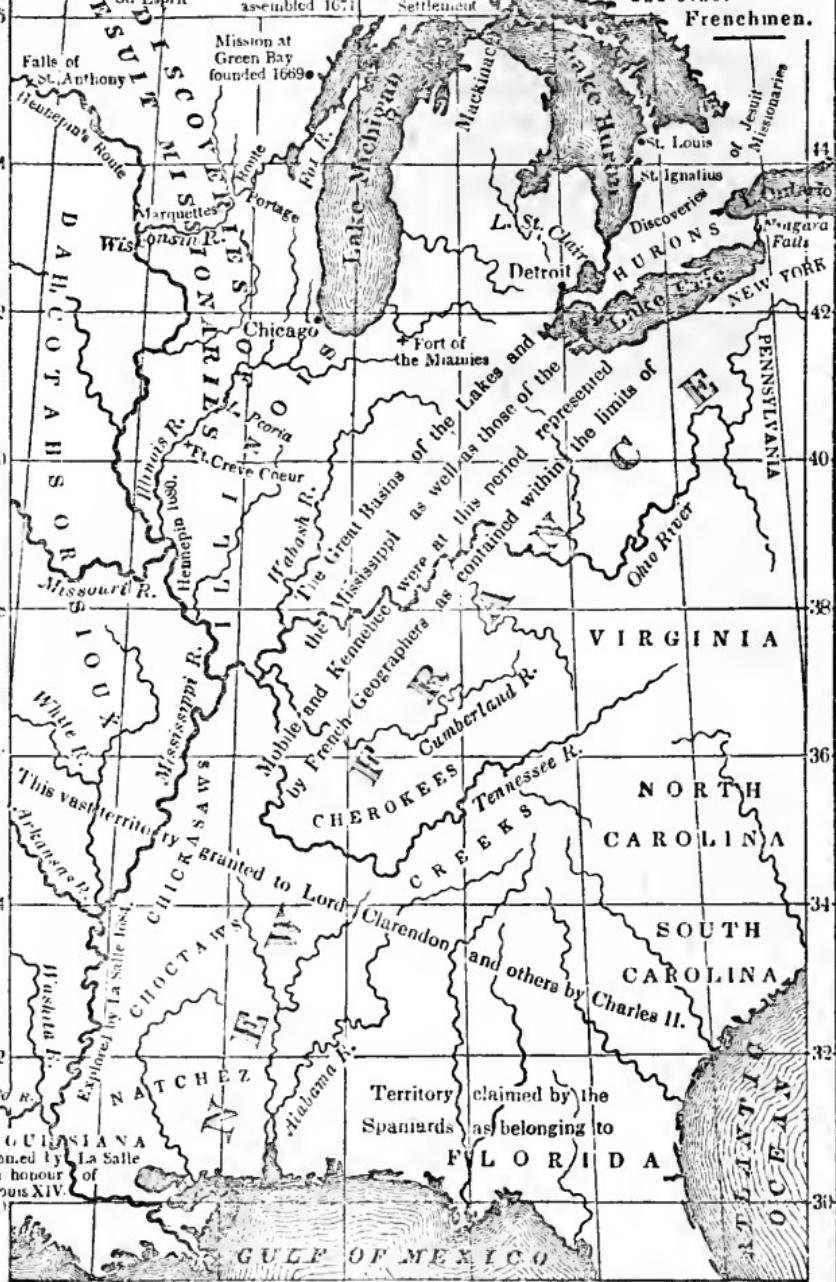
# NEW FRANCE,

exhibiting the discoveries of

MARQUETTE, LA SALLE,

and other

FRENCHMEN.



14 Long W. 12 from 10 Washington 8 ton.

6

4

Childe Sc.



Landing of Sir William Phipps, with the New Charter of Massachusetts.

## PERIOD II.

FROM  
THE NEW CHARTER OF MASSA- } 1692 { WHICH NOMINALLY PUTS AN END  
CHUSETTS, } TO THE CONFEDERACY,  
TO  
THE FIRST SETTLEMENT } 1733. { OF GEORGIA BY OGLETHORPE.

### CHAPTER I.

Sir William Phipps—Cotton Mather—Salem Witchcraft—Schools—Yale College.

1. THE new charter was received at Boston, May PT. II.  
P.D. II.  
CH. L 14th, 1692. It was brought over by May 14,  
1692.  
New  
charter.  
Sir Wm.  
Phipps SIR WILLIAM PHIPPS, who brought also his commission, as royal governor. He was nominated by the influence of his pastor, COTTON MATHER, who received him with great joy. Phipps was a native of Pemaquid, in Maine. He was apprenticed to a trade; but being active and enterprising, he went to England; and, at length, acquired riches and a title, by recovering, with a diving-bell, the treasures of a Spanish wreck.

CHAPTER I.—1. Where was the new charter received? By whom brought over? By whose influence was he nominated for governor?

PT. II.    2. The delusion, with respect to witchcraft, was now at its height. The first settlers brought it with them from the mother country. Laws, making witchcraft a capital crime, existed in England, and were early enacted in Massachusetts. In Springfield in 1645, some individuals were accused and tried, but acquitted. Persons at Boston, Charlestown, Dorchester, and Cambridge, were tried, and some actually executed for the supposed offence. But it was at Salem, where this delusion produced its most fatal effects.

Convic-  
tions on  
insuffi-  
cient  
grounds.    3. At first it was old women only, who were suspected of having leagued with the devil, to inflict upon the persons who complained, the various torments, which they asserted, that they felt. The magistrates of the people's choice, had, with BRAD-STREET, their governor, previous to the arrival of Phipps, discountenanced these persecutions; but the new authorities, under the influence of Cotton Mather, pursued a course which placed the accused in situations, where "they had need to be magicians, not to be convicted of magic."

And by  
incompe-  
tent wit-  
nesses.    4. The unhappy persons were confronted with those who accused them, and asked, "Why do you afflict these children?" If they denied the fact, they were commanded to look upon the children, who would instantly fall into fits, and afterwards declare that they were thus troubled by the persons apprehended. On evidence no better than this, were twenty persons executed.

20 ex-  
ecuted.    5. The general court, on assembling, took ground against these proceedings, and abolished the special court, by which these persons had been condemned. This court was organized by Phipps, and presided over by Stoughton, the lieutenant-governor. The public were addressed on the subject, through the

- 
- 2.** What delusion existed? Give some account of this delusion.  
**3.** Who were first accused? How was it with the people's magistrates, in respect to prosecutions for witchcraft? By whom were they upheld?  
**4.** How did the prosecutions proceed? How many persons suffered death?  
**5.** By what court had these persons been condemned?

press, by the independent CALEF, of Boston; and the eyes of men were at length opened. Those who had been imprisoned were set free; and the memory of the transaction soon became, what it still continues to be, a source of national sorrow and humiliation.

6. Not one of the colonies enjoyed a repose so uninterrupted as Connecticut; and therefore none had, in this respect, such advantages for showing the bent of the Puritan mind, in regard to the improvement of the human race, by the right training of the young.

7. As early as 1646, the general court took the matter in hand. "To the end," say they, "that learning be not buried in the graves of our fore-fathers, the Lord assisting our endeavors, it is ordered, that all the townships with fifty householders shall keep a school, and pay for the same in such way as they see fit. And further, that if any town has one hundred householders, they shall keep and maintain a grammar school, where young men can be fitted for a university."

8. New Haven had also provided by law for common schools; and in 1654, Mr. Davenport proposed the institution of a college, and the town gave lands for the object. GOVERNOR HOPKINS, of Connecticut, who for several years was, alternately with Haynes, the chief magistrate of that colony, dying in London, bequeathed, for such an institution, four or five hundred pounds. The school was located at Saybrook.

9. The clergy of Connecticut, feeling the need of a college, nearer than at Cambridge, to furnish learned men as ministers, ten of their number obtained from the general assembly a charter of incorporation, together with an annual grant of £120. Thus

PT. II.  
P.D. II.  
CH. L.

"The  
land of  
steady  
habits."

**1646.**  
Gen. Ct.  
of Conn.

50  
families.

100  
families.

**1654.**  
Yale  
College.

**1701.**  
Charter  
and  
endow-  
ments.

5. How was shown the power of the press to do good?—6. How was it with Connecticut in respect to education?—7. What did the general court order in 1646?—8. What did Mr. Davenport propose in 1654? What can you say of Governor Hopkins? Where was the school first seated?—9. What was obtained for it? By whom?

PT. II. constituted as trustees, they held their first meeting  
PD. II. at Saybrook,—chose officers, and made laws for the  
CH. I. infant university.

**1717.**  
College removed to New Haven.

10. The location was inconvenient, and more money being subscribed, to fix the college at New Haven than at rival places, it was removed thither, and received at the same time, accessions of books for its library already begun, and in its funds. The most liberal of the donors was **ELIHU YALE**, a native of New Haven, who had made a fortune in India. His name is preserved, in grateful remembrance, by that of the college.

**Gov. Fletcher's attempt.** 11. COLONEL FLETCHER, governor of New York, was empowered to take command of the militia of Connecticut. The colony, alarmed, immediately dispatched **GENERAL WINTHROP** to England, as an agent, to remonstrate with the king and council. Colonel Fletcher, however, went to Hartford, in 1693; and, in his majesty's name, demanded the surrender of the militia to his command.

**1693.** Oct. 26. Foiled by Captain Wadsworth. 12. CAPTAIN WILLIAM WADSWORTH, the man by whom the charter was hid, paraded his company; but as an attendant of Fletcher began to read his commission, the captain gave command to "drum;" and when Fletcher called out "silence!" the captain raised his voice higher in a second order, "drum, drum, I say." At length Fletcher gave up in despair; perhaps fearing, if he persisted, that Wadsworth would, in good earnest, fulfil his threat, and "make daylight shine through him."

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9. Where did the ten trustees hold their first meeting? What did they do?—10. Why was the college removed? Why placed at New Haven? From whom receive its name?—11. How was Connecticut now alarmed? What measures were taken by Fletcher?—12. What by Captain Wadsworth? What was the result?

## CHAPTER II.

European Polities—Peace of Ryswick, which closes King William's War—Queen Anne's War soon begins.

1. KING William's war had been feebly pursued. PT. II.  
PD. II.  
CH. II.  
Settlements on Oyster river were, however, destroyed by the French and Indians, and the fort at Pemaquid, which Sir William Phipps had rebuilt by the special direction of the sovereigns, had been taken. 1697.  
Peace of  
Ryswick  
In 1697, peace was made at *Ryswick*, in Germany, by which it was stipulated that all places captured during the war should be restored. Thus had the barbarous appeal to arms been to no other purpose but that of multiplying human woes. But the parties profited little by the lesson. In May, 1702, the contest began, which is known in American history, as "Queen Anne's war."

2. The eastern Indians now devastated Maine from Caseo to Wells, Deerfield, in Massachusetts, was surprised at midnight, February, 1704, by a party of French and Indians, under HEURTEL DE ROUVILLE. The sentinel of the fort being asleep, and the snow of such a depth as to allow them to pass over the palisades, they silently entered, and scalped and murdered, or secured as prisoners, the wretched inhabitants. Only a small number escaped by flight. Forty-seven were killed, and one hundred and twenty carried captive to Canada. 1704.  
DEER-  
FIELD.  
surprised  
by French  
and  
Indians.  
k. 47.  
pr. 120.

3. Early in the assault, the house of the REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, the minister of the place, was attacked by about twenty Indians, who, after the murder of two of his children, secured as prisoners, himself, his wife, and his remaining children. Mrs. Williams, on the second day, faltered in the march, The Wil-  
liams  
family.

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CHAPTER II.—1. What settlements had been destroyed? What fort taken? What was done in 1697? What was stipulated? What object had been answered by the war? Was war soon made again? What war?—2. What can you say of the eastern Indians? Describe the assault upon Deerfield.—3. What happened to Mr. Williams and his family?

P.T. II. and, according to the Indian custom, was cruelly put to death.  
P.D. II.

CH. II. 4. Roused by these inhumanities, the veteran warrior, BENJAMIN CHURCH, mounted on horseback and rode seventy miles to offer his services to DUDLEY, now governor of Massachusetts, in behalf of **1704.** his distressed fellow-citizens. He was sent with five hundred soldiers to the eastern coast of New England, to attack the enemy in their own settlements; and, ascending the Penobscot and St. Croix rivers, he destroyed several of their towns, and took a considerable number of prisoners.

**1705.** 5. In 1705, VAUDREUIL, now governor of Canada, proposed to Governor Dudley, a treaty of neutrality. <sup>Prisoners ex-changed.</sup> Arrangements were accordingly made for an exchange of prisoners; and thus a large proportion of those taken at Deerfield, were finally released. Among the number were Mr. Williams, and some of his children. One young daughter remained, married, and raised a family in the tribe which

**1710.** adopted her... In 1710, Port Royal was taken from the French, and its name, in honor of the queen, English take Port Royal. was changed to *Annapolis*.

**1713.** 6. Queen Anne's war was closed by the treaty of Utrecht, by which Acadia was ceded to the English. <sup>Peace of Utrecht.</sup> For more than ten years, this war had exposed the frontiers to continued attacks from a savage foe.

**1710.** Agriculture was necessarily neglected, a heavy public debt incurred, and a state of general depression ensued. <sup>Palatines (\* Inhabitants of the Palatinate—E. bank of the Rhine; capital, Spire) settle in the province.</sup>

7. Some Palatines, of Germany, having been reduced to great indigence, by the wars in that country, went to England to solicit charity of Queen Anne. This princess having obtained for them grants of land in America, about six or seven thousand arrived, during the year 1710, and planted

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4. Who went against the Indians?—5. What was done in 1705? What place was taken in 1710?—6. When was Queen Anne's war closed? What were some of its bad effects?—7. What persons were sent over? By whom? At what time? To what place? From what place did they come? (See margin.)

themselves in the provinces of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Carolina. In 1714, Queen Anne dying, GEORGE I. ascended the throne of England.

1714.  
George I

Mass.  
takes in  
all Maine.

8. After the treaty of Utrecht, by which France ceded to England the whole of Acadia, the general court of Massachusetts extended its jurisdiction to the utmost bounds of the province of Maine; and enterprising fishermen and traders, not only revived the desolated villages, but on the eastern bank of the Kennebec erected new forts, and planted new settlements around them.

9. FATHER RASLES, a Jesuit missionary of France, had for many years ministered, in a rude chapel at Norridgewock, on the Kennebec, among his savage converts of the Abenakis. The Indians under his charge began hostilities against the English, by burning Brunswick. The authorities of Massachusetts had ascertained, by getting possession of the papers of Father Rasles, that both he and the governor of Canada were in the counsel of the savages, and were the instigators of their depredations. A party from New England, in August, 1724, destroyed Norridgewock, and put to death the aged Jesuit. He was the last of that devoted order, who, in the wilds of America, had labored to gain, at the same time, a spiritual kingdom for a heavenly Master, and a temporal one for an earthly sovereign.

Father  
Rasles'  
war.  
1717  
to  
1724.

Rasles and  
his party  
destroyed.

10. The Indians now found, that, though instigated by the French, they were not supported by them; and their sachems, at St. John's, concluded a peace with the colonists; which, as French missions were now at an end, proved durable. English trading-houses flourished, and the eastern boundary of New England remained undisputed.

1726.  
Aug. 6.  
Indian  
Peace.

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7. Who succeeded Queen Anne?—8. What was the condition and prospects of Maine?—9. Give an account of Father Rasles. Where did the Indians, acting under his directions, begin their warfare? How did the colonists proceed?—10. What made the Indians willing to conclude a peace? What followed this peace?

## CHAPTER III.

Fletcher—Piracy—The Jerseys united, and joined with New York.

- P.T. II.** 1. GOVERNOR SLOUGHTER, of New York, dying  
**P.D. II.** in 1691, COLONEL FLETCHER received the commission of governor. Fletcher was a good soldier, and having fortunately secured the friendship of MAJOR SCHUYLER, he was, by his advice, enabled to conduct the Indian affairs of the colony, to the acceptance of the people. . . Episcopal ministers were, by the influence of the governor, settled in several parishes, and a religious order was thus introduced, which, at this day, forms so respectable a portion of the population of the State.
- 1692.** <sup>Colonel</sup> Fletcher. 2. In 1698, the EARL OF BELLAMONT, succeeded Governor Fletcher. During the late wars, the seas were infested with English pirates. Bellamont was particularly instructed “to put a stop to the growth of piracy.” As no appropriation of money had been made by government, a private adventure against the pirates was agreed on, and one WILLIAM KIDD, undertook the expedition, and sailed from New York. He soon turned pirate himself. After some time, he burnt his ship, and returned to the colonies. There is a vague tradition still existing, that he brought large quantities of money, which he caused to be concealed in the earth. He was apprehended at Boston, sent to England for his trial, and there condemned and executed.
- 1699.** <sup>Bella-</sup> mont. <sup>Sends out to stop piracy,</sup> Kidd, who turns pirate. 3. Such disagreements arose in West Jersey, that the proprietors surrendered the right of government to the crown. Queen Anne united it with the east province; and NEW JERSEY, as the whole was now
- 1702.** <sup>The Jerseys united, and joined to N. Y.</sup> CHAPTER III.—1. Whom did Fletcher succeed? At what time? What enabled him to conduct well the Indian affairs? What was done by his influence in respect to religion?—2. Who succeeded him? How did he happen to employ Kidd? Give an account of William Kidd.—3. What happened in West Jersey? What was the whole now called?

called, was to be ruled jointly with New York, by a royal governor, having a separate council and assembly of representatives. The queen appointed, as governor of the two provinces, the worthless LORD CORNBURY. In 1708, she removed him and appointed LORD LOVELACE.

4. After a short administration, Lovelace was succeeded by SIR ROBERT HUNTER, and he, in 1719, by PETER SCHUYLER, who so often acted as the mediator between the whites and Indians. Commissioners were, at this time, appointed to draw the line of partition between the provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

5. In 1720, MR. BURNET succeeded Schuyler. He instituted measures to stop the trade between New York and Canada; and by this means displeased the merchants. A trading-house was built at *Oswego*, which was, in 1727, converted into a fortress. Burnet was superseded in the government by COLONEL MONTGOMERY.

6. On his death, the command devolved on RIP VAN DAM, an eminent merchant. During his administration, the French erected a fort at *Crown Point*, which commanded Lake Champlain, and which was within the acknowledged limits of New York. . . George I. died in 1727, and was succeeded by his son, GEORGE II.

P.T. II.  
PD. II.  
CH. IV.

**1698.**  
Lord  
Cornbury.

**1708.**  
Lovelace

**1719.**  
Hunter.

**1720.**  
Scuyler.

**1720.**  
Burnet.  
Oswego  
built.

**1722.**  
Fortified.

**1727.**  
Mont-  
gomery.

**Van Dam**

**1727.**  
George II.

## CHAPTER IV.

Pennsylvania—Penn's second visit—Maryland.

1. AFTER William Penn's arrival in England, he became one of the most influential persons in the

3. How was it to be governed? Whom did Queen Anne make governor? What did she do in 1708?—4. Who were the successors of Lovelace?—5. How did Governor Burnet incur the displeasure of the merchants? What did they do?—6. Who was Burnet's successor? What did he permit? What happened in England in 1727?

CHAPTER IV.—1. How was it with Penn after his return to England?

P.T. II. kingdom. The influence, which he possessed with P.D. II. King James, was never used for selfish purposes; ca. IV. but mainly to obtain benefits for distressed Quakers, and laws in favor of general toleration.

Penn influential at court. 1692. 2. When James became an exile in France, Penn was suspected, by his successor, of holding with him a treasonable correspondence; and, upon vague charges like this, he was a number of times imprisoned. In 1692, the government of Pennsylvania was taken from him; and Fletcher, of New York, appointed by the crown, to be its governor.

3. After strict scrutiny, the conduct of Penn was found to be irreproachable; and in 1694, he was restored to the favor of the king, and reinstated in his government: but not immediately returning to Pennsylvania, he appointed the worthy THOMAS LLOYD, his deputy governor.

1699. 4. In 1699, Penn visited his colony. Finding great complaint and disaffection respecting the government, he granted, in 1701, a new and liberal charter. To the assembly, it gave the right of originating bills; to the governor the right of rejecting laws passed by the assembly,—of appointing his own council,—and of exercising the whole executive power. This charter was accepted by the assembly; although it did not satisfy the discontents of the people.

1703. 5. The Territories, afterwards called DELAWARE, rejected the charter altogether; and in 1703, they were allowed to form a separate assembly; Penn still appointing the same governor over both provinces. Having settled a government, which has given him the glory of being one of the greatest of lawgivers, Penn went to England, no more to visit his beloved province. The executive authority was

1. Was William Penn a selfish man?—2. After the English Revolution, by which James was made an exile, what happened to Penn? What became, at this time, of Pennsylvania?—3. Was Penn found guilty? What happened in 1694?—4. What in 1699? What in 1701? What powers were given by the charter?—5. What is said of the Territories? What did Penn then do?

administered by deputy governors, appointed by P.T. II.  
himself.

6. In the year 1716, the government of Maryland, which since the accession of William and Mary, had been held by the crown, was restored to Lord Baltimore, the proprietor. It continued in his hands, and those of his successors, until the American Revolution.

P.D. IL  
CH. V.

**1716.**  
Lord Bal-  
timore  
reinstituted.

## CHAPTER V.

The Huguenots — War with the Spaniards — Tuscaroras and Yamaseses.

1. THE English settlers in Carolina, treated with harshness and intolerance the French Huguenots. They, on their part, bore this ill usage with meekness and forbearance; so that after a few years, they were admitted to the privileges of citizens. . . JOHN ARCHDALE, one of the proprietors, was sent, in 1695, as governor of North and South Carolina, with power to redress alleged grievances. Having restored order, he left the country the next year.

French ill  
treated.

2. About this time a vessel from Madagascar, touching at Carolina, the captain presented Governor Archdale with a bag of seed rice, giving him, at the same time, instructions as to the manner of its culture. The seed was divided among several planters. From this accident arose the cultivation of this staple commodity of Carolina.

**1695.**  
Rice in-  
troduced  
from  
Africa.

3. The proprietary governor, invested with arbitrary powers, resided in the southern province, and governed the northern by his deputy. But the deputy governor, though his powers were ample, could never execute them, beyond the limits of the people's will.

Much lib-  
erty in  
N. C.

### 6. What happened in 1716?

CHAPTER V.—1. Who were ill treated? By whom? How was their ill usage borne? What was done by the proprietors?—2. How was the culture of rice introduced?—3. Where did the governor of the Carolinas reside? How did his deputy succeed in governing North Carolina?

**PT. II.** 4. On the breaking out of Queen Anne's war, an attempt was made by GOVERNOR MOORE, of South Carolina, against the Spanish province of St. Augustine. The expedition was unsuccessful, and so heavy was the expense, that, to pay the debt incurred, the assembly, *for the first time resorted to the expedient of a paper currency.*

**1702.** The first paper currency of S. C. 5. The Spaniards, aided by the French, and commanded by Le Feboure, in a fleet of five ships, next invaded Charleston. Their attack was met with such spirit, that they retired with loss.

**1712.** War with the Tuscaroras. 6. In 1712, the *Tuscaroras*, and other Indians of North Carolina, formed a horrible plot for exterminating the entire white population. They entered, by surprise, the houses of the poor Palatines of Germany, who had recently settled on the Roanoke, and murdered many families. The remaining inhabitants, collecting into a camp, kept guard night and day, until aid could be received from South Carolina.

**TUSCARORAS.** K. 300. p. 100. 7. That colony sent to their relief, six hundred militia, under CAPTAIN BARNWELL. He penetrated the wilderness, attacked the Indians, killed three hundred, and took one hundred prisoners. Those who survived, fled to the chief town of the Tuscaroras; but here Barnwell's troops surrounded them. After great losses, they sued for peace. The Tuscaroras soon after left their country, and united with the Iroquois; making the sixth nation of that confederacy.

**1715.** War with the Yamassees. S. C. 8. In 1715, the *Yamassees*, instigated a combination of all the Indians from Florida to Cape Fear against South Carolina. The warriors of the Creeks, Appalachians, Cherokees, and other tribes engaged, exceeded six thousand. The southern Indians fell

4. What account can you give of the expedition against St. Augustine? What was done to defray the expense?—5. Give an account of the Spanish invasion.—6. What happened now to the northern province of Carolina?—7. Did the southern province make exertions? What did Capt. Barnwell? What became of the Tuscaroras?—8. What formidable combination was formed? Who were the instigators? What was their force?

suddenly on the traders settled among them, and, P.T. II.  
 in a few hours, ninety persons were massacred. P.D. IL  
CH. V.  
 Some of the inhabitants fled precipitately to Charles-

ton, and gave the alarm.

9. Formidable parties were also penetrating the northern frontier, and approaching Charleston. These were repulsed by the militia, but their route was marked by devastation. GOVERNOR CRAVEN, at the head of twelve hundred men, marched towards the southern frontier, and overtook the strongest body of the enemy, at a place called Saltcatchers, where a bloody battle was fought, the Indians were totally defeated, and driven from their territory. They were received by the Spaniards, and settled in Florida. Nearly four hundred of the Carolinians were slain in this war.

SALT-  
CATCH-  
ERS.  
Indians  
defeated.

The Ya-  
masses  
settle in  
Florida.

10. The legislature, in the distressed condition of the colony, applied to the company for aid and protection, which was denied. For temporary relief, they next made large emissions of paper money. Directions were given, by the proprietors, to the governor, to reduce the quantity in circulation. The assembly then resolved to appropriate the lands, from which the Indians had been driven; but the proprietors refused to sanction this necessary proceeding. They also encouraged their officers in oppressive measures.

Evils of  
propriet-  
ary gov-  
ernment.

11. The people were determined no longer to submit to such tyranny. The governor, JOHNSON, was informed, that if he would rule under the king, he could retain his office, but not otherwise. Johnson refused, and endeavored to suppress the spirit of revolt; but it had diffused itself beyond his control; and, at last, *the people elected MOORE, governor of the province.*

1719.  
Carolin-  
ians revolt  
and  
choose a  
governor

8. What was their first outbreak?—9. How did they proceed? Where were they defeated? By whom? How many Carolinians were destroyed by these Indians?—10. What was done in the distress of the colony? How did the company of proprietors treat the people?—11. What were the people now resolved on? What did they let Gov. Johnson know? What reply receive? Whom did they elect?

**P.T. II.** 12. The colonists stated their situation by agents  
**P.D. II.** in England, when it was decided, that the proprie-  
**CH. VI.** tors had forfeited their charter; and that both the  
**1720.** Carolinas should be taken under the royal protection.  
 The crown appoints Nicholson. His good administration.

NICHOLSON, was appointed governor; and, early the following year, he arrived at Charleston, where he was received with every demonstration of joy.

13. Peace was made between Great Britain and Spain. Treaties were held with the Cherokees and Creeks, in which boundaries were settled. Governor Nicholson encouraged literary institutions.

14. The revolution was completed, by an agreement between the crown and seven of the proprietors; whereby, for a valuable consideration, they surrendered their right and interest, not only in the government of these provinces, but also in the soil. North and South Carolina were, at the same time, erected into separate governments.\*

\* Although the southern boundary of North Carolina was now (1729) made to include the locality of the Cape Fear colony, yet those settlers having previously migrated south, and become an integral part of South Carolina, they cannot properly be regarded as ever having belonged to North Carolina.

## CHAPTER VI.

Extension of the French Empire—New France.

**1699.** 1. PENSACOLA was settled by three hundred Spaniards from Vera Cruz. Scarcely were they established, when a fleet, under LE MOINE D'IBERVILLE, a Canadian Frenchman, who had been distinguished as a discoverer and a warrior, appeared along their coast, carrying several hundred persons, mostly from Canada.

2. The company at first erected their huts on *Ship Island*, near the entrance of *Lake Borgne*. After

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12. What decision was made in England? Who was sent as governor?—13. How did he administer the government?—14. How was this revolution in Carolina completed?

CHAPTER VI.—1. When was Pensacola settled? What fleet soon appeared?—2. Where did the company first stop?

three weeks, d'Iberville proceeded with forty men, <sup>P.T. II.</sup>  
 entered the mouth of the Mississippi, and sailed up <sup>P.D. II.</sup>  
 the stream, probably to Red River. On his return, <sup>CH. VI.</sup>  
 he passed through the bay, which bears his name, <sup>Feb. 3.</sup>  
 and the lakes which he called *Maurepas*, and *Pont-*  
*chartrain*, to the bay of *St. Louis*. On the small <sup>D'Iber-</sup>  
 bay of *Biloxi* he erected a fort, and around it his <sup>ville</sup>  
 few emigrants were planted. <sup>enters the</sup>  
<sup>Miss.</sup>

3. Leaving them under the command of his brother, BIENVILLE, he went to France. The climate proved fatal to numbers, and in 1702, the chief fortress was transferred to the western bank of the Mobile, where was made the first European settlement in Alabama.

4. In 1716, Bienville went up the Mississippi, and built *Fort Rosalie*, on the site of *Natchez*,—the oldest European settlement of the grand valley, south of the Illinois. False ideas of the wealth of Louisiana had been spread in France, for purposes of land speculation; and in 1718, three ships came over, bearing eight hundred emigrants, who founded a city, and in honor of the regent of France, named it NEW ORLEANS. By this occupancy, as well as by discovery, France laid claim to Louisiana.

5. The French built a fort at *Niagara*. A colony of one hundred was led to *Detroit*, as early as 1701, by DE LA MOTTE CADILLAC, and another in 1712, by ANTHONY CROZAT, who had obtained from Louis XIV. a patent for the exclusive trade of Louisiana. Since the discoveries of the Jesuits, the French had been in possession of the various western routes from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. *Chicago*, *Vincennes*, and *Kaskaskia*, were, at the close of this period, growing settlements.

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2. Where did d'Iberville then go? Describe, and trace on the Map, his route and return. Where were his emigrants planted?  
 3. With whom did he leave the command? To what place was the settlement transferred?—4. What was done in 1716? To what cause was the settlement of New Orleans owing? On what did France found her great claims?—5. What other places were founded by the French soon after?

**1702.**  
 Mobile founded.

**1716.**  
 Natchez founded.

**1718.**  
 New Orleans founded.

**1713.**

New France.

## CHAPTER VII.

Controversy in Massachusetts, respecting a fixed salary for the royal governor.

**P.T. II.** 1. THE free institutions of the colonies, again alarmed the English government. Massachusetts was ever the least submissive to the royal will. A controversy between that colony and the parent state now began, which led to the war of the Revolution. The main subject was *a fixed salary for the royal governor*, which the English sovereign directed that officer to require; but which, this colony, for a series of years, resolutely refused to pay.

**1702.** Mass. a trouble-some subject. Embarrassments. Public bank. 2. Massachusetts, to defray the expenses of the war, had made such large emissions of paper money, that gold and silver were banished from the province. The paper depreciated, and the usual commercial evils ensued. The attention of the colony being directed to remedy these evils, a *public bank was instituted*; in which the faith of the government was pledged for the value of the notes; and the profits accruing from the bank, were to be applied for its support. Fifty thousand pounds, in bills of credit, were issued.

**1706.** Gov. Shute makes bad worse. 3. The bank, however, failed of its desired effect. GOVERNOR SHUTE now succeeded GOVERNOR DUDLEY; and by his recommendation, another emission of bills of credit was made, to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds. The consequence of this was, rather to heighten, than allay the existing difficulties; as it was found, that the greater the quantity of this factitious substitute for money, the less was its value.

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CHAPTER VII.—1. Which of the colonies was most prone to dispute the royal will? What did the English government instruct their governors to require? How did the colony resist this demand?—2. Give an account of the institution of a public bank  
3. What was the effect of emitting so much paper money?

4. In 1728, GOVERNOR BURNET, who had been <sup>P.T. IL</sup> removed from the magistracy of New York, was appointed to that of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He was instructed by his sovereign to insist on a fixed salary. The general court resisted, and postponed a decisive answer. They voted Governor Burnet the unusual sum of one thousand seven hundred pounds; three hundred for his travelling expenses, and fourteen hundred for his salary. He accepted the appropriation for his expenses, but rejected that for his salary.

5. The people of Boston took a lively interest in the dispute; and the governor, believing that the general court were thus unduly influenced, removed them to Salem. Continuing firm to their purpose, he kept the court in session several months beyond the usual time, and refused to sign a warrant on the treasurer for the amount due to the members.

6. In April, 1729, after a recess of about three months, the general court again convened at Salem, but proving refractory on the subject of the salary, the governor adjourned them, and they met at Cambridge in August. Unable to make any impression, Burnet felt so severely the difficulties of his position, that he sickened with a fever, and died on the 17th of September.

7. His successor, GOVERNOR BELCHER, who arrived at Boston in August, 1730, renewed the controversy; but the court after two or three sessions, succeeded with him (and by the consent of the crown), in a policy which they had vainly attempted with Burnet, that of paying him a liberal sum for present use, without binding themselves for the future.

8. In 1719, more than one hundred families emigrated from the north of Ireland, and settled in the

- 
4. Who was made governor of Massachusetts in 1728? What was done by the governor, and the court, in reference to a fixed salary?—5. What removal did the governor make?—6. What was done respecting the salary in 1729? What effect had these troubles on the governor?—7. How was the controversy settled?

P.T. II. town of Londonderry, in New Hampshire. They  
 P.D. II. introduced the foot spinning-wheel, the manufacture  
 CH. VII. of linen, and the culture of potatoes.

**1719.** 9. A phenomenon, singular at the time, and not yet satisfactorily explained, alarmed the people of New England in 1719. This was the *Aurora Borealis*, first noticed in the country, on the night of the 17th of December. Its appearance, according to the writers of the day, was more calculated to excite terror than later appearances of the same kind.

Dec. 17. Aurora Borealis. 10. In 1723, a fort was built on the Connecticut river, in the present town of Brattleborough, under the direction of LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DUMMER, of Massachusetts, and hence it was called *Fort Dummer*. Around this fort was commenced the first settlement in VERMONT.

**1723.** First settlement in Vermont. 11. About this period a new colony was projected in England, to settle between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers. This tract was within the limits of the Carolina grant, but unoccupied by European settlers. The patriotic deemed it important, that this region should be planted by a British colony, otherwise it might be seized by the Spaniards from Florida, or the French from the Mississippi. At the same time, a spirit of philanthropy was abroad in England, to notice the distresses of the poor, especially those shut up in prisons, and to provide for their relief.

Ogle-thorpe. 12. Actuated by these generous motives, a number of gentlemen in England, of whom JAMES OGLE-THORPE was the most zealous, formed a project to settle this tract, by such of the suffering poor, as might be willing to seek, in the new world, the means of subsistence.

13. To this company, *the territory between the*

8. What emigrants settled in New Hampshire? What did they introduce?—9. What can you say of the *Aurora Borealis* of that day?—10. When and where was the first settlement made in Vermont?—11. What new colony was projected in England? Why did the patriotic in England favor the project? What benevolent spirit was abroad?—12. Who was to be the leader of the enterprise?

*Savannah and Altamaha*, now, in honor of the king, <sup>PT. II.</sup> denominated **GEORGIA**, was granted ; and, with its <sup>P'D. II.</sup> settlement, was completed that of the thirteen <sup>CH. VII.</sup> veteran colonies, which fought the war of the Revolution ; and whose thirteen emblematic stripes, still **1732.** <sup>Georgia granted.</sup> decorate the banner of American Independence ; while the stars (adding one for every new State), have well nigh trebled their original number.

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- 13.** What may be said of the colony which Oglethorpe and his company settled ? What can you say of the flag or banner of the Republic of America ?
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#### EXERCISES ON THE TREE CHRONOGRAPHER

(For Period II., Part II.)

What event marks the beginning of this period ? What is its date ? Point it out on the chronographer. Also the following dates : Queen Anne's war began in 1702. Massachusetts extended its jurisdiction over Maine in 1714. New York and New Jersey were ruled by one governor in 1698. Penn granted a new charter to Pennsylvania in 1701. The cultivation of rice was begun in Carolina, in 1695. Paper money was first made in South Carolina, in 1702. In 1729, North and South Carolina were erected into separate governments. Mobile was founded by the French in 1702, Natchez in 1706, and New Orleans in 1718. Vermont was first settled in 1723. What event terminates this period ? What is its date ? Point out its place on the chronographer.





Oglethorpe's Council with the Indian Chiefs.

## PERIOD III.

FROM  
THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF } 1733 { GEORGIA BY OGLETHORPE,  
TO  
THE PEACE OF PARIS, WHICH } 1763. { CLOSES THE FRENCH WAR.

### CHAPTER I.

Georgia and Carolina engaged in war with the Spaniards of Florida—The Slave Trade—War of the French with the Chickasaws.

1. OGLETUORPE prepared for the settlement of Georgia, by the assistance of a corporation, consisting <sup>PT. II.</sup> of twenty-one persons, who were called "Trustees <sup>PD. III</sup> for settling and establishing the Colony of Georgia." <sup>CR. I.</sup> He embarked in November, 1732, with one hundred <sup>21</sup> <sup>1732.</sup> and sixteen emigrants for America. <sup>trustees</sup>

2. Large sums of money had been subscribed, which were applied to the purchase of clothing, food, arms, agricultural utensils, and also for the transportation of such indigent persons as should be willing <sup>Supplies, and how furnished</sup> to cross the Atlantic, and begin a new settlement.

3. The company arrived at Yamacraw Bluff, after-

CHAPTER I.—1. Whose assistance had Oglethorpe? At what time did he embark? With how many?—2. For what purposes was money raised?

**P.T. II.** wards *Savannah*, on the first of February, 1733.  
**P.D. III.** Here Oglethorpe built a fort. His next care was  
<sup>CH. L.</sup> to have a good understanding with his neighbors,  
<sup>Feb. 1,</sup> the powerful chiefs of the Creeks, Cherokees, Cho-  
<sup>1733.</sup> taws, and Chickasaws. Oglethorpe invited them to  
<sup>Ogle-  
thorpe  
arrives.</sup> meet him in a general council at Savannah. By means  
<sup>Treaty  
with the  
Chiefs.</sup> of an interpreter, he made them the most friendly  
professions, which they reciprocated; and these  
amicable dispositions passed into a solemn treaty.

4. Georgia was soon increased by five or six hun-  
dred emigrants; but most were idle, and many vi-  
cious. In order to procure a more efficient popula-  
tion, eleven townships of 20,000 acres each, were  
laid out on the Savannah, Ogeechee, and Altamaha  
rivers, and divided into lots of fifty acres each. One  
of these was to be given to every actual settler.

<sup>50 acres  
given  
to each  
settler.</sup>

**Scotch  
and  
Germans.**

5. This arrangement proved so attractive, that a  
large number of emigrants soon arrived. Highland-  
ers from Scotland, build the town of Inverness, after-  
wards *Darien*, on the Altamaha; and Germans, a  
town which they called *Ebenezer*, on the Savannah.

**1736.**  
<sup>Civil  
govern-  
ment.</sup>

6. The charter granted to the trustees of Georgia,  
vested in them powers of legislation for twenty-one  
years; and they now proceeded to establish regula-  
tions for the government of the province, in which  
the interests of humanity were regarded, more than  
those of trade.

**Og. builds  
3 forts.**

7. In 1736, Oglethorpe erected three forts: one on  
the Savannah, at *Augusta*; another called *Freder-  
ica*, in the vicinity of the Scotch settlement on the  
island of St. Simons; and a third, named *Fort  
William*, on Cumberland island. The Spaniards  
remonstrated, and insisted on the evacuation of the

3. Where and when did the company arrive? What was first done? What was Oglethorpe's next care? What powerful nations sent their chiefs to the council? What was done at the council?—4. How was the settlement increased? What was done to procure a more efficient population?—5. What effect had this arrangement? What town was built by Scotch Highlanders? What by Germans?—6. What was done in relation to govern-  
ment?—7. What three forts did Oglethorpe next build? What did the Spaniards?

country, as far as the thirty-third degree of north P.T. II.  
P.D. III.  
CH. L.  
latitude.

8. Oglethorpe about this time returned to England. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in Carolina and Georgia, and sent back with a regiment of six hundred men. 1740.

9. England having declared war against Spain, Oglethorpe twice invaded Florida. His second expedition proved wholly unsuccessful, and produced the unfortunate results of an increase of the public debt, and a temporary distrust between the people and their general. The same year, Charleston, in South Carolina, was destroyed by fire. To relieve the sufferers, the British parliament generously voted £20,000. Og. is un  
successf.  
Charles-  
ton  
burned.

10. In May, 1742, a fleet was sent from Havana, from which debarked a Spanish army at St. Simons. Oglethorpe had collected troops and posted himself at Frederica. He was not in sufficient force openly to attack the enemy; but was himself attacked by a party of Spaniards. His troops, particularly the Highlanders, under CAPTAIN MCINTOSH, fought bravely—repulsed, and slew two hundred of the enemy at “the Bloody Marsh.” 1742.  
June.  
Georgia  
invaded  
by the  
Spaniards.  
BLOODY  
MARSH.  
Sp. I. 200.

11. Oglethorpe next attempted to surprise the invaders, by marching to attack their camp in the night. A traitor, who discharged his gun, and then ran into the Spanish lines, defeated his plan. But Oglethorpe made the Spaniards believe, by a stratagem, that the soldier was sent to them by him, to advise them to remain. Some ships from South Carolina appearing in sight, the Spaniards thought they were going to fall into a trap; and they embarked in such haste that their artillery, provisions, and military stores, fell into the hands of the Georgians. A strata-  
gem  
makes  
the  
Spaniards  
retire.

12. Georgia, in its early settlement was distin-

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8. What appointment had Oglethorpe?—9. What two expeditions did he undertake? What bad results occurred? What misfortune happened to Charleston? What generous act is recorded here?—10. Give an account of the Spanish invasion. Who repulsed the Spaniards?—11. By what stratagem were they induced to retire?

PT. II. guished by the peculiar humanity in which it was founded. PD. III. Oglethorpe, "sought not himself, but others;" and for ten years, he gave his disinterested services, without claiming so much as a cottage or a farm.

CH. II. Character of Oglethorpe. White-field and the two Wesleys. Trustees of Georgia. 13. The eloquent **WHITEFIELD**, with the two **WESLEYS**, the three founders of the sect of Methodists, sympathized with Oglethorpe in his benevolence; and each spent some time in America, assisting him in his enterprise. Whitefield founded near Savannah, a house for orphans. . . . In 1752, the trustees, wearied with a troublesome and profitless charge, resigned their office, and Georgia became a royal province.

14. Louisiana, after having been for fourteen years, under a company of avaricious speculators formed at Paris, reverted to the French monarch; and Bienville was appointed governor. He found the Chickasaws very troublesome, as they favored the English, rather than the French. The Natchez, under their influence, had committed murders, for which the whites had wholly destroyed them. Bienville ascended the Tombecbee to attack the Chickasaws. He was to have been aided by a French army from the Illinois, but the Chickasaws had waylaid and destroyed them. When Bienville arrived he found the Indians more than a match for his force; and he immediately retired down the stream.

**1732.**

The Natchez destroyed. The Chickasaws destroyed a French army. ——————

## CHAPTER II.

Old French War—Capture of Louisburg—French and English claims to the Basin of the Mississippi.

1. IN 1744, war was again proclaimed between England and France. *Louisburg*, the capital of the

12. What was the conduct of Oglethorpe?—13. What eminent ministers of the gospel were with him? What change was made in 1752?—14. Under whom had Louisiana been? To whom did it revert? Whom did he appoint? Give an account of the attack upon the Chickasaws, and its result.

CHAPTER II.—1. In what year was the "Old French War?"

island of Cape Breton, had been fortified with great care and expense, and was called, from its strength, the Dunkirk of America; while, from its position, it commanded the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the fisheries of the adjoining seas.

2. GOVERNOR SHIRLEY, of Massachusetts, now meditated an attack on this fortress. He laid open his designs to the general court of the colony, under an oath of secrecy. The plan being thought too great, too hazardous, and too expensive, it was apparently abandoned; but an honest member, who performed the family devotions at his lodgings, inadvertently discovered the secret, by praying for the divine blessing on the attempt. *A secret betrayed.*

3. The people approving the project, with which they became thus accidentally acquainted, were clamorous in its support. It was revived by the court, and after a long deliberation, the vote in its favor was carried by a single voice. Troops were immediately raised by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, to aid those of Massachusetts. The command of these forces was given to COLONEL WILLIAM PEPPERELL, a merchant of Maine, who sailed on the 25th of March, and arrived at Casco on the 4th of April.

4. A British naval force, under ADMIRAL WARREN, having been applied to, joined the armament; and the whole arrived at Chapeau Rouge Bay, on the 30th of April. By a series of the most unprecedented good luck, and by almost incredible exertions, *the fortress was taken*, and with it the whole island of Cape Breton.

5. Peace was proclaimed in 1748, and a treaty signed at *Aix la Chapelle*, by commissioners from England, France, and Spain, the basis of which was *Chapelle*.

1. What can you say of Louisburg?—2. What plan was formed by Governor Shirley? What did he in reference to it? How did the general court receive it? How did it come to the knowledge of the people?—3. What did they think of it? What was finally done by the court? From what States was an army raised? Who commanded?—4. What naval force joined them? What was the result of the combined effort?

P.T. II. the mutual restoration of all places taken during the  
P.D. III. war: and Louisburg, to the grief and mortification  
cu. II. of the colonies, reverted to the French. Its capture,  
had, however, done credit to their military prowess; as it had been, by far, the most brilliant exploit of the entire war.

Did not settle differences. 6. The blood and treasure of the many, had again been spent without result, and peace was concluded without a proper settlement of differences. This was especially the case in regard to the American claims of the contracting powers.

Extent of New France, as stated by French geographers. 7. The French laid claim to all the lands watered by streams flowing into the St. Lawrence and the Lakes; and all watered by the Mississippi, the Mobile, and their branches; and, in the west, and on the north, they were erecting fortresses, with an intent to unite and command the whole of this vast territory.

British claim the same territory. 8. The British, on the other hand, asserted a right to the entire country, as may be seen by their early patents, to which they gave an extension from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These conflicting claims, it was clearly foreseen, must soon lead to another war.

**1750.** Ohio Company formed. 9. A number of gentlemen, mostly in Virginia, of whom LAWRENCE WASHINGTON was one, procured in 1750, an act of the British parliament, constituting them "the Ohio Company," and granting them six hundred thousand acres of land, on, or near, the Ohio river. They caused the tract to be surveyed, and opened a trade with the Indians in the vicinity.

Hostile measures of the French. 10. This becoming known to the French, the governor of Canada complained to the authorities of New York and Pennsylvania, threatening to seize

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5. On what basis was peace made at Aix la Chapelle?—6. Were subjects of difference properly settled?—7. What part of America was claimed by France? What were they doing to unite and command this territory?—8. What was claimed by the British? Was there any prospect of a peaceable settlement of these differences?—9. Who were the Ohio Company? What grant had they? What did they do in reference to it?—10. What course did the French take?

their traders, if they did not quit the territory. Several of their number were accordingly taken, and carried to the French fort at *Presque Isle*. PT. II.  
P.D. III.  
CH. III.

11. DINWIDDIE, the governor of Virginia, alarmed at these movements on the part of the French, had sent a trader among them as a spy, who returning, increased his fears, by vague accounts of the French posts near Lake Erie, without gratifying his curiosity as to the number or object of their forces. Gov. Dinwiddie alarmed.

12. Dinwiddie determined, although the season was advanced, to send immediately a trusty person, to require the French commandant to quit the territory; and also to bring such an account of his strength and position, that if he refused peaceably to retreat, some feasible method of ejectment by force might be adopted. A young man of twenty-two, an officer of the militia, was chosen. His figure was commanding, his air inspired respect and confidence. 1752.  
He selects Washington for a difficult duty.  
His name was GEORGE WASHINGTON.

### CHAPTER III.

George Washington—His birth, parentage, and education—His conduct in places of trust, private, and public.

1. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, the grandfather of George, and AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON his father, had continued the family residence in Westmoreland county, Virginia, where his great grandfather John, already mentioned, had fixed his seat; and there he who is now regarded as the father of his country, was born on the 22d of February, 1732. In 1734, his father removed to Stafford county, opposite to Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock; little think-

John,  
Lawrence,  
Augustine,  
and  
GEORGE  
WASHINGTON.  
1732.

11. Who was governor of Virginia? What report was brought to him?—12. What plan did he adopt? Who was chosen?

CHAPTER III.—1. What was the name of George Washington's father? His grandfather? His great-grandfather? When and where was he born?

**P.T. II.** ing that his playful boy, then but two years old, was  
**P.D. III.** marked by Providence for a career so elevated.

**CH. III.** 2. In 1743, Augustine Washington died, and left  
**1743.** to each of his sons valuable landed estates. To **LAWRENCE** his eldest, he bequeathed the beautiful tract on  
<sup>obtains</sup> **Lawrence** the bank of the Potomac; and to George, the lands  
<sup>Mt.</sup> **Vernon.** and mansion where he died. George was the oldest  
 offspring of a second marriage; and his excellent  
 mother, **MARY WASHINGTON** was, by his father's will,  
 his sole guardian. It was under her maternal guid-  
 ance, and in the common school, that Washington  
 developed those physical, intellectual, and moral ele-  
 ments, which formed his greatness.

**His early moral character.** 3. When in school he was pains-taking, and exact  
 in the performance of his exercises; and he was, at  
 the same time, so true in his words, so righteous in  
 his actions, and so just in his judgments, that his  
 school-mates were wont to bring their differences  
 before him for decision. Superior also in bodily health  
 and vigor, he excelled in athletic sports, and adven-  
 turous exploits. He loved the military; and tradition  
 reports, that the first battles in which he com-  
 manded, were the mimic engagements which he  
 taught to his school-fellows.

**Limited advantages over-balanced by self-exertion.** 4. He learned to read and write well; and he tho-  
 roughly mastered arithmetic. This was all which  
 the school helped him to acquire. Of himself he prac-  
 tised composition; and he happily formed a style  
 suited to the lofty tone of his moral sentiments, and  
 the directness and energy of his character. The  
 higher mathematics, he learned with pleasure and  
 mental profit, his object being to prepare himself for  
 the occupation of surveyor. He set carefully down in  
 his books, his diagrams, his observations on man-

- 
1. How old was he when his father removed to Stafford county?
  2. What occurred on the death of his father? How old was George? Who was his guardian? What were his advantages?
  3. What was his character as a school-boy?—4. What did he learn in school? What important exercise did he practise by himself? Did he early fix upon something which he could follow, to obtain an honorable support? What did he learn, in order to prepare himself for his chosen occupation?

ners, and his rules of behavior. Nothing was too <sup>P.T. II.</sup>  
laborious, or too tedious for his determined mind. <sup>P.D. III.</sup>

5. To survey the great estates of LORD FAIRFAX, <sup>1748.</sup>  
their residing in Virginia, he first began his career  
of active life. Though a boy of just sixteen, he was  
intrusted with what would have been an arduous and  
and difficult duty to a sound and able man. Among <sup>A survey  
or among  
the moun-  
tains.</sup>  
the forest wilds of the Alleghanies, the young sur-  
veyor frequently ranged alone; but on the summits  
he rejoiced in the beauty of the earth and sky; and  
in the valleys he examined well, all rare and curious  
things.

6. He had often no bed to lodge in, and no roof  
to shelter him. With his own hands he dressed the  
game, which his musket had procured. Sometimes,  
however, he shared the wigwam, and the unpalata-  
ble fare of the native. But these hardships were  
an important preparation for the severe services he  
had afterwards to encounter. His employment also  
was lucrative; and he discharged its duties in a  
manner, that made men regard him as a youth of ex-  
traordinary promise.

7. *He was only nineteen, when he was made ad-* <sup>He gains  
property  
and  
honor.</sup>  
*jutant-general of the Virginia militia, with the rank* <sup>1751.</sup>  
of major. About this time he accompanied to the <sup>Made Ad-</sup>  
West Indies, his brother Lawrence, now declining <sup>jutant  
with title  
of Major.</sup>  
with a pulmonary disease. His voyage was advan-  
tageous to himself, from his great observation and  
industry; but his brother's disease remained, and he  
died during the next year. By his will he left George  
his executor; and gave him the Mount Vernon es-  
tate.

8. Maj. Washington was next placed over one of  
the four divisions into which Dinwiddie had portion-

1. What did he do, that he might retain, and be the wiser for what he had learned? Did he not find such labor too tedious?
2. Was he trusted with important business when young? By whom? What business was it? Where did he practise his profession? Through what scenes did it lead him?
3. What hardships did he encounter? Were these on the whole to his advantage? In what way?
4. What promotion had he at the age of nineteen? What happened in reference to his brother?

P.T. II. ed the militia of "the Dominion," the style then  
 P.D. III. given to Virginia. It was at this period, that he  
 CH. III. was chosen by the governor, as his envoy to the  
 He sets French. The seat of government for Virginia was  
 out to cross the *Williamsburg*. Thither Washington repaired, and  
 wilderness. was furnished with a letter from Dinwiddie, to St.  
 Oct. 31, Pierre, the French commandant, requiring him with  
**1753.** threats, to withdraw from the territory belonging to  
 the French sovereign.

Nov. 14.  
Cumber-  
land.

9. Washington departed on the 31st of October to traverse more than five hundred miles, much of the way, a pathless, as well as a wintry desert. His route lay through Fredericksburg, Alexandria, and Winchester, to Will's creek, since Cumberland. Here, taking leave of every vestige of civilization, and having procured Mr. GIST, agent of the Ohio company, as interpreter and guide, his party of eight plunged into the recesses of the wilderness.

From  
Cumber-  
land to  
the Fork.

10. They passed through snow and storms, over mountains, and then down among thickets, into flooded valleys. Coming upon the Youghiogeny they followed it to the Monongahela, and that to its junction with the Alleghany. "The Fork," as the site of Pittsburg was called, was then a desert; but Washington noticed, and afterwards reported it, as a suitable place for a fort.

Nov. 24.  
At Logs-  
town he  
meets the  
Half-king.

11. From the Fork, he went down the river twenty miles, to Logstown, where he was to deliver friendly greetings from Dinwiddie, to the great chief of the southern Hurons, TANACHARISON, or the Half-king; whose friendship was courted both by French and English. The chief asserted that the land in question belonged neither to the English nor the

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8. What was Virginia called at that time? Into how many divisions was it portioned in regard to the military? What was Washington's public position, when Dinwiddie selected him as envoy? What his first step after accepting the appointment? What was the purport of the governor's letter?—9. What time in the year did Washington set out? To go how far? Trace and describe the first part of his route.—10. Describe his journey to the "Fork."—11. Describe his progress and adventures, till he reached the French camp.

French; but the Great Spirit had given it to the PT. II.  
Indians, and allowed them to make it their residence. PD. III.  
After a friendly council, Tanacharison and three of CH. III.  
his principal men, accompanied Washington a hundred miles, to the encampment at French Creek.

12. Here St. PIERRE, who had been but a few days in command of the post, received him with the courteous bearing and hospitable attentions of the French gentleman. But to Dinwiddie's request, that he would leave the territory which belonged to the British, he replied, that it did not become him to discuss treaties; such questions should rather be addressed to the governor-general of Canada, the MARQUIS DU QUESNE; he acted under his orders, and those he should be careful to obey.

13. The return of Washington in the dead of winter, was full of startling and perilous adventure. Once a treacherous guide aimed his musket at him, but it missed fire; and once, on the Alleghany river, he and his guide, having made in a day, with one poor hatchet, a miserable raft, they, at sunset, trusted themselves upon it, to cross the swollen river, amidst large masses of floating ice, which came down upon them, and threw them from their raft into ten feet of water. But they saved themselves by swimming to an island.

14. Major Washington arrived at Williamsburg, on the 16th of January, having been absent only eleven weeks. The energy and prudence, with which he had met and overcome dangers, and the ability which he had manifested in the discharge of his trust, sunk deep into the minds of his countrymen. His written reports were published with applause, not only through the colonies, but in England.

15. Troops were now raised in Virginia; and Washington was made lieutenant-colonel, and in-

His recep-  
tion at  
the  
French  
camp.

The perils  
of Wash-  
ington's  
return

Returns  
Jan. 16,  
**1754.**  
Absent  
11 weeks.

**12.** How was he received by St. Pierre? What reply was given to the governor's letter?—**13.** What adventures did Washington meet with on his return?—**14.** How long was he absent? What qualities had he manifested, which made a deep impression? What was thought of his written reports?

**P.T. II.** trusted with the command. In April, 1754, he  
**P.D. III.** marched into the disputed territory, and encamped  
**CH. IV.** at the Great Meadows. He there learned that the  
**1754.** French had dispossessed the Virginians of a fort,  
He is  
again sent  
with a  
force.  
French  
build Fort  
du  
Quesne. which, in consequence of his recommendation, they  
 were erecting at the Fork, and which the French  
 finished, and named *Fort du Quesne*.  
May 28.  
W. defeats  
a party,  
10 killed,  
22 prison-  
ers 16. He was also informed that a detachment of  
 French troops, had been sent against him, and were  
 encamped but a few miles west of the Great Meadow.  
 Surrounding their encampment, he surprised,  
 and defeated them. The commander DE JUMONVILLE  
 was killed, with ten of his party. On his return to  
 the Great Meadows, he erected a small stockade,  
 called fort Necessity.

**French  
reinforced** 17. With less than four hundred men, Washington  
 marched to dislodge the enemy from Fort du Quesne ;  
 but after proceeding thirteen miles he learned that  
 they had been reinforced from Canada, when he re-  
 tired. Unable to continue his retreat, from a failure  
 of expected munitions, he intrenched his little army  
 within Fort Necessity. A party of fifteen hundred  
**1754.** French, soon followed and assaulted the intrench-  
 ments. After a brave resistance, Washington sur-  
 rendered the fort ; receiving for himself and the gar-  
 rison the honors of war.

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## CHAPTER IV.

Congress at Albany—Convention of Governors in Virginia—  
 Braddock.

**Attempt  
to unite.** 1. *The British government, in prospect of war, proposed to their American colonies, to form a*

15. Under what circumstances did he march into the same country again ? Where encamp ? What did he hear ?—16. Give an account of a French party, headed by De Jumonville. What did Washington build at Great Meadows ?—17. What did he set out to do ? Why did he desist, and turn back ? Why did he stop at Fort Necessity ? What happened at the fort ?

CHAPTER IV.—1. What proposal was made by the British government ?

*Union.* Delegates from each of the New England provinces, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, accordingly met at *Albany*. After deliberating, they accepted a plan of confederation, which was drawn up by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, on the 4th of July, 1754. This was just twenty-two years before that great statesman signed the Declaration of Independence.

2. But the plan was disliked in England, because it gave too much power to the people; and in America, because it gave too much power to the king. Thus was shown how widely different, even at that period, were the views of the British and the Americans. It was this difference of opinion, which finally led to the American Revolution.

3. General Braddock was dispatched from England with 1500 men. On his arrival in America, he requested a convention of the colonial governors to assemble in Virginia, to concert with him a plan of military operations. *Four expeditions* were here resolved upon, the first, against Nova Scotia, the second, against Fort du Quesne, the third, against Crown Point, and the fourth, against Niagara.

4. The expedition against Nova Scotia was commanded by generals MONCKTON and WINSLOW. The fleet which conveyed the troops, sailed from Boston. The army distinguished themselves by bravery and good conduct, and with the loss of only three men, put the British in full possession of Nova Scotia.

5. GENERAL BRADDOCK commanded the expedition against Fort du Quesne. On his arrival, he engaged Washington, now a colonel, to become his aid. By his advice, Braddock, in marching his army across

- 
1. What was done in consequence? What plan did the delegates accept?—2. How was it received in England? How in America? What did this show? What did it lead to?—3. How many men were now sent over? Under whom? What did he request? What expeditions did this convention agree on?—4. Give an account of that against Nova Scotia.—5. Who commanded the second expedition? In what capacity did Washington accompany him? What measures did he take by Washington's advice?

P.T. II.  
P.D. III.  
en. IV.

July 4.  
1754.

Plan suits  
neither  
party.

Braddock  
assem-  
bles the  
governors.

1755.  
June 10.  
Brad-  
dock's  
army be-  
gin their  
march.

PT. II. the wilderness, left his heavy baggage behind, under  
 P.D. III. the care of Colonel Dunbar, with an escort of six  
 ch. IV. hundred men ; and at the head of twelve hundred  
 select troops the general proceeded by more rapid  
 marches, towards Fort du Quesne.

**Braddock contemns and disregards advice.** 6. Braddock was not deficient in courage, or military skill ; but he was wholly ignorant of the mode of conducting warfare in American woods ; and he held the opinions of the colonial officers in contempt. Washington had, however, ventured to suggest the expediency of employing the Indians, —who, under the Half-king had offered their services, as scouting, and advanced parties. Braddock not only disdained the advice, but offended the Indians by the rudeness of his manner. Thus he rashly pushed on, without knowing the dangers near.

**July 9. Fine appearance of Brad-dock's army.** 7. It was noon, on the 9th of July, when from the height above the right bank of the Monongahela, Washington looked back upon the ascending army, which, ten miles from Fort du Quesne, had just crossed the stream for the second time. Every thing looked more bright and beautiful than aught he had witnessed before. The companies, in their crimson uniform, with burnished arms and floating banners, were marching gayly to cheerful music, as they entered the forest.

**They fall into an Indian ambus-cade.** 8. Suddenly there burst upon them the Indian war-whoop, and a deadly fire, from opposite quarters, and from unseen foes. Many fell. Panic-stricken, their ranks broke, and they would have fled, but Braddock rallied them ; and, a bigot to the rules of European warfare, he constantly sought to preserve a regular order of battle. Thus he kept his men, like sheep penned in a fold, fair marks for a foe, beyond their reach, and, in the only spot, where the Indians, far inferior in numbers, could have destroyed them.

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6. What can you say of Braddock ? What wholesome advice had he, which he despised ?—7. How did Braddock's army appear to Washington, on the morning of July 9th ?—8. How was the scene reversed ? What was Braddock's conduct ?

They lay on each side of the way, concealed in two ravines.

9. The Indians, singling out the officers, shot down every one on horseback—Washington alone excepted. He, as the sole remaining aid of the general, rode by turns over every part of the field, to carry his orders. The Indians afterwards asserted, that they had specially noticed his bearing, and conspicuous figure, and repeatedly shot at him; but at length they became convinced that he was protected by an Invisible Power, and that no bullet could harm him. After the battle was over, four balls were found lodged in his coat, and two horses had been killed under him; but the appointed guardian of his country, escaped without a wound.

10. Braddock, who had been undismayed amidst continued showers of bullets, at length received a mortal wound. Upon his fall, the regular troops fled in confusion. Washington formed, and covered their retreat with the provincials, whom Braddock, in his contempt, had kept in the rear. The defeat was total; sixty-four officers out of eighty-five, and nearly half the privates, were killed or wounded.

11. The army made no halt till it met the division under Dunbar, forty miles in the rear. There Braddock died. The whole army continued to retreat till it reached Fort Cumberland, one hundred and twenty miles from the place of action. Colonel Dunbar, withdrew the regulars to Philadelphia, leaving the whole frontier of Virginia open to the depredations of the French and Indians.

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8. Where were the Indians concealed?—9. What is very remarkable concerning Washington during this battle?—10. What was the fate of Braddock? What was the condition of the army? What the loss?—11. Describe the retreat of the army.

PT. II.  
P.D. III.  
CH. IV.

Washington's  
wonderful  
preserva-  
tion.

BRAD-  
DOCK'S  
FIELD  
Br. loss  
k. 664.

Dunbar in  
command.

## CHAPTER V.

Remainder of the Campaign of 1755—Campaign of 1756.

**PT. II.** 1. THE troops destined for the expedition against P.D. III. Crown Point, amounted to more than four thousand. They arrived at Albany the last of June, under CH. V. the command of GENERAL WILLIAM JOHNSON, and **June,** **1755.** GENERAL LYMAN. Here they were joined by a body **Johnson and Lyman.** of Mohawks, under their sachem, HENDRICK.

**Erect Ft. Edward.** 2. Lyman advanced with the main body of the army, and erected *Fort Edward*, on the Hudson, for the security of the batteaux, provisions, and artillery; which were forwarded from Albany, by Johnson. Towards the last of August, Johnson removed his force, and encamped at the south end of Lake George. Here he was engaged in preparing to cross the lakes.

**S. end of LAKE GEORGE** 3. In the mean time, the BARON DIESKAU led against this force, an army from Montreal. He encountered the Americans near their camp, and was at first successful; but the fortune of the day changed. His army was defeated and fled; and himself, pale, and bleeding with mortal wounds, was found, sitting against a tree in the woods.

**Fr. under Dieskau defeated.** 4. Johnson, in representing this affair to the British, made no mention of General Lyman; but obtained for himself £5,000, and a baronetey. The public impression was, that the reward belonged, at least, equally to Lyman.

**The remains of the French destroyed.** 5. The poor dispirited remains of Dieskau's army halted at French mountain, where they were, the next day, cut off by a detachment from Fort Edward. Their dead bodies were thrown into a small

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CHAPTER V.—1. What was the third expedition of the campaign? How many troops? Where were they on the last of June? Under whose command? Who joined them?—2. In what direction did the two divisions of the army move?—3. Who commanded the French army? Give an account of his operations.—4. Who gained money and a title, but lost character? 5. What became of the remains of the French army?

lake, since called "the Bloody Pond." May the time PT. II.  
soon come, when the pure waters of our mother P.D. III.  
earth, shall no longer be dyed by the blood of her CH. VI.  
children, barbarously shed by each other's hands!

6. The success at Lake George revived the spirits  
of the colonists. Sir William Johnson, however, did  
not follow up his success, by proceeding to reduce  
Crown Point; but he erected at the scene of his ex-  
ploit, on the southern shore of Lake George, a fort,  
which he called, *William Henry*. Leaving six hun-  
dred men, to garrison the forts, the remainder of the  
troops returned to their respective colonies.

7. The enterprise against Niagara was undertaken  
by Governor Shirley in person. He did not arrive  
at Oswego until the 21st of August, and he there  
waited for supplies, until the season was too far ad-  
vanced for crossing Lake Ontario. Leaving seven  
hundred men, under COLONEL MERCER, to garrison  
the fort, he returned to Albany; and so ended the  
fourth expedition.

8. By the destruction of Braddock's army, the  
frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, were left to  
the mercy of the savages. Washington, at the head  
of his regiment, did his utmost to defend them; and  
he strenuously urged that offensive measures should  
be again adopted, and especially against Fort du  
Quesne, which he knew was the place of gathering  
for the Indians.

1755.  
Aug. 21.  
Shirley  
loses the  
campaign

1756  
Indians  
ravage  
Va. and  
Pa.

## CHAPTER VI.

Campaigns of 1757 and 1758.

1. THUS in the campaign of 1756, little was done. That of 1757 is only memorable in our annals, for the dreadful massacre at Fort William Henry.

6. Did Sir William Johnson follow up his success? What dis-  
position was made of the army?—7. What happened in regard to  
the fourth expedition?—8. What, after these failures, was the  
condition of the frontier States?

CHAPTER VI.—1. For what is the campaign of 1757 memorable?

**PT. II.** MONTCALM, who succeeded Dieskau, had early concentrated his forces, amounting to 9000 regulars, Canadians, and Indians, on the shores of the Champlain, at Ticonderoga. Passing up Lake George, he laid siege to Fort William Henry, which was commanded by COLONEL MONROE, a British officer. **1757.** GENERAL WEBB was at the time lying at Fort Edward, with the main British army, four or five thousand strong.

**Aug. 2.**  
Monroe  
capitu-  
lates.

2. Monroe, being vigorously pressed, while he defended himself with spirit, earnestly entreated General Webb for aid. But he entreated in vain, and necessity compelled him, on the 2d of August, to surrender. By the articles of capitulation, Montcalm engaged that the English should be allowed to leave the fort with the honors of war; and, in order to protect them from the Indians, that an escort should be provided to conduct them to Fort Edward.

**Aug. 3.**  
The mas-  
sacre of  
**FT. WM.**  
**HENRY.**

3. But the Indians, who served for plunder, attacked the British in the camp; and the French commander either could not, or would not, protect them. They rushed forth, and were pursued. They threw all their money and clothes to the Indians. Not satisfied, the savages pursued them, naked and flying, with tomahawk and scalping-knife. A few reached the camp of Webb, and some were found bleeding in the woods. But of these, many in their agony, had lost their reason.

**The elder**  
**Win. Pitt.**

4. The manner in which the war had been conducted, dissatisfied the people both of England and America; and brought forward as prime minister, the greatest statesman of the British annals, WILLIAM PITTR, afterwards Earl of Chatham. So powerful was his eloquence and so austere his patriotism, that he

1. Give an account of Montcalm, and his army. What was the condition of the British forces, and who were commanders?—2. What was the situation and conduct of Monroe? What of Webb? What was stipulated by Montcalm?—3. Did he keep his engagement? Mention some of the circumstances of the massacre.—4. What was the state of the public mind in regard to the war? What statesman was brought forward? What was his character

controlled at length the energies of the government, PT. II.  
and the spirit of the people. P.D. III.  
CH. VI.

5. In a circular letter, which he addressed to the governors of the provinces, he promised them, that an effectual force should be sent against the French, and he exhorted them to use their utmost exertions to raise men in their respective colonies. Animat-ed by this call, the colonists renewed their efforts, and increased their army to twenty thousand. A large force was also sent from England; so that there was now on foot, an army far greater than had ever before existed in America. These troops, amount-ing in all to 50,000 men, were in readiness for action early in the spring. Three expeditions were resolved on, against Louisburg, Crown Point, and Fort du Quesne.

6. A regular siege, the best conducted of any which had ever been laid in America, placed, on the 26th of July, the fortress of Louisburg again in the hands of the British. It was by gallant conduct, during this siege, that JAMES WOLFE began his career of military renown. With Louisburg, the whole island of Cape Breton, and that of St. John's, fell under the power of the British.

7. GENERAL ABERCROMBIE, at the head of sixteen thousand men, proceeded against Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He crossed Lake George, and de-barking at its northern extremity, he attempted with unskilful guides, to pass the three miles of dense woods, which lay between his army and Ticonderoga. As he approached that fort, a detachment of the French fell upon him, and an engagement ensued, in which the assailants lost three hundred men, and among others the amiable LORD HOWE.

8. Abercrombie, learning that reinforcements were

**1758.**  
Pitt calls  
on the  
colonies.

An army  
of 50,000  
in  
America.

July 26.  
Louisburg  
surren-  
ders.

(6000  
prisoners  
sent  
across the  
Atlantic.)

July 6.  
Aber-  
crombie  
proceeds  
against  
Ticon-  
deroga.

LAKE  
GR.GE.  
Br. L. k.  
300.

5. What circular did he send to America? What was done in consequence? What was the number of the army? What expe-ditions were resolved on?—6. How did the attack on Louisburg succeed? What can you say of James Wolfe?—7. Describe the movements of General Abercrombie. What was the fate of Lord Howe?

P.T. II daily expected by the French, without waiting for  
 P.D. III his artillery, made a brave but imprudent assault  
 cu. VI upon the fort, and was repulsed with the heavy loss  
 TICON-  
 DERO-  
 G.A.  
 Br. loss  
 2000. of nearly two thousand killed and wounded. He then  
 retired to his former quarters, on the south side of  
 Lake George.

Aug. 27.  
 Colonel  
 Brad-  
 street  
 takes Ft.  
 Fronte-  
 nac.

9. Here he consented, at the solicitation of COLO-  
 NEL BRADSTREET, to detach him with 3000 men  
 against Fort Frontenac. With these troops, who  
 were mostly provincials, he marched to Oswego,  
 embarked on Lake Ontario, and landed on the 25th  
 of August, within a mile of the fort; and in two  
 days forced the important fortress of Frontenac, to  
 surrender. As this fort, afterwards named *Kings-  
 ton*, contained the military stores which were in-  
 tended for the Indians, and for the supply of the  
 southwestern troops, its destruction contributed to  
 the success of the expedition against Fort du Quesne.

General  
 Forbes  
 makes a  
 new road  
 by Rays-  
 town.

10. To GENERAL FORBES, with eight thousand  
 men, was assigned the capture of Fort du Quesne.  
 He committed a great error. Against the expostu-  
 lations and entreaties of Washington, he made a new  
 road by Raystown, instead of taking that already  
 made by Cumberland. The consequence of this was,  
 that it was so late before the army arrived near du  
 Quesne, that the men suffered incredible hardships.  
 The fort was, however, reached, and found deserted.  
 General Forbes died, on his return, in consequence  
 of fatigue and exposure. The fort was repaired, and  
 named *Fort Pitt*. The neighboring Indians were  
 now glad to make peace.

Ft. du  
 Quesne  
 named Ft.  
 Pitt.

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8. What was the result of Abercrombie's operations?—9. What detachment was sent out? Trace and describe Bradstreet's route. What did he effect?—10. What army had General Forbes? What was his destination? What error did he commit? What was the consequence? What can you say respecting the fort? What respecting General Forbes? What of the Indians?

## CHAPTER VII.

The Campaign of 1759.

1. THE successes of the preceding campaign em- P.T. II.  
P.D. III.  
CH. VII.  
boldened Mr. Pitt to form for this, the great design 1759.  
Pitt's plan  
embraces  
three  
objects.  
of dispossessing the French of their American terri-  
tory. The campaign of 1759, had for its object,  
nothing less than the entire reduction of Canada. The army was divided into three parts. The first division, under WOLFE, was to make a direct attempt upon Quebec. The second under AMHERST, was ordered to take Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and then proceed northerly; and the third, under PRI-  
DEAUX, consisting of Provincials and Indians, was to reduce Niagara, then to go down the St. Law-  
rence, and, with the second detachment, conquer Montreal; then join, and aid Wolfe, at Quebec.

2. Prideaux besieged Niagara on the 6th of July. July 6.  
Niagara  
taken.  
He was killed by the bursting of a shell, and the command devolved upon Sir William Johnson, who took the fort with six hundred prisoners. All communication between the northern and southern pos-  
sessions of the French was thus barred, and the quiet behavior of the Indians secured.

3. Pitt had discerned the extraordinary qualities of Wolfe, while he was yet obscure; and to him he now confided the command against Quebec. His sub-  
ordinate officers were carefully chosen. He was pro-  
vided with a choice army of 8000 men, and a heavy train of artillery. Pitt  
sustains  
Wolfe.  
Provides  
him a  
choice  
army.

4. His army debarked, late in June, upon the island of Orleans. Here Wolfe reconnoitered the position of his enemy, and saw the difficulties which sur- June.  
He lands  
on the  
Isle  
of Orleans.

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CHAPTER VII.—1. What bold design had Mr. Pitt formed? How was the army divided, and what was each division expected to do?—2. What was the fate of General Prideaux? Who effected Prideaux's part of the great plan?—3. What preparations did Pitt make to insure Wolfe's success?—4. Where did Wolfe's army debark?

PT. II. rounded him. Quebec rose before him, upon the north side of the St. Lawrence. Its upper town and strong <sup>on</sup> PT. III. CH. VII. fortifications were situated on a rock, whose bold and steep front continued far westward, parallel with **1759.** the river, and presented a wall, which it seemed impossible to scale.

<sup>Difficulties of his position.</sup> 5. From the northwest came down the river St. Charles—entering the St. Lawrence just below the town, its banks, high and uneven, and cut by deep ravines. Armed vessels were borne upon its waters, and floating batteries obstructed its entrance. A few miles below, the Montmorenci leaped down its cataract into the St. Lawrence. Strongly posted along the sloping bank of that majestic river, and between its two tributaries, the French army, commanded by Montcalm, displayed its formidable lines.

**July 9.** 6. Wolfe took possession of Point Levi, erected and opened heavy batteries, which swept the lower town; but the fortifications of Quebec remained uninjured.

<sup>MONT-MORENCI CI.</sup> 7. The English general next landed his army below the Montmorenci; but MONTCALM would not leave his intrenchments. Wolfe then crossed that <sup>Br. loss k. and w. 400.</sup> stream, and attacked him in his camp. But he was obliged to retire with the loss of four hundred of his men. He then recrossed the Montmorenci.

<sup>French at Montreal stop his succors.</sup> 8. Here he was informed that the expected succors were likely to fail. Amherst had found Ticonderoga and Crown Point vacated, and was preparing to attack the French forces, on the Isle au Noix. Prideaux having lost his life, his plans had been carried out by Sir William Johnson. But the enemy were in full force at Montreal; and from neither division of the British army, could the commander at Quebec now hope for any assistance.

9. Wolfe was severely tried. His mind was un-

4. What was the appearance of Quebec from this place?—5. Where was the French army posted?—6. From what place did Wolfe open batteries upon Quebec? With what effect?—7. Where did Wolfe attack Montcalm? What was he forced to do?—8. What intelligence did he now obtain?

broken, but his bodily health, for a time, failed. <sup>P.T. II.</sup>  
When, however, he was again able to mingle with <sup>P.D. III.</sup>  
the army, every eye was raised to him with affection <sup>CH. VII.</sup>  
and hope; and he formed yet another and a bolder <sup>1759.</sup>  
plan.

10. Pursuant to this, Wolfe broke up his camp at Montmorenci, and returned to Orleans. Then embarking with his army, he sailed up the river several miles higher than his intended point of debarkation. By this movement he deceived his enemy, and gained the advantage of the current and tide, to float his boats silently down to the foot of the rock, which he intended to scale.

11. Wolfe was the first man who leaped on shore. The rapidity of the stream was hurrying along their boats, and some had already gone beyond the narrow landing-place. The shore was so shelving, that it was almost impossible to ascend; and it was lined with French sentinels.

12. Escaping these dangers at the water's edge, they proceeded to scale the precipice. The first party who reached the heights, secured a small battery, which crowned them; and thus the remainder of the army ascended in safety; and there, on this lofty plain, which commands one of the most magnificent prospects which nature has formed,—the British army, drawn up in a highly advantageous position, were, in the morning, discovered by the French.

13. Montcalm, learning with surprise and deep regret, the advantage gained by his opponent, left his strong position, crossed the St. Charles, and intrepidly led on the attack. Being on the left of the French, he was opposed to Wolfe, who was on the right of the British. In the heat of the engagement, both commanders were mortally wounded.

9. How did it affect him?—10. What were his first movements in reference to his new plan?—11. Who was first on shore? What difficulties were there met?—12. What others occurred in scaling the heights?—13. What were the arrangements of Montcalm? Describe the condition of Wolfe.

Sept.  
He re-  
turns to  
Orleans.

He gains  
the plains  
of Abra-  
ham,  
Sept. 13.

H'TS  
OF  
AB'M.  
Fr. k. and  
w. 1000.  
Br. k. and  
w. 600.

order of  
battle.

PT. II.      14. The wound, with which Wolfe fell, was the third, which he had received in the battle. He was removed from the field; but he watched it with intense anxiety, as faint with the loss of blood, he reclined his languid head upon the supporting arm of an officer. A cry was heard, "they fly, they fly!" "Who fly?" he exclaimed. "The enemy," was the reply. "Then," said he, "I die content," and expired. Not less heroic was the death of Montcalm. He rejoiced when told that his wound was mortal; "For," said he, "I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec!"

**1759.**      After the battle, the affairs of the English were conducted with great discretion by **GENERAL TOWNSHEND**; whereas, the French, appear to have yielded at once to their panic. The capitulation of Quebec was signed September 18th, 1759, five days after the battle.

**1760.**      General Townshend returning to England, **GENERAL MURRAY** was left in command with a garrison of 5000 men. The French army retired to Montreal; and **M. DE LEVI**, who had succeeded Montcalm, being, in the course of the winter, reinforced by Canadians and Indians, returned the following spring, with a force of 6000 to Quebec. General Murray left the fortress, and the Heights of Abraham became the scene of another battle more bloody, though not equally important in its consequences with the first.

**Second battle of H'TS OF AB'M. L. of each side 1000.**      The armies on each side sustained the loss of 1000 men. The battle was not decisive, but the advantage was on the side of the French, who maintained their ground, while the English retired within the fortress. Here they were closely invested until they received reinforcements, when **M. de Levi**, aban-

- 
14. How was it with Wolfe, when he was told of the flight of his enemy? How was it at the same time with Montcalm?—15. Did the French give up Quebec immediately after the battle? 16. What was the position of the contending armies during the winter? What was done in the spring?—17. What was the loss in the second battle of the Heights of Abraham? What military operations followed it?

doneing all thoughts of obtaining possession of Quebec, returned to Montreal, where VAUDREUIL, the governor, assembled all the force of Canada.

PT. II.  
P.D. III.  
CH. VIII

18. In the mean time, General Amherst had made arrangements for assembling before this place all the British forces, from Lake Ontario, Lake Champlain, and Quebec. Here they fortunately arrived within two days of each other, and immediately invested the place. Vaudreuil found the force too strong to be resisted; and on the 8th of September, he surrendered Montreal, Detroit, Mackinaw, and all the French possessions in Canada.

Sept. 8.  
Canada  
surren-  
ders.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Wars with the Indians.

1. THE French had stirred up the *Cherokees* to war, COLONEL MONTGOMERY, at the head of an army, went to their country to chastise them. He was at first successful; but the Indians afterwards attacked him in a thicket near Etchoc, and so cut up ETCHOOG his army, that he was obliged to return. The next year, an army under COLONEL GRANT, fought and conquered the Cherokees on the same spot. He pursued them to Etchoc, burned their huts and laid waste their country. The Indians, thus put in fear, ceased their midnight fires and murders, and made peace.

1760.

Cherokees  
defeated.

Grant  
burns  
their  
towns.

2. Interesting events, closely connected with the cession of the French territory, were already in progress among the savages of the northwest. The missionaries, and traders of that nation, had wisely won the hearts of the Indians. Said one of their orators, "when the French arrived, they came and kissed us. They called us their children, and we

English  
less popu-  
lar with  
the  
Indians  
than the  
French.

18. How and when did the capture of Montreal take place? What other posts were surrendered?

CHAPTER VIII.—1. Give an account of the war with the Cherokees.

P.T. II. found them fathers." When the more haughty, and P.D. III. less attentive English, were preparing to take pos-  
CH. VIII. session of the western ports, PONTIAC, the highly gifted chief of the *Ottawas*, who sought, like Philip, to regain the primitive independence of his race, made use of the attachment of the red men to the French, to unite them in a general conspiracy against their conquerors.

3. Pontiac thought that, as the English had expelled the French, if the Indians could expel them before they were fully established, they would again be lords of the forest. The plan of Pontiac was not inferior in boldness to that formed by Pitt for the final conquest of Canada. It was no less than a simultaneous attack upon all the British posts near the lakes. Pontiac, by his inventive genius, his eloquence, and his energy, had acquired such power over the northwestern tribes, that all was arranged without discovery.

**1762.** July 7. Nine of the British posts captured. Pontiac contrives a daring scheme.

On the 7th of July, 1763, nine of the British forts were actually surprised and captured. by the Indians.

4. Maumee and Mackinaw were among the places which were thus taken, and the garrisons surprised and slaughtered. Detroit was attempted, but the stratagem of Pontiac was there betrayed by a compassionate squaw. For some time, however, he held the place in siege. But his allies grew weary of the war, and peace was concluded.

Pontiac's stratagem fails at Detroit.

5. During this period, pious *Moravians* having been expelled from Germany, came over to America, with the design of devoting themselves to the conversion of the native Indians. Their principal seat was in Pennsylvania; and their most important villages were Bethlehem and Nazareth. Their mis-

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2. What difference did the Indians find between the manners of the French and the English? Who was Pontiac?—3. What were his views? What his plan of operation? How far did he succeed?—4. What two places are mentioned, which were taken by surprise? Where was Pontiac's plan revealed, by the compassion of a woman?—5. What was the object of the Moravians, in coming to this country? Where was their principal seat? Their villages?

sionaries, male and female, went forth to the western part of Connecticut, to central New York, and through Pennsylvania to Ohio. They lived among the savages, calling them their brethren and sisters. Thus they won their confidence, and several hundreds of them, manifested the transforming power of the gospel, by the change of their barbarous dispositions and practices, for such as were pious, kind, and gentle.

PT. II.  
P.D. III.  
CH. VIII.

**1746.**  
The  
Moravians  
among  
the most  
faithful  
of mission-  
aries.

6. GEORGE III. succeeded to the throne of England soon after the capture of Quebec; and Mr. Pitt, resigning in October, 1761, the EARL OF BUTE was the following year made prime minister. The first object of the new administration was to restore peace. Scarcely was this accomplished, when Lord Bute resigned his place, which was given to MR. GEORGE GRENVILLE.

October.  
**1761.**  
Pitt  
resigns.

Lord  
Bute.

7. The definitive treaty was signed at Paris, in February, 1763, by which England obtained from France all her possessions in America, east of the Mississippi, excepting the island of New Orleans; the navigation of that river being left open to both nations. From Spain she obtained Florida, in exchange for Havana, which had been captured during the war. *France, at the same time, gave to Spain the territory of Louisiana. In 1800, Spain recon-*

**1763.**  
Peace of  
Paris.

**1800**

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5. Where did their missionaries go? How did they treat the natives? How was it with those Indians who received the gospel?—6. Who became king of England? What can you say of Mr. Pitt? Who succeeded him? Who next was prime minister? 7. When was the treaty of peace signed? What did England obtain from France? What from Spain? Which party received Louisiana?

#### EXERCISES ON THE TREE CHRONOGRAPHER.

(For Period III., Part II.)

What event marks the beginning of this period? What is its date? Point it out on the chronographer. Also the places of the following dates: Georgia was invaded by the Spaniards in 1742. The Ohio Company was formed in 1750. Governor Dinwiddie sent George Washington on an embassy to the French commandant in 1753. Braddock was defeated in 1755. The massacre at Fort William Henry, 1757. In 1758, Louisburg, Fort Frontenac, and Fort Du Quesne, were taken from the French. General Wolfe took Quebec in 1759. Canada surrendered in 1760. Show the epoch at which this period terminates.

## OFFICERS IN THE FRENCH WAR.

On account of the liability of young persons to become confused in the history of wars, concerning the side to which officers mentioned belong, we shall, in the principal wars, viz., the French, the Revolutionary, and the War of 1812, give separate lists of the most distinguished officers of each belligerent.

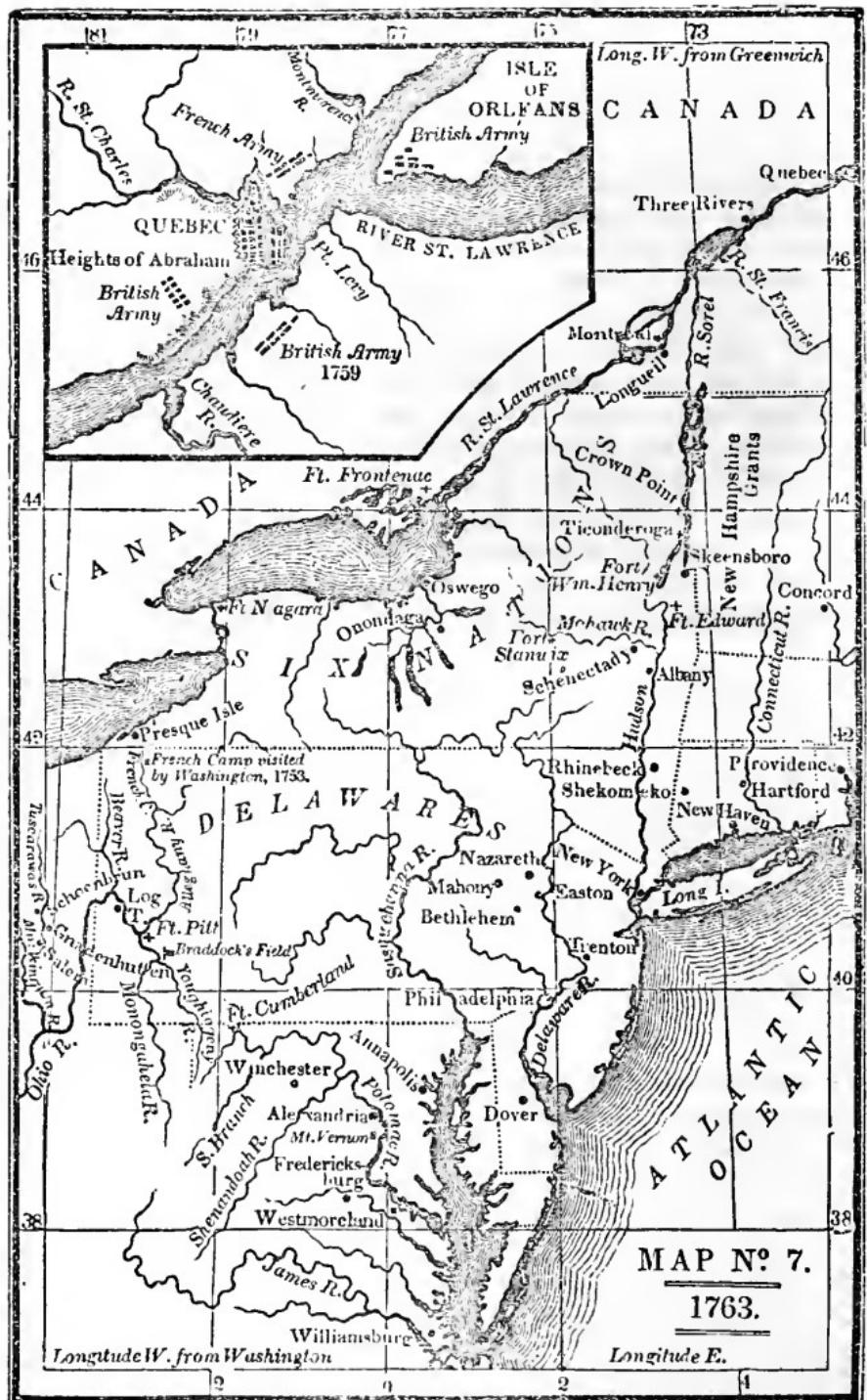
## FRENCH WAR FROM 1754 TO 1763.\*

<i>American Officers.</i>	<i>British Officers.</i>	<i>French Officer</i>
GEORGE WASHING- TON,	BRAADDOCK, Monckton,	MARQUIS DU QUESNE,
Winslow,	Dunbar,	St. Pierre,
Sir William John- son,†	Monroe, WOLFE,	De Jumonville,
Lyman,	ABERCROMBIE,	DIESKAU,
Shirley,	Lord Howe,	MONTCALM,
Mercer,	AMHERST,	De Levi,
Bradstreet,	Prideaux,	Vaudreuil.
Forbes.	TOWNSHEND, Murray.	

\* The British and Americans were in this war united, and both against the French.

† Sir William Johnson was born in Ireland, but came to America in early life.





Note.—Places marked thus \* represent Moravian Missionary Stations.

# PART III.

FROM 1763 TO 1789.



Death of General Wolfe.

## PERIOD I.

FROM  
THE PEACE { 1763 } OF PARIS,  
TO  
THE DECLARATION { 1776. } OF INDEPENDENCE.

### CHAPTER I.

#### Causes of the Revolutionary War.

1. WE come now to trace the causes by which P.T. III.  
England lost her colonies, and America gained her P.D. L.  
independence. We should always remember that CH. I.  
there is a GREAT FIRST CAUSE,—even God our Creator and Ruler. We should observe with thankfulness, by what steps He led our forefathers,—and how He made them a way across the deep, and gave them a place wherein to plant a great nation. In

The Great First Cause.

CHAPTER I.—1. In tracing the causes of things, what should we always remember? What should we observe with thankfulness?

P.T. III. His providence, the time was approaching, when the bonds were to be severed which bound this country to the parent land.

Second causes.

Pride and foolishness on one side.

2. But the First Cause uses, as His agents, the opinions and wills of men, which guide their conduct. The men in Great Britain, who took at this time the lead in the government, had haughty and wrong ideas of the power which England had a right to exercise over her distant colonies. They forgot that the American people were children of the same forefathers with themselves, and heirs of the same political rights. They held the Americans in comparative contempt, as those whose labors and money must, if *they* demanded, be given to them, without, or against, their owner's consent.

On the other, mainly determined. 3. Had the rulers in England undertaken to oppress the people there in the same manner, *they* would have rebelled; much more the Americans,—who, as we have seen, had grown up in their new settlements, with a deep sense of the rights of the people. Toil and danger had made them strong and brave. When they saw, that the rulers in Great Britain had determined on making them submit to their unrighteous will, they became alarmed. They resolved, that they would first endeavor, by petitions, to bring them to a better mind; but if after that, they persisted in their oppressions, they would refuse to submit; and if force was employed against them, repel it by force;—trusting, that a righteous God would aid their cause.

4. During the French war, the English wanted the services of the Americans; and, besides, those were then in power, who opposed the high govern-

1. What in reference to the Great First Cause, can we say of the separation of our country from England?—2. What does the First Cause use as his agents, or as second causes? What opinions were held by the leading men in Great Britain? What did they forget? What did they hold concerning the Americans?
3. Of what had the Americans a deep sense? What had made them strong and brave? When did they become alarmed? What did they resolve?—4. Why did the British oppress the Americans less, during the French war?

ment party. But the war was no sooner at an end, PT. III.  
 than this party again took the lead, with LORD GRENVILLE at its head.  
P.D. I.  
cn. 1.

5. In 1764, Lord Grenville gave notice to the American agents in London, that it was his intention to draw a revenue from the colonies; and that he should, in the ensuing session of parliament, propose a duty on stamps.

6. The colonial agents in London, informed their respective colonies of the intended system of taxation. Massachusetts instructed her agents, to deny the right of parliament to impose taxes upon those who were not represented in the house of commons. The house of burgesses, in Virginia, appointed a committee, who prepared an able address to the king and parliament. The assembly of New York also sent petitions, which, in a spirit more bold and decided than those from any other colony, asserted their own rights, and the limitations of British power.

Mass., Va.,  
and N. Y.  
take bold  
ground.

7. Associations were formed in all the colonies to encourage home manufactures, and prohibit, as much as possible, the use of British goods. The tendency of this judicious measure, was to make the colonists less dependent, and, by operating injuriously on the British merchants, to make them a party against the ministry.

Societies  
injure the  
British  
trade.

8. Notwithstanding the opposition, which, in truth, was not unexpected, Lord Grenville introduced into the British parliament his plan for taxing America, to commence with duties on stamps. In the house of commons, the project, though ably supported, met with ardent and animated opposition.

1765.  
Stamp Act  
opposed.

9. "Children, planted by your care!" exclaimed COLONEL BARRE, in answer to one who spoke against

4. What happened as soon as it was ended?—5. What notice was given by Lord Grenville?—6. What was done by Massachusetts, on being informed of the intention of Lord Grenville? What by Virginia? What by New York?—7. What were formed? What was the tendency of the measure?—8. How, in the first place, was Lord Grenville's project received?—9. Repeat a part of Col. Barre's speech.

P.T. III. the Americans. "No! Your oppressions planted them in America! They fled from your tyranny to an uncultivated land, where they were exposed to all the hardships to which human nature is liable.

P.D. L. CH. I. Colonel Barre's defence of the Americans.

10. "They nourished by your indulgence! No! They grew by your neglect! When you began to care about them, that care was exercised in sending

Recounts their services and sufferings. persons to rule over them, whose character and conduct has caused the blood of these sons of liberty to recoil within them. They protected by your arms!

They have nobly taken up arms in your defence! The people of America are loyal—but a people jealous of their liberties, and they will vindicate them."

11. Neither the eloquence of Colonel Barre and others, nor the remonstrances of the colonists, could prevent the passage of the stamp act. Of three

**1765.** March 22. hundred, who voted in the house of commons, only Stamp Act passed. fifty were against it; in the house of lords, there was not a single dissenting voice; and the royal assent was readily obtained.

All law papers must be stamped. 12. By this act, no written instrument could be legal, unless the paper was stamped on which it was drawn; and this stamped paper was to be purchased by the Americans, at an exorbitant price, of the agents of the British government.

Courts of admiralty. 13. Provision was made for the recovery of penalties for the breach of this act, as of all others relating to trade and revenue, in any admiralty, or king's marine court, *throughout the colonies*; and these courts proceeded in trials, without the intervention of a jury. This act, suspending trial by jury, and making the colonists liable to be called to trial, for real or supposed offences, to distant provinces, was highly displeasing to the Americans.

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10. Relate the succeeding part.—11. Did the Stamp Act pass? At what time? With what majority?—12. What was this stamped paper to be used for? Of whom was it to be bought by the Americans? At what kind of prie?—13. If the law was violated, before what courts were offenders to be tried? How did these courts proceed in trials? Why were these laws often sive to the people?

14. Anticipating opposition to these measures, parliament passed laws for sending troops to America, and obliging the inhabitants of those colonies to which they should be sent, to furnish them with quarters, and all necessary supplies.

P.T. III.  
P.D. I.  
CH. II.

Act for  
quartering  
troops.

15. Great was the grief and indignation caused in America by the news of the stamp act. The Virginia legislature,—the house of burgesses, was in session. The eloquent PATRICK HENRY introduced the five celebrated resolutions, which constituted the first public opposition to the odious act. The last of these declared in express terms that they were not bound to obey any law imposing taxes, unless made by their representatives.

Patrick  
Henry's  
resolu-  
tions.

## CHAPTER II.

FIRST GENERAL CONGRESS at New York—called the Continental Congress.—Repeal of the Stamp Act.

1. BEFORE the proceedings in Virginia had become known in Massachusetts, the general court of that colony had assembled, and adopted measures to produce a combined opposition to the oppressive measures of parliament. Letters were addressed to assemblies of the other colonies, proposing that a congress, composed of deputies from each, should meet to consult on their common interest. Delegates were accordingly elected from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina.

1765.

Delegates  
from nine  
colonies.

2. On the first Tuesday in October, the delegates met at New York. They drew up a "Bill of Rights," <sup>Oct. 7.</sup> <sup>First con-</sup> <sup>tinental</sup> <sup>congress.</sup> in which they asserted that the colonists were en-

14. What other act offensive to them was passed?—15. What legislature was in session when news of the Stamp Act arrived? What was the first public opposition to the Stamp Act?

CHAPTER II.—1. What was proposed in the legislature of Massachusetts? What letters sent? What colonies elected delegates?

2. When and where did the first continental congress meet?

**P.T. III.** titled to all the rights and privileges of natural-born subjects of Great Britain; especially that of an exclusive right to tax themselves,—and to the privilege of trial by jury; and that the late acts of parliament had a manifest tendency to subvert these rights and liberties. The congress then prepared petitions to the king, and to both houses of parliament.

**1765.**  
Petition  
to the  
King and  
parlia-  
ment.

**Odious  
features  
of the  
stamp act.** 3. As the day approached on which the stamp act was to take effect, the popular feeling against it increased. This law was so framed, that the evil intended as a penalty for disobedience, was no less than the suspension of the whole machinery of the social order, and the creation of a state of anarchy. Neither trade nor navigation could proceed; no contract could be legally made; no process against an offender could be instituted; no apprentice could be indentured; no student could receive a diploma, nor even could the estates of the dead be legally settled,—until the stamp duty was paid.

**August.  
Impossi-  
ble for any  
officer to  
distribute  
stamps.**

4. Measures were taken to make the situation of all concerned in its collection, so unpleasant, that no one might be found hardy enough to engage as an officer. At Boston, the populace broke the windows and destroyed the furniture of ANDREW OLIVER, the proposed distributor of stamps, who then formally pledged himself to have no concern in the execution of the obnoxious statute. In New Haven, MR. INGERSOLL was obliged to declare the same resolution, not to become a distributor. Similar scenes occurred in other places. GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON, of Boston, suffered heavy losses by the violence of the mob.

**Nov. 1.  
A method  
to pre-  
vent their  
use.**

5. The first of November, the day on which the act was to take effect, was ushered in by the tolling of bells, as for a funeral procession, and signs of

2. What account can you give of the "Bill of Rights?" What petitions did the congress prepare?—3. What evils did the British intend to bring upon the country, if the people refused to buy the stamped paper?—4. What measures were taken to prevent the law from going into operation?—5. How was the day observed on which it was to take effect?

mourning and sorrow appeared in all the colonies. PT. III.  
P.D. I.  
cu. II.  
The proceedings of the courts of justice were suspended, in order that no stamps might be used; and those engaged in disputes, were earnestly and effectually exhorted, by the leading men, to terminate them by reference.

6. The authorities in England were at a loss how to proceed; for they saw that measures must be taken, either to repeal the obnoxious statute, or oblige the Americans to submit to it, by force of arms. In January, 1766, the petitions of congress, were laid before the house of commons. After their examination, a resolution was introduced by GENERAL CONWAY, now prime minister, declaring that parliament "had full power to bind the colonies, and people of America, in all cases whatsoever," which, after an animated debate, was adopted.

7. The next day, the new ministry bent on a repeal of the stamp act, examined Dr. Franklin before the house of commons. He gave it as his opinion, that the acts of parliament for taxing America, had alienated the affections of the people from the mother country, and that they would never submit to the stamp duty, unless compelled.

8. The resolution to repeal that act, was opposed by Lord Grenville and his adherents, who were answered by Mr. Pitt, now LORD CHATHAM. That great statesman maintained, that taxation was no part of the governing or legislative power, which parliament had a right to exert over the colonies; and concluded with a motion, "that the Stamp Act be repealed, totally, absolutely, and immediately."

9. The bill for its repeal, at length passed the commons, and was sent to the house of lords, where it met with much opposition. But the cause of Passes the  
commons

5. What was done in respect to courts and disputes?—6. What did the British authorities now perceive? What resolution was adopted?—7. Who was examined before the house of commons? What opinion did he give?—8. Who opposed the repeal of the Stamp Act? Who advocated it? What motion did he make?—9. Was the repeal opposed in the house of lords?

**P.T. III.** the colonies was ably advocated by **LORD CAMDEN.** "Taxation and representation," he said, "are inseparable—it is an eternal law of nature; for whatever is a man's own, is absolutely his own; no man has a right to take it from him without his consent." **1766.** Whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; whoever does it, commits a robbery." The bill for the repeal at length passed the house of lords,—but with it, was another, in which the declaration was repeated, that "parliament had a right to bind the colonies *in all cases* whatsoever."

March 18.  
Passes the  
house of  
lords.

### CHAPTER III.

Second Attempt to Tax America.—Opposition.

**1766.** 1. ALTHOUGH the repeal of the Stamp Act gave joy to the colonists, yet, while a principle was at the same time asserted, upon which any future ministry, with the sanction of parliamentary authority, might oppress them, they continued a jealous watch over the British government.

2. General Conway recommended to the colonies to make compensation to those who had suffered in attempting to enforce the Stamp Act. This referred particularly to the Boston affair. The assembly of Massachusetts at first refused to make any compensation to the sufferers; but they finally consented, though in a manner highly displeasing to the British government; for the same act which made the appropriation for the damage, gave a pardon to those by whom it was done.

July.  
Pitt in  
power.

3. In July, another change took place in the Brit-

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9. Who advocated it? On what principle? What was finally done in the house of lords?

CHAPTER III.—1. How did the news from England affect the colonies?—2. What did General Conway recommend? What was done in Massachusetts?—3. What change occurred in the British ministry?

ish ministry; and a cabinet was formed under the direction of Mr. Pitt, now EARL OF CHATHAM. The proceedings of the Americans had given great offence to the British; and they were condemned by many, who had heretofore espoused their cause.

4. In May, 1767, Charles Townshend, then chancellor of the exchequer, influenced by Lord Grenville, brought into parliament a second plan for taxing America, by imposing duties on all tea, glass, paper, and painters' colors, which should be imported into the colonies. This bill passed both houses of parliament without much opposition. Another was passed, appointing the officers of the navy, as custom-house officers, to enforce the acts of trade and navigation.

5. These acts revived the feelings which the Stamp Act had produced. In Massachusetts, the assembly sent a petition to the king. They also addressed circulars to the other colonial assemblies, entreating their co-operation, in obtaining the redress of their common grievances.

6. The British ministry viewed this measure as an attempt to convene another congress; and they had always dreaded the effects of voluntary colonial union, independent of the crown. Governor Bernard required the assembly to rescind the vote by which the circulars were sent to the other colonies. The assembly refused to rescind, and the governor dissolved it. But, instead of intimidating, this measure did but exacerbate the people.

7. In June, the custom-house officers seized a sloop belonging to JOHN HANCOCK, a merchant of eminence, and a patriot much beloved by the people of Boston. They assembled in crowds, insulted and

**1767.**  
Parlia-  
ment im-  
pose new  
taxes.

**1768.**

The royal  
governor  
dissolves  
the  
assembly

**June 10**  
Seizure of  
Hancock's  
sloop.

4. What new plan was proposed for taxing America? What was done in parliament in reference to it? What other act passed?—5. What measures were taken in Massachusetts?—6. What was the view of the British concerning the Union? What did Governor Bernard require? What ground was taken by the assembly? What was the consequence?—7. Where, and on what occasion, were the custom-house officers insulted and beaten?

P.T. III. beat the officers, and compelled them to leave the P.D. I. town.

CH. III. 8. The assembly of Massachusetts had not convened since its dissolution by Governor Bernard. A **1768.** report was circulated that troops were ordered to march into Boston. A town-meeting was called, and the governor was earnestly entreated to convoke the

<sup>The governor refuses to call an assembly.</sup> assembly. His reply was, "that he could not call another assembly this year, without further commands from the king." *A convention of the people was then proposed, and accordingly held, on the 22d of September.* The members again petitioned the <sup>Sept. 22.</sup> <sup>A convention.</sup> governor, that an assembly might be convened; but he refused—calling them rebels.—They transmitted to the king a respectful account of their proceedings, and dissolved, after a session of five days.

<sup>Sept. 28.</sup> <sup>Two regi- ments come from Halifax to Boston.</sup> 9. Orders were sent to **GENERAL GAGE**, the commander-in-chief of the British troops in the colonies, *to station a force in Boston, to overawe the citizens, and protect the custom-house officers* in the discharge of their duty. Two regiments were accordingly ordered from Halifax, and escorted by seven armed vessels; they arrived at Boston on the 28th of September, and took a station which commanded the town. The troops then marched into Boston. The select-men refusing to provide them with quarters, the governor commanded the state-house to be opened for their reception. Though outward violence was restrained by this measure, yet hostile dispositions were increased.

**1769.** <sup>Threaten- ing atti- tude of Great Britain.</sup> 10. The proceedings in Massachusetts were declared by the British parliament to be "illegal, unconstitutional, and derogatory to the rights of the crown and to parliament." Both houses, in a joint address to the king, recommended vigorous measures, and besought him to direct the governor of

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8. What did a town-meeting in Boston request of the governor? What was his reply? What was then proposed and done?—9. What orders were given to General Gage? What forces were brought to Boston, and where placed?—10. What news was received from England?

Massachusetts Bay, to make strict inquiries as to all <sup>P.R. III.</sup> treasons committed in that province since the year <sup>P.D. I.</sup> 1767, in order that the persons most active in committing them, *might be sent to England for trial.* <sup>C.H. III.</sup>

11. The house of burgesses in Virginia met a few days after this address was received in the colonies. They passed resolutions, in which they boldly denied the right of the king to remove an offender out of the colony for trial. When the intelligence of these proceedings reached the governor, he suddenly dissolved the assembly. The members assembled at a private house; elected their speaker, PEYTON RANDOLPH, moderator, and proceeded to pass some decided resolutions, against importing British goods. These were introduced by COLONEL WASHINGTON, who had been a member of the house since his resignation. The example was extensively followed.

*Met with spirit in Virginia.*

*The burgesses make themselves independent by non-importation.*

12. The assembly of Massachusetts was convened. They refused to proceed with business while the state-house was surrounded by an armed force. The governor would not remove it, but adjourned them to Cambridge. Considering the establishment of a standing army in time of peace, as an invasion of their natural rights, they refused to make any of the appropriations of money which the governor proposed; and he again prorogued them. In August, Governor Bernard was recalled, and the government left in the hands of Lieutenant-governor HUTCHINSON.

**1770.**  
*May.  
Assembly  
of Mass.  
adjourned  
to Cam-  
bridge.*

13. Some of the inhabitants of Boston insulted the military, while under arms; and an affray took place, in which four persons were killed. The bells were instantly rung; the people rushed from the country to the aid of the citizens; and the soldiers were obliged to retire to Castle William, in order to avoid the fury of the enraged multitude. The

**March 5.**  
*Affray  
with the  
British  
troops.*

11. What was done by the legislature of Virginia? Had Washington been in any public capacity since his resignation? What was now done by him?—12. Were the British able, by their armed force, to frighten the assembly of Massachusetts, to make laws to please them? Why did they refuse to make appropriations of money? What change occurred respecting governors? 13. Give some account of the affray with the military.

PT. III. soldiers were tried, and their just cause was nobly plead by the leading patriots—JOHN ADAMS and OM. IV. JOSIAH QUINCY. However wrong were their masters, the soldiers were not in this case to blame; and they were acquitted.

**1771.** In England Lord North was appointed to the ministry. He introduced a bill into parliament, which passed on the 12th of April, removing the duties which had been laid in 1767, excepting those on tea. But they still claimed the *right* of taxing the colonies. In Rhode Island the people rose and destroyed the *Gaspee*, an armed British schooner, which had been stationed in that colony for the purpose of enforcing the acts of trade.

**1772.** June. The *Gaspee* destroyed.

## CHAPTER IV.

Seizure of Tea.—Boston Port Bill.—Arrival of British Troops.

**1773.** May. Law made in Eng- land respecting tea.

1. THE non-importation agreements which had been made and rigidly observed, in respect to the article of tea, now began to affect the commercial interest of Great Britain. Parliament passed an act, allowing the East India Company to export to America its teas, free of all duties in England; thus enabling them to reduce its price in the colonies. Tea was accordingly shipped from England in large quantities. Resolutions were extensively adopted that the tea should not be received on shore, but sent back to England.

**Boston "tea party."** 2. In Boston, several men disguised as Indians, went on board the ships during the night, and threw their cargoes into the water. Three hundred and

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14. What now occurred in England? Did the Americans refuse to obey the British, to save the money to be paid in these taxes, or to maintain their rights? What vessel was destroyed?

CHAPTER IV.—1. What agreements had been made in regard to tea? Were they observed? What did they affect? What act did parliament pass? What was accordingly sent from England? What resolutions adopted?—2. What daring exploit was performed at Boston?

forty-two chests of tea were thus broken open, and their contents thrown overboard.

P.T. III.  
P.D. I.  
CH. IV.

3. The parliament of England, in order to punish the inhabitants of Boston, and oblige them to restore the value of the tea, passed a bill in March, 1774, "*interdicting all commercial intercourse with the port of Boston*, and prohibiting the landing and shipping of any goods to that place," until these ends should be accomplished.

1774.  
The  
Boston  
PORT BILL

4. GENERAL GAGE was made governor of Massachusetts, in the place of Hutchinson, who had been removed from his office in consequence of unpopularity occasioned by the exposure of letters, which had been written by him, during the years 1767 and 1768, to the leading men of Great Britain, and which had tended greatly to increase the prejudice of parliament against the colonies.

Exposure  
of Hutch-  
inson's  
letters.

5. On the arrival of the *port bill* in Boston, a meeting of the inhabitants was held, who declared that the "impolicy, injustice, and inhumanity of the act exceeded their powers of expression!" The assembly convened at this place, but was removed by the governor to Salem. It was here resolved that a congress, composed of delegates from all the colonies, ought to be elected, to take their affairs into the most serious consideration. They nominated five eminent men, as their representatives to such a congress, and directed the speaker of the house to inform the other colonies of their resolution.

May 10.  
Boston  
Port bill  
causes  
excite-  
ment.

A general  
congress.

6. The governor sent an officer to dissolve the assembly, in the king's name, but as the members would not permit him to enter the hall, he read the order aloud on the staircase; but it was not obeyed until the members had finished their most important business.

Assembly  
disobeys  
the royal  
authority.

7. Governor Gage had believed that the advan-

3. What was done by the British to retaliate?—4. What change was made in Massachusetts?—5. What was done on the arrival of the port bill? What important resolution was passed at Salem; and what consequent measures taken?—6. In what manner did the assembly treat the royal authority?

**P.T. III.** ges arising to the trade of Salem, from shutting up  
**P.D. I.** the port of Boston, would render its inhabitants  
**CH. V.** more favorable to the royal government; but the  
**1774.** people of that town declared, "that nature, in form-  
 Nobles conduct of  
the people  
of Salem.  
ing their harbor, had prevented their becoming ri-  
vals in trade; and that even if it were otherwise,  
they should regard themselves lost to every idea of  
justice, and all feelings of humanity, could they  
indulge one thought of raising their fortunes upon  
the ruins of their countrymen."

**The Bos-**  
 tonians  
 aided by  
 the whole  
 country.  
 8. The cause of the people of Boston was espoused  
 by all the colonies, and their wants were supplied by  
 contributions. The people of Marblehead gener-  
 ously offered them the use of their harbor, their  
 wharves and warehouses.

**The Vir-**  
 ginians  
 keep a  
 fast.  
 9. When, in May, 1774, the house of burgesses  
 in Virginia, received the news of the Boston port  
 bill, they proclaimed a fast. **LORD DUNMORE**, the  
 governor, at once prorogued them. They, how-  
 ever, formed an association, and voted *to recom-  
 mend to the colonies a general congress*. The first  
 of June, the day on which the port bill was to take  
 effect, was devoutly observed, in Virginia, as a day  
 of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, to implore that  
 God would avert the evils which threatened them,  
 and "give them *one heart and one mind*, firmly to  
 oppose, by all just and proper means, every injury to  
 the American rights."

## CHAPTER V.

**1774.**

**Sept. 4.**  
*First con-  
 tinental  
 congress.*

CONGRESS at Philadelphia.

1. On the 4th of September, 1774, the proposed  
 congress convened at Philadelphia. In this body,

7. What generous part did the inhabitants of Salem take?—8.  
 What those of Marblehead?—9. What was done by the Virginians respecting the troubles in Boston? What petition did they offer to the Almighty?

CHAPTER V.—1. When and where did the continental congress convene?

*the most august and important which had ever assembled upon the American shores,* all the colonies, except Georgia, were represented; and all parties, struck with its array of splendid talents and stern patriotism, looked forward to results with deep interest and great expectation.

P.T. III.  
P.D. L  
CH. V.

12 colonies represented.

2. Their first measure was to choose, by a unanimous vote, PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq., of Virginia, as president. They decided that each colony should have one vote. They chose a committee of two from each province, to draw up a "Bill of Rights." They approved of the conduct of Massachusetts, and exhorted all to perseverance in the cause of freedom. They addressed a letter to General Gage, entreating him to desist from military operations; lest a difference, altogether irreconcilable, should arise between the colonies and the parent state.

Approve  
the  
conduct of  
Mass.

3. *By a non-importation compact they agreed,* and associated for themselves and their constituents, "under the sacred ties of virtue, honor, and love of liberty," *not to import, or use any British goods after the first of December, 1774.* They resolved to encourage agriculture, arts, and manufactures in America. Committees were to be appointed in every place, to see that this agreement was observed.

1774.  
Sanction  
non-importation  
acts.

4. *Finally they determined to continue the congressional union, until the repeal by parliament, of oppressive duties*—of the laws restricting their rights of trial by jury, and of the acts against the people of Massachusetts.

Resolve to  
continue  
the  
colonial  
union.

5. In the several addresses which were drawn up by their committees and accepted, congress fully met the high expectations which were entertained of that body of men, of whom Lord Chatham declared, "that though he had studied and admired the free states of antiquity, the master spirits of the world,

High  
character  
of this  
congress.

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1. How many colonies were represented?—2. What was their first measure? What did they decide? Whom choose? What approve? What exhort? What entreat?—3. What was agreed in the non-importation compact?—4. They determined to continue the union till the repeal of what acts?

P.T. III. yet, for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and  
 P.D. I. wisdom of conclusion, NO BODY OF MEN COULD STAND  
 CH. V. IN PREFERENCE TO THIS CONGRESS."

**1774.** 6. The petition to the king entreated him, in language the most respectful and affectionate, to restore their violated rights. Their grievances, they said, were the more intolerable, as they were born heirs of freedom, and had enjoyed it under the auspices of his royal ancestors. "The apprehension," say they, "of being degraded into a state of servitude, from the pre-eminent rank of English freemen, while our minds retain the strongest love of liberty, and clearly foresee the miseries preparing for us and our posterity, excites emotions in our breasts which we cannot describe."

(This petition draughted by Mr. Dicken-  
 son.) 7. They express a hope, that the royal indignation will fall upon those designing and dangerous men, who, by their misrepresentations of his American subjects, had, at length, compelled them, by the force of accumulated injuries, too severe to be longer borne, thus to disturb his majesty's repose; a conduct extorted from those "who would much more willingly bleed in his service."

**1774.** 8. Not less moving was the appeal to their fellow-subjects of England. "Can any reason," they ask, "be given, why English subjects, who live three thousand miles from the royal palace, should enjoy less liberty than those who are three hundred miles from it?"

**Memorial to their constituents.** 9. In the memorial to their constituents, they presented an account of the oppressive measures of parliament, since 1763. They applaud the spirit which they had shown in defence of their rights, and encourage them to persevere, and be prepared for all contingencies;—hinting that those might occur, which would put their constancy severely to the test.

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5. What was Lord Chatham's opinion of this congress?—6. Give some account of their petition to the king.—7. With what language did this petition close?—8. What question did they put to their fellow-subjects in England?—9. What was their memorial to their constituents?

10. The congress rose on the 6th of October. Al- P.T. III.  
P.D. L  
CH. VI.  
though *their powers were merely advisory, yet their decisions received the approbation of the colonial assemblies, and carried with them the force of laws.*

Congress  
rise,  
Oct. 6.  
Their pro-  
ceedings  
approved.

## CHAPTER VI.

War approaches.—Massachusetts.—British Parliament.

1. THERE were, however, a few persons who favored the cause of Great Britain. They were called <sup>Whigs and tories.</sup> *tories*, and were regarded as traitors by the great body of the people; who, in opposition to tories, were called *whigs*. These party names were derived from England.

2. The magazines of gunpowder and other military stores at Charlestown and Cambridge, were seized by order of Gen. Gage. . . . An assembly was called in Massachusetts; but its sittings were countermanded by the governor. The representatives then met at Salem, resolved themselves into "a provincial congress," adjourned to Concord, and chose John Hancock their president.

3. They then resolved, that, for the defence of the province, a number of the inhabitants should be enlisted, to stand ready to march at a minute's warning. In November, they sent persons to New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, to request their co-operation, in order to raise an army of 20,000 men, to act in any emergency.

4. The British parliament convened. The king, in his speech, informed the members, that a most daring resistance to the laws still prevailed in Massachusetts, which was encouraged by unlawful combinations in the other colonies; and finally, he ex-

Military stores seized.

**1774.**  
October.  
The assembly of Mass.

Minute men.

Nov. 20.  
The king and parliament inflexible.

**10.** When did Congress rise? What were their powers? What weight had their decisions?

CHAPTER VI.—1. What description of persons favored the cause of Great Britain?—2. What was done by the assembly of Massachusetts?—3. What did they resolve? To what States send?

P.T. III. pressed his firm determination to withstand any attempt to weaken or impair the royal authority; P.D. I. ch. vi. and in these sentiments the two houses expressed, in their answer, a decided concurrence.

**1774.** 5. When the British ministry brought the American papers before parliament, Lord Chatham rose. "The way," he said, "must be immediately opened for reconciliation. It will soon be too late. They say you have no right to tax them, without their consent. They say truly. Representation and taxation must go together—they are inseparable. This wise people speak out. They do not hold the language of slaves. They do not ask you to repeal your laws, as a favor; they claim it as a right. They tell you, they will not submit to them; and I tell you, the acts must be repealed, and you must go through the work; you must declare you have no right to tax—then they may trust you."

**Measures proposed by Chatham rejected.** 6. But his plan for conciliatory measures, was negatived by a large majority. Petitions from the merchants of London, and other commercial places, in favor of America, were referred, not to the regular committee, but to one, called by the friends of the colonies, "the committee of oblivion." Dr. Franklin, and the other colonial agents were refused a hearing before parliament, on the plea that they were appointed by an illegal assembly; *and thus was put to silence, the voice of three millions of people*, yet in *the attitude of humble suppliants*.

**Blindness of the rulers.** 7. Both houses of parliament concurred, by a large majority, in an address to the king, in which they declare, "that the Americans had long wished to become independent, and only waited for ability and opportunity, to accomplish their design. To prevent this," they said, "and to crush the monster

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4. What was the tone of the king's speech? What of parliament's reply?—5. Give some account of Lord Chatham's speech.  
 6. Did his speech produce any effect? What petitions were offered? How treated? Who was refused a hearing? What may be said of all this?—7. What address was made by parliament?

in its birth, was the duty of every Englishman; and that this must be done, at any price, and at every hazard."

8. On the 10th of February, a bill was passed, by which the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, were restricted in their trade to Great Britain and its West India possessions, and were also prohibited from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland. The same restrictions were soon after extended to all the colonies, excepting New York and North Carolina. It was expected that these prohibitions would prove particularly distressing to the inhabitants of New England, as an idea prevailed, that they depended on the fisheries for their subsistence, and must, if deprived of them, be starved into obedience.

PT. III.  
P.D. I.  
CH. VII.

1775.  
Feb. 10.  
Parlia-  
ment  
attempt  
to divide the  
colonies.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Battle of Lexington.

1. A second "provincial congress,"\* having assembled in Massachusetts, ordered military stores to be collected, and encouraged the militia and minutemen to improve themselves in the use of arms.

(\* i. e.,  
colonial  
legis-  
lature.)

2. General Gage, having learned that a number of field-pieces were collected at Salem, dispatched a party of soldiers to take possession of them in the name of the king. The people of Salem assembled in great numbers, and, by pulling up a drawbridge, prevented their entering the town, and thus defeated their object.

1775.  
Feb. 26.  
Attempt  
to destroy  
stores at  
Salem.

3. A large quantity of ammunition and stores was also deposited at Concord, about twenty miles from Boston. These General Gage resolved to seize or

April 18.  
800 men  
sent to  
Concord

8. What acts did they pass? What was expected from these acts?

CHAPTER VII.—1. What did the legislature of Massachusetts order to be collected?—2. Where and for what did Gen. Gage send out a party of soldiers? Did they succeed?

**P.T. III.** destroy ; and, with that view, he sent a detachment  
**P.D. I.** of 800 men, under the command of COLONEL SMITH  
**C.H. VII.** and MAJOR PITCAIRN.

**1775.** 4. When the British troops arrived at *Lexington*,  
 April 18. within five miles of Concord, the militia of the place  
 LEX- were drawn up. The advanced body of the regu-  
 INGTON, lars approached within musket-shot, when Major  
 Am. L. 8. Pitcairn, riding forward, exclaimed, "Disperse, you rebels!—throw down your arms and disperse." Not being obeyed, he discharged his pistol, and ordered his men to fire. They fired, and killed eight men. The militia dispersed, but the firing continued. The detachment then proceeded to Concord, and destroyed or took possession of a part of the stores.

5. They then began their retreat. The colonists pressed upon them on all sides. They went to Lexington, where they met Lord Percy, with a reinforcement of 900 men. They, however, continued their retreat ; but from every place of concealment —a stone fence, a cluster of bushes, or a barn—the concealed provincials poured upon them a destructive fire. At sunset, the regulars, almost overcome with fatigue, passed Charlestown Neck, and found, on Bunker's Hill, a resting place for the night ; and the next morning, under the protection of a man-of-war, they entered Boston.

**Great ex- citemen-** 6. Blood had now flowed, and no language can portray the feelings which the event excited. Couriers were dispatched in every direction, who gave, as they rode at full speed, their news, to be taken up and carried in like manner to other places ; and thus, in an increasing circle, it spread like electric fluid throughout the land. The messenger, if he arrived on Sunday, at once entered the church, and proclaimed to the breathless assembly—war has be-

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3. To what other place did he send a detachment ? For what purpose ?—4. How did the battle of Lexington commence ? Did the British take the stores ?—5. Describe their retreat. What numbers were killed of each side ? (See the margin.)—6. Describe the state of the public mind, and the manner of spreading the news

gun! Everywhere the cry was repeated, "War has begun!" and the universal response was, "To arms, then—liberty or death!"

P.T. III.  
P.D. I.  
CH. VII.

7. The legislatures of the several colonies convened, appointed officers, and gave orders to raise troops. Everywhere fathers were leaving their children, and mothers sending their sons to the field; and an army of 20,000 men was soon collected in the neighborhood of Boston. . . General Gage was now so closely besieged in Boston, that although the British had the command of the sea, his provisions became scarce.

May.  
British  
besieged  
in Boston.

8. To gain possession of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, individuals in Connecticut borrowed of the legislature of that colony eighteen hundred dollars. They then proceeded to Bennington, to secure the co-operation of "the Green Mountain Boys."

Plans for  
taking Ti-  
conderoga  
and  
Crown  
Point.

9. This was an appellation given to the hardy free-men who had settled in that vicinity by the authority of New Hampshire, and who had manifested their resolution in defence of their lands from the sheriffs of New York; that State claiming over them a jurisdiction, which they would not allow. At the head of this determined band, were COLONELS ETHAN ALLEN, and SETH WARNER. They gladly engaged in the enterprise. Troops were soon raised, and the command was entrusted to Allen.

Green  
Mountain  
Boys.

Ethan  
Allen and  
Seth  
Warner.

10. In the mean time, BENEDICT ARNOLD, with the intrepid boldness of his character, had, in Boston, formed and matured the same design, and was on the march to execute it, when he was surprised to find that he had been anticipated. Becoming second in command to Allen, they marched together from Castleton at the head of three hundred men, and

Benedict  
Arnold.

May 10.  
TICON-  
DERO-  
GA.

Br. L.  
3 officers,  
44 priv't's,  
prisoners.

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7. What was done in the several States? What was the situation of Gen. Gage?—8. What enterprise was set on foot in Connecticut? What steps taken?—9. Who were the Green Mountain Boys? Where had they settled? Under what State? What other State claimed jurisdiction over them? Would they allow it? Whom did they defend their lands against? Who was the commander of the force sent against Ticonderoga?—10. What other person had formed the same design?

**P.T. III.** reached Ticonderoga on the 10th of May. They  
**P.D. I.** surprised and captured that fortress, and took peace-  
**CH. VII.** able possession of Crown Point.

**1775.** **Arnold seizes a sloop-of-war.** 11. Arnold having manned and armed a small schooner found in South Bay, captured a sloop-of-war lying at St. Johns. The pass of Skeensborough, now Whitehall, was seized at the same time, by a detachment of volunteers from Connecticut. One hundred pieces of cannon, and other munitions of war, were obtained in this fortunate expedition.

**May 10.** **Congress issue paper money.** 12. *The continental congress again assembled at Philadelphia on the 10th of May*, and JOHN HANCOCK was chosen President. Bills of credit to the amount of three millions of dollars were issued for defraying the expenses of the war; and the faith of the "Twelve United Colonies" pledged for their redemption.

**Lord Dunmore and other governors retire.** 13. LORD DUNMORE, the governor of Virginia, showed his distrust of the people by seizing and conveying to an armed vessel in James' River, some powder belonging to the colony. Patrick Henry attempting to retake it, Lord Dunmore paid him its value in money. He then proclaimed Henry and his party rebels. Letters of Lord Dunmore to England, were intercepted. The people became so incensed, that Dunmore, fearing for his safety, fled to a man-of-war named the Fowey, lying at Yorktown. The governors of North and South Carolina, also abandoned their provinces. In N. Carolina, the people of Mecklenburgh county, having on the 20th of May, assembled at Charlotte, passed resolutions, embodying THE BOLD DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—the FIRST made in America.

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10. Did they capture the forts? At what time?—11. What other feat was performed by Arnold?—12. When and where did congress next assemble? What bills of credit issue?—13. What was the affair in Virginia respecting the powder? How did Lord Dunmore dispose of himself? How was it with other royal governors?

## CHAPTER VIII.

Battle of Bunker Hill.—Washington.

1. In May the British army in Boston received a powerful reinforcement from England, under Generals HOWE, CLINTON, and BURGOYNE. General Gage now proclaimed martial law throughout Massachusetts. He however offered pardon to all rebels who would return to their allegiance, except SAMUEL ADAMS and JOHN HANCOCK. He agreed to permit the people of Boston to depart; but after a portion had gone, he changed his policy and kept the remainder.

PT. III.

P.D. I.

CH. VIII.

1775.

May 25.

Howe,

Clinton,

and

Burgoynē

June 12.

Gage's

proclama-

tion.

2. Learning that the British threatened to penetrate into the country, congress recommended to the council of war to take such measures as would put them on the defensive, and for this purpose, a detachment of one thousand men, under COLONEL PRESCOTT, was ordered, on the night of the 16th of June, to throw up a breastwork on Bunker's Hill, near Charlestown. By some mistake, the troops entrenched themselves on Breed's Hill, nearer to Boston. They labored with such silence and activity, that by return of light they had nearly completed a strong redoubt, without being observed.

Night of  
June 16.  
Ameri-  
cans  
fortify  
Breed's  
Hill.

3. At dawn, however, the British, discovering the advance of the Americans, commenced a severe cannonade from the ships in the river; but this not interrupting them, General Gage sent a body of three thousand men, under Generals Howe and PIGOT. They left Boston in boats, and landed under the protection of the shipping in Charlestown, at the ex-

June 17.  
British  
cross from  
Boston.

CHAPTER VIII.—1. What arrival was there in Boston? What did Gen. Gage now proclaim? What agree to do? How violate his promise?—2. What did congress recommend? What was accordingly ordered? What was done in regard to entrenchments?—3. What measures were taken by the British to dislodge the Americans?

**P.T. III.** treme point of the peninsula, then advanced against  
**P.D. I.** the Americans.

**on VIII.** 4. They set fire to Charlestown, and amidst the  
**1775.** glare of its flames glittering upon their burnished  
 Br. burn. arms, advanced to the attack. The Americans  
 Charles- await their approach in silence, until they are within  
 town. ten rods of the redoubt—then, taking a steady aim,  
**BUN-** and having advantage of the ground, they pour  
**KER-** upon the British a deadly fire. They are thrown  
**HILL.** into confusion, and many of their officers fall. They  
 Br. loss are thus twice repulsed. Clinton now arrives;—his  
 1054. men again rally,—advance toward the fortifications,  
 Am. loss 453. and attack the redoubt on three sides at once.

5. The ammunition of the colonists failed. Courage was no longer of any avail, and Colonel Prescott, who commanded, ordered a retreat. The Americans were obliged to pass Charlestown Neck, where they were exposed to a galling fire from the ships in the harbor. Here fell **GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN**, whose death was a severe blow to his mourning country.

**June 15.** 6. On the fifteenth of June, congress elected, by  
 Washington- a unanimous vote, **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, who was  
 ton elected present, and who had, from their first meeting at  
 commander-in- Philadelphia, been a delegate from Virginia,—to the  
 chief. high office of *general and commander-in-chief of the army of the United Colonies*. When his appointment was signified to him by the president of con-  
 Washington's gress, he was deeply penetrated with a mingled sense  
 modesty. of the high honor which he had received, and the responsibility of the station to which he was raised.

**His disin- 7. He declined all compensation for his services;**  
 terested- for as money could not buy him from his endeared  
 nesse. home, and as he served his country for justice and the love he bore to her cause, he would not allow his

4. Give some further description of the battle of Bunker's Hill.
5. Give some account of the retreat of the Americans. What general was killed? Learn from the side note the number of killed and wounded on each side.—6. What important office was now created? How was it filled?—7. How was it respecting compensation for his services?

motives to be misconstrued. He stated that he <sup>P.T. III.</sup> should keep an exact account of his expenses; and <sup>P.D. I.</sup> those, congress, he doubted not, would discharge. <sup>CH. IX.</sup>

8. Soon after his election, Washington set out for the camp at Cambridge. He found the British army strongly posted on Bunker's and Breed's hill, and Boston Neck. The American, consisting of 14,000 men, were entrenched on the heights around Boston, forming a line which extended from Roxbury on the right, to the river Mystic on the left, a distance of twelve miles.

9. Washington perceived, that although the people were ardent in the cause of liberty, and ready to engage in the most desperate enterprises, yet there was a total want of discipline and military subordination among the troops. The army was scantily supplied with arms and ammunition, and their operations retarded, by a want of skilful engineers. He set himself, with astonishing energy and judgment, to the labor of bringing order out of confusion.

10. During this session of congress, *the first line of posts* for the communication of intelligence through the United States, was established. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was appointed, by a unanimous vote, postmaster-general, with power to appoint as many deputies as he might deem proper and necessary, for the conveyance of the mail *from Falmouth, in Maine, to Savannah, in Georgia.*

*Dr.  
Franklin  
the first  
post-  
master-  
general.*

## CHAPTER IX.

Invasion of Canada.—Death of Montgomery.

1. WHILE the British army was closely blockaded in Boston, congress conceived the design of sending

8. Where did Washington join the army? What was its number?—9. What was the condition of the army?—10. What was the beginning of our present post-office system? Who was the first postmaster-general? Between what places was the mail to be conveyed?

PT. III. a force into Canada; as the movements of SIR GUY CARLETON, the governor of that province, seemed to threaten an invasion of the northern frontier. Two expeditions were accordingly organized and dispatched, one by the way of Champlain, under Generals Schuyler and Montgomery, the other by the way of the river Kennebec, under the command of Arnold.

<sup>P.D. I.  
CH. IX.</sup> **1775.** <sup>Ameri-  
cans  
send two  
parties  
against  
Canada.</sup> Gen. Schuyler, though he rendered faithful service, did not on account of his health go to Canada. Montgomery showed himself an able officer. On the 3d of November he took *St. Johns*, and proceeding to Montreal, Sir Guy Carleton abandoned the place. About this time Col. Ethan Allen, who was an officer in the army, was, in a rash adventure, made prisoner. He was loaded with irons and sent to England.

<sup>Nov. 3.  
St. Johns  
taken.</sup> **Nov. 9.  
Arnold  
before  
Quebec.** 3. Arnold, with 1000 men, had, with incredible perseverance penetrated the wilderness of Maine. He arrived at Point Levi on the 9th of November. On the 13th he crossed and occupied the heights of Abraham, but his army was reduced to 700 men, and Carleton was now in Quebec with 1500. He retired to Point aux Trembles, to await the other division of the army.

<sup>Bad posi-  
tion of  
Mont-  
gomery.</sup> 4. Montgomery's arrival was on the first of December. He found himself in a situation far more critical and embarrassing than that of Wolfe, sixteen years before. His army was wasted, so that the united force was less than a thousand; and these were enfeebled by fatigue, amidst the rigors of a Canadian winter, which had already set in with uncommon severity.

5. He attempted to batter the walls of Quebec. He made piles of ice on which to mount his cannon; but the strong walls remained uninjured. With the

CHAPTER IX.—1. Who was governor of Canada? What two expeditions were set on foot?—2. How did the western division under Montgomery proceed?—3. How did the eastern under Arnold?—4. What time did Montgomery join Arnold? What was his situation?—5. What attempts did he make?

advice of all his officers, he took then the desperate <sup>F.R.III.</sup>  
 resolution of storming the city. As the day dawned,  
<sup>PD I.</sup>  
 and in a snow-storm, the army in four divisions,  
<sup>ca. ix.</sup>  
 made the attempt. Two were to make feigned  
 movements, in order to divide the attention of the  
 troops in the city; while Montgomery and Arnold,  
 at the head of the other two, made real attacks in  
 opposite points, intending to meet. Arnold had  
 forced his way. Montgomery was cheering on his  
 men, when he received his death-shot. Arnold was  
 wounded and retired. The enterprise failed, with  
 the loss of 400 men killed or made prisoners.

6. The treatment of Carleton to his prisoners, did honor to his humanity. Arnold, wounded as he was, retired with the remainder of his army, to the distance of three miles below Quebec; where, though inferior in numbers to the garrison, they kept the place in a state of blockade, and in the course of the winter, reduced it to distress for want of provisions.

7. Orders were given to the British naval commanders to lay waste and destroy all such sea-ports as had taken part against Great Britain. In consequence, *Falmouth, now Portland, was burned* by the orders of Captain Mowatt of the British navy. This so exasperated the people, that they put forth new efforts. They collected military stores; they purchased powder in all foreign ports where it was practicable, and in many colonies, commenced its manufacture. They also began more seriously to turn their attention to their armed vessels.

8. Congress resolved to fit out thirteen ships, and raise two battalions of marines. They framed articles of war for the government of the little navy, and established regular courts of admiralty, for the adjudication of prizes. The American privateers

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5. What desperate assault? At what time? What are some of the circumstances? What the final result?—6. Where was Arnold during the winter?—7. What orders were given to the British naval commanders? What place was burnt? What effect had this on the people?—8. How did Congress now make a beginning with regard to a public navy?

Dec. 31.  
*Quebec*  
 Am. lost.  
 400.

Arnold  
 blockades  
 Quebec.

1775.  
 Oct. 18.  
*Falmouth*  
 burned.

Efforts of  
 an exas-  
 perated  
 people.

Dec. 13.  
 Congress  
 fit out  
 13 ships.

**P.T. III.** swarmed forth. Alert and bold, they visited every  
**P.D. I.** sea, and annoyed the British commerce, even in the  
**CH. IX.** very waters of their own island.

**1775.** 9. In Virginia, Lord Dunmore, still on board the king's ship, issued a proclamation declaring martial law, and promising freedom to such slaves, as would leave their masters and join his party. Several hundred negroes and royalists obeyed the call, when, leaving his ships, he occupied a strong position near Norfolk. The assembly sent 800 militia to oppose his movements. On the 7th of December they were attacked by the royalists and negroes, but they repelled the assailants, and gained a decisive victory; after which they occupied the town of Norfolk.

**Dec. 7.** Lord Dunmore defeated at Norfolk. 10. Lord Dunmore, with his remaining forces, again repaired to the ships, where, in consequence of the many royalists who joined him, he became reduced to great distress for want of provisions. In **1776.** this situation he sent a flag to Norfolk, demanding a supply. The commander of the provincials refusing to comply, he set fire to the town and destroyed it. This availed him little. Assailed at once by tempest, famine, and disease, he with his followers, sought refuge in the West Indies.

**Jan. 1.** Burns Norfolk and aban-  
dons "the do-  
minion." 11. The last hope of the colonies for reconciliation, rested in a petition of congress to the king, which had been emphatically styled "The Olive Branch." It was sent over by MR. PENN, a descendant of the proprietor of Pennsylvania, and a former governor of that colony. The king, instead of responding to its affectionate language, accused the Americans, in his speech, of rebellion, and declared that they took up arms to establish an independent empire.

**1775.** Mr. Penn carries over the "Olive Branch." 12. He recommended that vigorous measures should be taken to subdue them, and such also as

8. How was it with the American privateers?—9. What were Lord Dunmore's movements in Virginia? How was he opposed?  
 10. What was his last act in the dominion? Did it avail him?  
 11. What was the last petition of congress to the king called? By whom was it sent? How was it received?—12. What will the king recommend?

were likely to weaken them by division. Large majorities in both houses answered the king's speech, by the same accusations against the colonies, and the same determination to reduce them to obedience, by measures of coercion and distress. Thus, with a folly, which English patriots now deplore, was the "Olive Branch" contemptuously rejected; and thus the last hope of honorable peace was crushed.

13. An act was soon passed, prohibiting all trade and commerce with the colonies; and authorizing the capture and condemnation of all American vessels with their cargoes,—and all others found trading in any port or place in the colonies, as if the same were the vessels and effects of open enemies; and the vessels and property thus taken were vested in their captors; and the farther barbarous item was added, that *the crews were to be treated, not as American prisoners to be treated as slaves.*

14. About the same time, England made treaties with the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and other German princes, *hiring of them 17,000 men to be employed against the Americans;* and it was determined to send over, in addition to these, 25,000 English troops. By the hiring of foreign mercenaries, and the rejection of this last petition, Great Britain filled up the measure of her wrongs to America, and sealed her final separation from her colonies.

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**12.** How did parliament reply? What is now thought of the conduct of these rulers by wise men and patriots of their own nation?—**13.** What severe law was passed?—**14.** What number of men did England hire of the German princes? Do you think the slaveholders in the United States would for money set their negroes to kill people, that neither they or their nation had **any** quarrel with?

P.T. III.  
P.D. I.  
CH. IX.

The king  
and the  
parlia-  
ment  
hostile.

American  
prisoners  
to be  
treated as  
slaves.

England  
hires mer-  
cenaries.

The last  
wrong.

## CHAPTER X.

Washington enters Boston.—Disasters in Canada.

P.T. III. 1. ALTHOUGH Britain was preparing so formidable a force, yet the American army, was not only reduced in numbers, but at the close of the year 1775, was almost destitute of necessary supplies. The terms of enlistment of all the troops had expired in December; and although measures had been taken for recruiting the army, yet on the last day of December, there were but 9,650 men enlisted for the ensuing year.

A bounty given. 2. Gen. Washington, finding how slowly the army was recruited, proposed to congress to try the influence of a bounty; but his proposal was not acceded to, until late in January, and it was not until the middle of February that the regular army amounted to 14,000. In addition to these, the commander-in-chief (being vested by congress with the power to call out the militia), made a requisition on the authorities of Massachusetts, for 6000 men.

Militia called out. 3. Washington had continued the blockade of Boston during the winter of 1775–6, and at last resolved to bring the enemy to action, or drive them from the town. On the night of the 4th of March, Dorchester fortified. a detachment silently reached Dorchester Heights, and there constructed, in a single night, a redoubt which menaced the British shipping with destruction. On the morning of the 17th, the whole British force, with such of the royalists as chose to follow their fortunes, set sail for Halifax. As the rear of the British troops were embarking, Washington entered the town in triumph.

March 17. The British evacuate Boston. 4. The plans of the British cabinet embraced, for the British have 3 objects for the campaign.

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CHAPTER X.—1. What was the condition of the American army at the close of '75?—2. What did Washington recommend? What was done?—3. What took place at Boston in March, '76? 4. What did the British mean to do in the course of the year?

reduction of the southern colonies, and the possession of New York. This last service was entrusted to ADMIRAL HOWE, and his brother GENERAL HOWE; the latter of whom succeeded General Gage in the command of the British troops.

5. Arnold had continued the siege of Quebec, and had greatly annoyed the garrison; but his army had suffered extremely from the inclemency of the season, and from the breaking out of the small-pox. Notwithstanding the garrison of Montreal had been sent to reinforce him, he had scarcely 1000 effective men.

6. GENERAL THOMAS now arrived and superseded Arnold. He made several attempts to reduce Quebec, but the sudden appearance of the British fleet obliged him to flee with such precipitation, that he left his baggage and military stores. Many of the sick also fell into the hands of Carleton, by whom they were treated with honorable humanity.

7. One after another, the posts which had been conquered by the Americans, fell into the hands of the British, and before the close of June, they had recovered all Canada. The Americans lost in this unfortunate retreat about 1000 men, who were mostly taken prisoners.

8. The British fleet, destined to the reduction of the southern colonies, sailed, under SIR PETER PARKER, to attack Charleston, where they arrived early in June. The marines were commanded by General Clinton.

9. An intercepted official letter had given the alarm to the Carolinians. On Sullivan's Island, at the entrance of Charleston harbor, they had constructed a fort of the palmetto-tree, which resembles the cork. This fort was garrisoned by about 400 men, commanded by COLONEL MOULTRIE. On the

- 
5. How was Arnold situated in the spring?—6. Who was his successor? What was he forced to do?—7. Mention some of the circumstances of the unfortunate close of the invasion of Canada.—8. What fleet went to attack Charleston?—9. How was Charleston defended?

PT. III.  
P.D. I.  
CH. X.

Arnold  
before  
Quebec.

Is badly  
situated.

1776.  
A disas-  
trous  
retreat,  
May 5.

June.  
Ameri-  
cans  
evacuate  
Canada.

Sir Peter  
Parker  
sails  
to attack  
Charles-  
ton.

Sullivan's  
island  
fortified.

June 28.  
British are  
repulsed.

**P.T. III.** morning of the 28th of June, the British ships opened  
**P.D. I.** their several broadsides upon it, but their balls were  
**CH. X.** received by the palmetto wood, and buried as in  
**1776.** earth. Moultrie defended the fortification with such  
 spirit, that it has ever since been called by his name.

**FT.**  
**MOUL-**  
**TRIE.**  
**Br. L. 200.** Once during the day, after a thundering discharge from the British cannon, the flag of the fort was no longer seen to wave; and the Americans, who watched the battle from the opposite shore, were, every moment, expecting to see the British troops mount the parapets in triumph. But none appeared; and, in a few moments, the striped banner of America was once more unfurled to their view. The staff had been carried away by a shot, and the flag had fallen upon the outside of the fort. A sergeant, by the name of JASPER, had jumped over the wall, and, amidst a shower of bullets, had recovered and fastened it in its place. At evening, the   
 (British  
sail for N.  
York.) British, completely foiled, drew off their ships, with the loss of two hundred men.

**Washing-**  
**ton's**  
**headqua-**  
**ters at**  
**N. York.** 11. Washington had early apprehended that the enemy would endeavor to get possession of New York. He had, therefore, detached **GENERAL LEE**, from Cambridge, to put Long Island and New York in a posture of defence. Soon after the evacuation of Boston, the commander-in-chief followed, and, with the greater part of his army, fixed his headquarters in the city of New York.

**June 7.**  
**Independ-**  
**proposed**  
**in**  
**congress.** 12. On the 7th of June, **RICHARD HENRY LEE**, of Virginia, made a motion in congress, for declaring the colonies **FREE AND INDEPENDENT**. While the proposition was pending, individuals, public presses, and legislatures, sent from every quarter of the country to Philadelphia, a voice approving such a measure.

13. On the 14th of June, the legislature of Connecticut passed resolutions, instructing their dele-

10. Mention Sergeant Jasper's exploit. What was the British loss?—11. What did Washington apprehend? What arrangements make?—12. What proposal was made in Congress?

gates in congress, to propose to that body to declare P.T. III.  
the American colonies free and independent States, P.D. I.  
absolved from all allegiance to the king of Great C.H. X.  
Britain. The reasons, they state to be—the taking  
away their just rights—the contemptuous refusal to  
listen to their “humble, decent, and dutiful peti-  
tions”—the endeavor to reduce them to abject sub-  
mission, by war and bloodshed, subjecting their per-  
sons to slavery, and hiring foreign mercenaries to  
destroy them;—so that no alternative was left, but  
either to submit to what must end in the extreme  
of wretchedness, or, appealing to God, to declare a  
total separation.

14. The sentiments which Connecticut had thus embodied, pervaded the whole country. Congress, therefore, on the 4th of July, 1776, declared to the world, that “these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.”

1776.

June 14.

The feel-

ing of all

expressed

by Con-

necticut.

July 4.

Independ-

ence

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**13.** How had the Connecticut legislature expressed the sentiments of the nation?—**14.** What was done on the 4th of July?

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#### EXERCISES ON THE TREE CHRONOGRAPHER.

(For Period I., Part III.)

What event marks the beginning of this period? What is its date? Point to it on the chronographer. Also the following dates: The Stamp Act. passed in 1765. The first Continental Congress assembled in 1774. The battle of Lexington, fought April 18, 1775, and the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17. Congress assembled at Philadelphia, May 10, and Washington appointed commander-in-chief, June 15, 1775. The British evacuated Boston, March 17, 1776. When does this period terminate? What event marks its termination? Point out its place on the chronographer.

## OFFICERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

*American Officers.*

Citizens of the United States. Not citizens of the U. S. at the opening of the war.

WASHINGTON,	<i>French.</i>
ALLEN,	LA FAYETTE,
WARNER,	D'Estaing,
ARNOLD,	ROCHAMBEAU,
PREScott,	DE GRASSE,
WARREN,	Viomesnil.
PUTNAM,	—
SCHUYLER,	—
MONTGOMERY,	—
Thomas,	<i>English.</i>
MOULTRIE,	Lee.
Hale,	—
SULLIVAN,	—
STIRLING,	—
Mifflin,	<i>Polanders.</i>
Wooster,	KOSCIUSKO,
HerKimer,	PULASKI.
Gansevoort,	—
St. Clair,	—
GATES,	<i>Prussian.</i>
MORGAN,	STEUBEN.
STARK,	—
LINCOLN,	—
GREENE,	—
James Clinton,	—
Boyd,	<i>German.</i>
PICKENS,	DE KALB.
Ashe,	—
Buford,	—
Huger,	—
SUMPTER,	—
MARION,	<i>Irish.</i>
WAYNE,	Conway.
Lee,	—
Hayne,	—
Ledyard,	—
Hamilton.	<i>Scotch.</i>
	PAUL JONES.

*British Officers.*

GAGE,	
Pitcairn,	
Smith,	
Lord Percy,	
Lord Dunmore,	
Gen. Howe	(Sir William),
Gen. CLINTON	(Sir Henry),
BURGOYNE,	
Pigot,	
CARLETON	
(Sir Guy),	
Lord Howe	
(Admiral),*	
De Heister	
(German),	
Tryon,	
Frazer,	
St. Leger,	
Baum,	
CORNWALLIS,	
Donop,	
Campbell,	
PREVOST,	
TARLETON,	
Arnold,	
Lord RAWDON,	
André,	
Leslie,	
Balfour,	
Stuart,	
Arbuthnot,	
Philips.	

\* Adm'l Lord Howe (Earl Richard) and General Sir William Howe, were brothers to each other, and also to that Lord Howe who was killed in the French war near Ticonderoga.



**MAP N<sup>o</sup>. 8.**

1776.





Washington taking command.

## PERIOD II.

FROM  
THE DECLARATION } 1776 { OF INDEPENDENCE,  
TO  
THE COMMENCEMENT OF } 1789. { THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

### CHAPTER I.

Lord Howe attempts pacification.—American disaster at Long Island.

1. CONSIDERED as a step in the great march of P.T. III P.D. II  
CH. L July 6.  
**1776.**  
The Declaration important to the world. human society, no one can be fixed upon of more importance, than the solemn promulgation of the writing, which contained the grievances of America, and declared her independence. It embodied the universal wrongs of the oppressed ; sent forth a warning voice to the oppressor ; and declared the common rights of all mankind.

2. The signing of this declaration, by the members of the American Congress, who were the leading men of the nation, was doing that, which, if Great Britain should prevail, would subject every

With America's the final decision.

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CHAPTER I.—1. Why may the Declaration of Independence be properly regarded as an era in the history of mankind ?

**P.T. III.** signer to the penalty of death. As these patriots  
**P.D. II.** had thus exposed themselves for the sake of their  
**CH. L.** country, all now regarded the grand decision as unalterably made.

**1776.** July 2 to July 12. British In great force at Staten Island. 3. The British troops from Halifax, under the command of General Howe, took possession of Staten Island on the 2d of July; and those from England, commanded by Admiral Howe, joined them at that island on the 12th. These, with other English, and several Hessian regiments, would make up an army of 35,000 of the best troops of Europe.

**Lord Howe attempts peaceable expedients too late.** 4. Lord Howe, who was a man of kind disposition, hoped that the Americans would be so much afraid of this great force, that they would submit, without his employing it against them. He took various measures to appeal to the people, against the decision of Congress, but without success. Perceiving Washington's great influence, he wrote him a letter, directing it to Mr. Washington. The General sent it back unopened; for, he said, that he was not addressed in his public capacity, and as an individual, he would hold no intercourse with the enemies of his country.

**Grand plan of the British.** 5. General and Admiral Howe now determined to attack New York. From this point they might, they hoped, proceed with their grand scheme, which was to divide New England from the south. Carleton, with 13,000 men, was to make a descent from Canada, by the way of Lake Champlain, and form a junction with Howe, who was to ascend the Hudson.

**Washington's army.** 6. Thirteen thousand of the militia were ordered to join the army of Washington, which thus increased, amounted to 27,000; but a fourth of these were invalids, and another fourth were poorly provided

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2. Why did the people of the United States consider the signing of the declaration as their final decision?—3. How large a British army was in or near the United States?—4. What hopes had Lord Howe? What measures did he take? What occurred between him and Washington?—5. What appears to have been the grand scheme of the English? What city did they wish to make their headquarters?—6. What was the number and condition of Washington's army.

with arms. From these and other causes, the force <sup>P.T. III.</sup>  
 fit for duty did not exceed 10,000; and of this <sup>P.D. II.</sup>  
 number the greater part was without order or discipline. <sup>CH. L.</sup>

7. These inconveniences proceeded, in part, from want of money, which prevented Congress from paying regular troops, and providing for their equipments; and partly from parsimonious habits, contracted during peace, which withheld them from incurring, with promptitude, the expenses necessary to a state of war; while their jealousy of standing armies inspired the hope, that they could, each year, organize for the occasion, an army sufficient to resist the enemy.

8. On the 22d of August, the English landed without opposition on Long Island, between the villages of New Utrecht and Gravesend. They ex-<sup>Aug. 22.</sup>  
 tended themselves to Flatlands, distant four miles land on L.  
 from the Americans, and separated from them by a range of wood-covered hills, called the heights of Gowanus—running from east to west.

9. Washington had made the best disposition of his forces in his power, to guard the city of New York. The main army was on the island of New York, with detachments sent out to the most exposed points. Of these the largest was on Long Island, extending from Wallabout Bay westward, and under command of Generals Putnam, Sullivan, and Stirling. They were opposed to the vastly superior force of the British, under the experienced Generals Clinton, Percy, Cornwallis, and Grant, and the Hessian commander, De Heister.

10. Over the wooded heights of Gowanus, there were but three roads. With such a force opposed to them, how could the American generals neglect to guard these passes, and watch them closely? Yet one of these roads, the most easterly, or Jamaica

**1776.**  
 Its inferiority to  
 the British.

Aug. 22.  
 British  
 land on L.  
 Island.

The two  
 armies are  
 opposed.

- 
7. From what did this unhappy state of things proceed?—8.  
 Where did the English army land? How were they arranged?

9. What disposition of his troops was made by Washington?

P.T. III. road, was left so carelessly guarded, that while a P.D. II. part of the British army was taking up the attention of the Americans with a great noise and show CH. I. of attack, another portion, stealing a night-march, Aug. 27. BROOKLYN passed the heights through that road, and thus Am. loss 2000. placed the Americans between two fires. They Br. L. 400. could not then win the battle, though they fought bravely. It proved the most bloody, and the most disastrous defeat of the whole war.

11. In the height of the engagement, General Washington crossed to Brooklyn from New York. Washington's anguish. He saw with anguish that his best troops were slaughtered or taken prisoners. Had his object been his own glory, he would probably have drawn all his men from the encampment; and also called over all the forces from New York, to take part in His prudence and self-possession. the conflict: but victory having declared in favor of the English, his judgment decided, that the courage with which it inspired them, and the superiority of their discipline, destroyed all just hope of recovering the battle. And, with true heroism, he preserved himself and his army for a happier future.

12. On the night of the 28th, Washington, having consulted his officers, cautiously withdrew the remainder of his troops from Brooklyn to New York; to which place the detachment from Governor's Island also retired. Finding, however, a disposition in the British to attack the city, and knowing that it would be impossible to defend it, he removed his forces to the heights of Harlaem.

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10. What carelessness were some of the American officers guilty of? What disaster was the consequence? What was the loss on both sides in the battle of Brooklyn?\* At what time, year, month, and day did the Americans meet this dreadful reverse? Show the position of the armies by the Map.—11. What was Washington's conduct?—12. What changes in the position of his army did he now make?

\* N. B.—The questions sometimes refer to the side notes.

## CHAPTER II.

Disasters following the defeat on Long Island.

1. ABOUT this time, CAPTAIN HALE, a highly interesting young officer from Connecticut, learning that Washington wished to ascertain the state of the British army on Long Island, volunteered for the dangerous service of a spy. He entered the British army in disguise, and obtained the desired information; but being apprehended on his attempt to return, he was carried before Sir William Howe, now in New York. By his orders Hale was executed the next morning; exclaiming, "I lament that I have but one life to lay down for my country!"

2. On the 15th of September, the British army took possession of the city of New York. Gen. Howe again attempted to negotiate; but he could not promise the Americans independence, and they would listen to no other terms, although the prospects of the country were most alarming. Until the check at Brooklyn, the Americans had flattered themselves, that Heaven would constantly favor their arms. They now almost despaired of Divine protection. The militia abandoned their colors by hundreds, and entire regiments deserted and returned to their homes. In the regular army, desertions were common. Their engagements were but for a year, or for a few weeks; and the hope of soon returning to their families, induced them to avoid dangers. Every thing appeared to threaten a total dissolution of the army.

3. Washington strove earnestly, with exhortations, persuasions, and promises, to arrest this spirit of dis-

CHAPTER II.—1. Who was Captain Hale? On what service was he sent? Where? What was his fate?—2. When did the British enter New York? Would the Americans submit after their defeat at Brooklyn? What effect, however, had it on their minds? What on the army?

PT. III.  
P.D. II.  
CH. II.

**1776.**  
Sept. 22.  
Captain  
Hale.

Sept. 15.  
British  
enter New  
York.

Ameri-  
cans  
dispirited  
by defeat.

**1776.**  
Militia  
desert.

The regu-  
lar army  
insubordi-  
nate.

P.T. III. organization. If he did not succeed according to P.D. II his desires, he obtained more than his hopes. To CH. II Congress he addressed an energetic picture of the deplorable state of the forces, and assured them that 1776. he must despair of success, unless furnished with an army that should stand by him until the conclusion of the struggle. To effect this, a *bounty of twenty dollars* was offered at the time of engagement, and portions of unoccupied lands were promised to the officers and soldiers.

Congress offer a bounty in money and land Washington adopts the Fabian policy. 4. But although Washington hoped ultimately to reap the benefit of these arrangements, yet time must intervene; and his present prospect, was that of a handful of dispirited and ill-found troops, to contend against a large and victorious army. In this situation he adopted the policy to harass and wear out his enemy, without risking any general engagement. By this policy, Fabius Maximus had, two thousand years before, preserved Italy, when invaded by Hannibal. Washington has, therefore, been called "the American Fabius."

Oct. 28. WHITE PLAINS. 5. A skirmish occurred on the 16th of September, between a British and American detachment, in which the Americans had the advantage. The British sought to get possession of the two roads leading east, from which direction Washington received his supplies. To keep one of these roads open, Washington removed his camp to White Plains. Here W. stands his ground. the British attacked him, but though there was bloodshed on both sides, the enemy failed of their object. Washington remained, till on the night of 30th. W. withdraws. the 30th, when he withdrew to North Castle. Leaving here 7500 men under Gen. Lee, he crossed the Hudson, and took post near Fort Lee.

FT. WASHINGTON A.m. loss 2000. 6. On the 16th of November, occurred the disastrous loss of Fort Washington, with the 2000 Amer-

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3. What was the conduct of the commander? What did he represent to Congress? What did they do?—4. What policy did Washington adopt?—5. What occurred on the 16th of Sept.? What on the 28th of Oct.? What on the 30th?—6. What forts were taken by the British? What number of American prisoners?

can troops, which composed its garrison. The gar- PT. III.  
P.D. II.  
CH. II.  
rison of Fort Lee on the opposite bank of the Hud-  
son, under the guidance of GEN. GREENE, evacuated  
the fort and joined Washington, who, with the main  
army, had removed to Newark in New Jersey. Ft. Lee  
evacuated.

7. Washington retreated across New Jersey, and was leisurely followed by a British army under Lord Cornwallis. They entered Newark the day Disastrous  
retreat  
through  
the  
Jerseys.  
on which Washington left it; and pursued him as he passed on through New Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton. Here, at the Delaware, the British expected to seize their prey; but with a diligence and energy far exceeding theirs, the Americans had just crossed over,—the last boats with the baggage, being still on the river when the enemy appeared on the opposite bank.

8. Cornwallis had no boats in which to cross the river. He arranged his army along the eastern bank, from Mount Holly to Trenton, and waited for the Delaware to freeze. The British commanders Inefficien-  
cy of the  
British.  
had an army of at least six-fold numerical strength to that of Washington; and nothing but their own inertness, and his great and skilful exertions, hindered their overtaking him. This seems one of those cases, in which we can see clearly an interposing Providence.

9. Feeble as was the American army, when Washington commenced his retreat, it had hourly diminished. His troops were unfed amidst fatigue; unshod, while their bleeding feet were forced rapidly over the sharp projections of frozen ground; and they endured the keen December air, almost without clothes or tents. Washington, with the firmness of the commander, united the tenderness of the father;—he visited the sick,—paid every attention 1776.  
Dec.  
Distress of  
Wash-  
ington's  
army.  
He  
becomes  
truly the  
“Father  
of his  
country.”

6. Where was Washington? Who joined him?—7. Give an account of Washington's memorable retreat through New Jersey. Show the scene of operations on the Map.—8. What arrangements did Lord Cornwallis make? What was the difference in the strength of the armies? What in the energy and diligence of the commanders?—9. What was the condition of the American army? What the course of Washington?

P.T. III. in his power to the wants of the army,—praised P.D. II. their constancy,—represented their sufferings to OR. III. Congress,—and encouraged their despairing minds by holding out the prospects of a better future.

**1776.** 10. The distress of the Americans was increased by the desertion of many of the supposed friends of their cause. Howe, taking advantage of what he considered their vanquished and hopeless condition, offered free pardon to all who should now declare for the royal authority. Of the extremes of society, the very rich and the very poor, numbers sued for the royal clemency; but few of the middle classes deserted their country in its hour of peril.

The time  
that  
"tried  
men's  
souls."

## CHAPTER III.

American successes at Trenton and Princeton.

1. WASHINGTON, in this emergency, called in the distant detachments of the army; and 1500 militia, under Gen. Mifflin, joined him. He had ordered Gen. Lee to go north, for certain important objects; but Lee thought that better uses might be made of the army under his command; and disobeying his orders, he had lingered among the mountains of New Jersey. Here a party of British cavalry surprised and took him prisoner. GEN. SULLIVAN conducted his forces to Washington's camp.

Gen. Lee  
Insubordi-  
nate.

Made  
prisoner.

**1776.**  
A critical  
moment  
improved.

2. With these reinforcements, the American army amounted to about 7000 effective men. A few days, however, would close the year; and the period of enlistment, for a considerable portion of the soldiers, would expire with it. The cause of America demanded, that important use should be made of the short space which intervened. At this critical mo-

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10. How were the distresses of the army increased?

CHAPTER III.—1. What measure did Gen. Washington take to increase the exhausted army? What did Lee? What became of his forces?—2. What was now the number and condition of the American army?

ment, Washington, perceiving the inactivity of his PT. III.  
enemy, struck a capital blow for his country. P.D. II.  
CH. III.

3. He determined to recross the Delaware, and attack the British posts at Trenton and Burlington. The main body of the army, commanded by Washington in person, effected the passage, though with suffering and danger; for the night was intensely cold, and the river filled with floating ice. The troops marched in two divisions, but both arrived at Trenton at the same moment. The Hessians, under COLONEL RAHIL, were surprised, and their commander slain. Prisoners, to the number of 1,000, were taken by the Americans, who immediately recrossed the Delaware. Two days after the action, Washington crossed his whole army over the Delaware, and took quarters at Trenton.

4. Howe was thunderstruck at this astonishing reverse. Cornwallis, leaving a part of his troops at Princeton, immediately proceeded towards Trenton, with the intention of giving battle to the Americans, and arrived, with his vanguard, on the first of Jan-

**1776.**

Dec. 26  
and 27.  
*TRENTON.*

Am. L. 12.  
2 frozen.  
Br. L.  
1000.

uary. 5. Washington knew the inferiority of his force, and was sensible, too, that flight would be almost as fatal to the republicans as defeat. About midnight, leaving his fires burning briskly, that his army should not be missed, he silently decamped, and gained, by a circuitous route, the rear of the enemy. At sunrise, the van of the American forces met, unexpectedly, two British regiments, which were on the march to join Cornwallis. A conflict ensued: the Americans gave way:—all was at stake. Washington himself, at this decisive moment, led on the main body. The enemy were routed, and fled. Washington pressed forward towards Princeton, where one regiment of the enemy yet remained. A part of these saved themselves by flight; the re-

**1777.**

Jan. 1.  
British in motion.

2. What did Washington perceive, and the cause of the country demand?—3. Give an account of the affair at Trenton?—4. What movement was made by the British?—5. What second bold stroke was struck by Washington?

Jan. 3.  
*PRINCETON.*  
Br. L. k.  
100, p. 300.  
Am. L. 70.

P.T. III. remainder were made prisoners. Thus had he again  
P.D. II. accomplished his object.

**CH. IV.** 6. Thrilling were the emotions, with which these successes were hailed by a disheartened nation.  
**1777.** Even to this day, when an unexpected and joyful event is to be related, the speaker, who perchance knows not the origin of the proverb, exclaims, “Great news from the Jerseys!!”

**Jan. 6.**  
 Washington retires to Morristown.

7. On hearing the cannonade from Princeton, Cornwallis, apprehensive for the safety of his New Brunswick stores, immediately put his army in motion for that place. Washington, on his approach, retired to Morristown. When somewhat refreshed, he again took the field; and having gained possession of Newark, Woodbridge, Elizabethtown, and indeed of all the enemy’s posts in New Jersey, except New Brunswick and Amboy, he retired to secure winter-quarters at Morristown.

**Washington's great merit.** 8. Washington’s military glory now rose to its meridian. Indeed, nothing in the history of war shows a leader in a more advantageous point of light, than the last events of this campaign did the commanding general.—Hannibal made war for revenge; Caesar and Napoleon for ambition; Washington for justice,—for the rights of his country and of mankind.

## CHAPTER IV.

Difficulties and exertions of Congress—Campaign of 1777—Arrival of La Fayette.

**High character of the old Congress.** 1. CONGRESS in the mean time were surrounded with difficulties which would have utterly discouraged men of weaker heads, or fainter hearts. They were without any power, except the power to rec-

6. What effect had these successes on the nation?—7. What movements were next made by the two armies?—8. What was now Washington’s reputation?

CHAPTER IV.—1. What was the situation of Congress?

ommend. They had an exhausted army to recruit, PT. III.  
and this, not merely without money, but almost P.D. II.  
without credit; for the bills which they had for-  
merly issued, had almost entirely lost credit. CH. IV.

Their dif-  
ficulties.

2. To raise money, they authorized a loan,—they created a lottery,—and they sent three commissioners to France, to borrow of that government. These commissioners, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SILAS DEANE, and ARTHUR LEE, were also, if possible, to prevail upon the French government to acknowledge the American independence. Franklin,  
Deane.  
and Lee.

3. On the 25th of April, 2,000 men, under GOVERNOR TRYON,\* major of the royalists, or tories, having passed the Sound, landed between Fairfield 1777.  
April 26.  
Tryon  
burns  
Danbury.

Both parties were repulsed. Wooster was slain; and Arnold retired to Sangatuck, about three miles east of Norwalk. The enemy having spent the night at Ridgefield, set fire to it, still retreating, although continually harassed by Arnold's party, now increased to 1,000. At Campo, between Norwalk and Fairfield, they took refuge on board their ships.

4. Meantime, 800 militia had collected to annoy them, on their return; of whom 500, under Arnold, took post at Ridgefield, to attack their front, while 200, under GENERAL WOOSTER, fell upon their rear. Both parties were repulsed. Wooster was slain; and Arnold retired to Sangatuck, about three miles east of Norwalk. The enemy having spent the night at Ridgefield, set fire to it, still retreating, although continually harassed by Arnold's party, now increased to 1,000. At Campo, between Norwalk and Fairfield, they took refuge on board their ships.

5. The British had collected at Sag Harbor, on Long Island, large magazines of forage and grain. . . . Colonel Meigs left Guilford, on the 23d of May, with 170 men, destroyed the stores, burned a dozen brigs and sloops, and returned without loss.

6. Congress had, with great judgment, selected DR. FRANKLIN as one of the mission to France. A

\* Late royal governor of New York.

2. What did they do to raise money? Whom send to France? For what objects?—3. Give an account of Gov. Tryon's expedition.—4. Give an account of the retreat of the British, and show it on the Map.—5. Give an account of Col. Meigs' exploit.

P.T. III. profound knowledge of human nature, had given to P.D. II. this philosopher a manner possessing a peculiar CH. IV. charm, attractive to all, however different their **1777.** taste or pursuits. He exerted these powers so successfully, that he excited great interest at the court Dr. Franklin at the court of France.

La Fayette and others offer their service.

7. Several gentlemen of rank and fortune came forward and offered their services. The most distinguished of these was the MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE, a young nobleman, who, although he had every thing to attach him to his own country, yet took the resolution to risk his life and fortune, for the cause of American liberty and human rights.

Magnanimity of La Fayette.

8. After the disastrous battle of Long Island, he was told of the despairing state of the country, then so poor that it could not provide him a conveyance. "Then," said La Fayette, "this is a moment when I can render most essential service." He provided a vessel for himself. His arrival caused heartfelt joy. Washington received him as a son; and Congress made him a major-general.

Move-  
ments of  
the two  
armies.  
June.

9. Washington removed the main army from Morristown, to a strong position on the heights of Middlebrook. Gen. Howe crossed the Hudson, and appearing before Washington's camp, vainly endeavored to draw him out. Affecting to retreat in haste, Washington pursued, when Howe turned upon him; but the American general regained his camp,—a skirmish only having ensued, where Howe intended a battle.\*

July 10.  
Col.  
Barton's  
exploit.

10. The British had taken Rhode Island in December. On the 10th of July, the British commander, General Prescott, was made prisoner by a

\* This incident was personally related to Mrs. W., by Gen. La Fayette. Mrs. W.'s histories of the American Revolution have an added value, from the fact that Gen. La Fayette himself inspected and gave his sanction to that contained in her larger history, of which this is an abridgment.

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3. What kind of man was Dr. Franklin? What effect did he produce?—7. Who made offers of service?—8. What trait of magnanimity can you relate of La Fayette? How was he received in the United States?—9. Give some account of the two armies.—10. Give an account of the capture of Gen. Prescott.

daring party of forty country militia, under COL. P.T. III.  
BARTON. General Prescott was surprised at night, P.D. IL  
and taken from his bed. CH. V.

## CHAPTER V.

### Burgoyne's Invasion.

1. THE grand British plan for the campaign was to send an army to Canada, which should invade by the way of Lake Champlain; while a force from New York should go up the Hudson to act in concert. It was supposed that the north-eastern States might thus be divided from the southern.

2. GENERAL BURGOYNE was sent from England with an army, and arrived at Quebec in May. Burgoyne's army consisted of 7,173 British and German troops, besides several thousands of Canadians and Indians. His plan of operation was, that COLONEL ST. LEGER should proceed with a detachment by the St. Lawrence, Oswego, and Fort Stanwix, to Albany. Burgoyne, proceeding by Champlain and the Hudson, was to meet St. Leger at Albany, and both to join GENERAL CLINTON from New York. Burgoyne moved forward with his army, and made his first encampment on the western shore of Lake Champlain, at the river Boquet.

3. St. Leger had united with Sir John Johnson, and having nearly 2,000 troops, including savages, they invested Fort Stanwix, commanded by COL. GANSEVOORT. GENERAL HERKIMER, having collected the militia, marched to the relief of Gansevoort. He fell into an Indian ambuscade on the 6th of August, and was defeated and slain. St. Leger pressed upon the fort.

CHAPTER V.—1. What was now the grand scheme of the British?—2. Who was sent over to effect it? What forces had Burgoyne? What was his plan of operation?—3. Describe the route of St. Leger. When, and by whom, was the battle of Oriskany fought? What was the American loss?

Aug. 6.  
ORIS-  
KANY.  
Aug. L.  
400.

1777.  
May.  
Burgoyn  
sent over.

June 20.  
Burgoyn  
at the  
river  
Boquet.

**PT. III.** 4. General Schuyler, who commanded the northern forces, dispatched Arnold to its relief. On hearing of his approach, the Indians, having previously become dissatisfied, mutinied and compelled St. Leger to return to Montreal. . . Burgoyne advanced to Crown Point, from whence he proceeded to invest Ticonderoga, which was garrisoned by 3,000 men under GEN. ST. CLAIR. Up to this period, a circumstance respecting this fort seems strangely to have been overlooked.\* It is commanded by an eminence near, called Mount Defiance. The troops of Burgoyne got possession of this height on the 5th of July, and St. Clair, finding the post no longer tenable, evacuated it on the same night.

July 5. Amer-  
cans evac-  
uate  
Ticonde-  
roga. 5. The garrison, separated into two divisions,  
were to proceed through Hubbardton to Skeenes-  
borough. The first, under St. Clair, left the fort in  
the night, two hours earlier than the second, under  
**COLONEL FRANCIS.** The stores and baggage, placed  
on board 200 batteaux, and convoyed by five armed  
galleys, were to meet the army at Skeenesborough.

**1777.** July 7. **HUB-  
BARD-  
TON.** Am. L. k., in the heat of the action, receiving a reinforcement, w., and pr. 1000. Br. L. k. 130. 6. GENERAL FRAZER, with 850 of the British, pur- sued and attacked the division at Hubbardton, whose rear was commanded by COLONEL WARNER. The Americans made a brave resistance; but the British, they were forced to give way. They fled in every direction, spreading through the country the terror of the British arms. Many of the wounded perished in the woods.

July 12. St. Clair reaches Ft. Edward. 7. A part of the stores and armed galleys, which had been sent up the lake, fell into the hands of the British. St. Clair, on hearing of these disasters, struck into the woods on his left. He was joined by the remnant of the vanquished division, conducted by Colonel Warner. After a distressing march,

4. By what means was St. Leger forced to return? By what means did Burgoyne get possession of Ticonderoga?—5. What arrangements were made for the retreat of St. Clair's army?—6. Give an account of the disaster at Hubbardton.—7. What became of St. Clair's division?

he reached the camp of General Schuyler, at Fort <sup>P.T. III.</sup>  
 Edward. Warner, with a detachment, remained in <sup>P.D. II</sup>  
 Manchester. Burgoyne took possession of Skeenes-  
 borough. Schuyler, with the American army, re-  
 tired from Fort Edward to Saratoga, and from  
 thence to the islands at the mouth of the Mohawk. <sup>CH. V.</sup>  
<sup>Aug. 13.</sup> <sup>Gen.</sup> <sup>at the</sup> <sup>Schuyler</sup>

8. General Schuyler had obstructed the roads,  
 by breaking the bridges, and, in the only passable  
 defiles, by cutting immense trees on both sides of  
 the way, to fall cross and lengthwise. . . . GENERAL <sup>Gates</sup>  
<sup>more pop-</sup>  
<sup>ular, su-</sup>  
<sup>persedes</sup>  
 GATES was appointed to supersede General Schuyler <sup>Schuyler.</sup>  
 in the command. LINCOLN, ARNOLD, and MORGAN, were sent north, which encouraged volunteers to  
 join the army. The celebrated patriot of Poland,  
 Kosciusko, was also in the army, as its chief  
 engineer.

9. Burgoyne, having with much labor and time, <sup>July 30.</sup>  
 opened a way for his army, arrived at Fort Edward <sup>Burgoyne reaches</sup>  
 on the 30th of July; but he was in want of supplies. <sup>Ft.</sup>  
 Learning that there was a large depot of provisions <sup>Edward.</sup>  
 at Bennington, he sent 500 men, under LIEUT. COL. <sup>Col. Baum</sup>  
 BAUM, a German officer, to seize them. GENERAL <sup>at Ben-</sup>  
<sup>nington.</sup>  
 STARK, with a body of Vermont and New Hampshire militia, was on his march to join General Schuyler. He met the British force, four miles from Bennington. Baum was killed, and his party <sup>1777.</sup>  
 defeated. The militia had dispersed, to seek for <sup>Aug. 6.</sup>  
 plunder, when a British reinforcement of 500 men <sup>BEN-</sup>  
<sup>NING-</sup>  
<sup>TON.</sup>  
 arrived. The Green Mountain Boys, under Colonel <sup>Br. L. 600.</sup>  
 Warner, appeared at the same time, and the British were again defeated, and compelled to retreat.

10. Cruel murders, committed by the Indians of Burgoyne's army, particularly that of Miss JANE <sup>July 27.</sup>  
 McCREA, which was perpetrated near Fort Edward, <sup>Murder of</sup>  
<sup>Miss</sup> <sup>McCrea.</sup>  
 shocked and excited the people against the British,

7. Of Col. Warner's? Where was now Burgoyne? Where was Gen. Schuyler?—8. What popular officers now joined the army? —9. What detachment did Burgoyne send out? Where was Gen. Stark? Give an account of the battle of Bennington.—10. Where was the murder of Miss McCrea? What effect did it produce on the public mind?

**P.T. III.** who had thus let loose the cruel savages upon the  
**P.D. II.** land ; and there was now a general rising and rush  
**CH. V.** to the camp of Gates. The army thus reinforced—  
**1777.** encouraged by the victory of Bennington, and now  
**Sept. 8.** amounting to 5,000—Gates left the encampment at  
**Gates** the islands, and advancing to Stillwater, occupied  
**encamps** at Saratoga.  
**toga.**

11. On the 12th, Burgoyne crossed the Hudson, and on the 14th, encamped at Saratoga, about three miles distant from the American army. An obstinate and bloody battle occurred at Stillwater on the

**Sept. 19.** **STILL-**  
**WATER.** 19th. Both sides claimed the victory ; but the ad-  
**Am. L.** vantage was clearly on the side of the Americans.  
**350.**

**Br. L. 500.** Skirmishes, frequent and animated, occurred between this and the 7th of October, when a general battle was fought at Saratoga.

12. The Americans made the attack. The battle was fierce and desperate. The British gave way in fifty minutes. That short time decided great events. The loss was severe in killed and wounded, on both sides. The British lost Gen. Frazer. Arnold had greatly distinguished himself in the battle, and was severely wounded. . . Burgoyne made efforts to retreat ; but he was hemmed in by a foe, whose army, constantly increasing, now amounted to four times his own wasting numbers. He capitulated on the 17th of October.

**Oct. 7.** **SARA-**  
**TOGA.** **Br. L.**  
**pr. 5,762.** 13. The number surrendered, amounted to 5,762 ; those lost in the previous battles and by deser-  
**Oct. 17.** **Whole Br.** tion, made up their whole loss to about 9,000 men. There also fell into the hands of the Ameri-  
**L. 9,000.** cans, 35 brass field-pieces, and 5,000 muskets. It was stipulated that the British were to have free passage across the Atlantic ; but they were not to serve again in North America, during the war.

**10.** What advance movement was made by Gates ?—**11.** What by Burgoyne ? Where did the armies meet and contend ? Which had the advantage ? When and where was a great and decisive battle fought ?—**12.** Why could not Burgoyne retreat ? What did he do on the 17th of Oct. ?—**13.** How many men were surren-  
 dered ? How many pieces of artillery ?

On hearing of the defeat of Burgoyne, the British <sup>PT. III.</sup>  
garrison at Ticonderoga returned to Canada, and <sup>P.D. II.</sup>  
not a foe remained in the northern section of the  
Union. Sir Henry Clinton had sailed up the Hud-  
son; but as Burgoyne had failed, he returned to  
New York; having first barbarously burned *Eso-*  
*vus*, now Kingston. <sup>CH. VI.</sup> <sup>1777.</sup> <sup>Garrison of Ti-  
conderoga retreat to Canada.</sup>

## CHAPTER VI.

Battle of Brandywine.—British in Philadelphia.—Germantown.

1. ADMIRAL and GEN. HOWE, intent on the capture of Philadelphia, left Sandy Hook on the 23d of July. They were long at sea. At length they were heard of, sailing up the Chesapeake. They disembarked their troops, amounting to 18,000, at the head of the bay. Washington crossed the Delaware and marched to oppose them. Approaching the enemy, he encamped on the rising grounds which extend from Chad's Ford; and there the shallow stream of the *Brandywine*, being between the armies, he awaited an attack from the British commander.

Howe lands at Elkton.

Aug. 26.  
Wash.  
marches  
to meet  
him.

2. Early in the morning, the hostile army commenced the assault. Washington had made, and partly executed a plan, by which he would probably have won the day; but in the heat of the action, his judgment was misled by false intelligence—and he lost the battle. GEN. GREENE here distinguished himself; as did the brave Polander, PULASKI. GEN. LA FAYETTE, endeavoring to bring back the flying, to face again the enemy, received a wound in the leg. When in his old age, the country for whom he here shed his blood, conveyed him home an honored guest, returning from her shores, the new war-

Sept. 11.  
BRAN-  
DY-  
WINE.  
Am. L.  
1,300.  
Br. L. 500.

13. What did Sir Henry Clinton?

CHAPTER VI.—1. Trace on the Map and describe the course of Admiral Howe's fleet. What course did Washington take?—2. Give an account of the battle of Brandywine. Mention the loss on both sides. What officers distinguished themselves?

**P.T. III.** ship which carried him to France, was named from this battle, the Brandywine.

**P'D. II.** **CII. VI.** 3. Congress, finding themselves insecure in Philadelphia, adjourned to Lancaster, to which place the

**1777.** public archives and magazines were first removed;—subsequently to York. A detachment of the British army, under Cornwallis, entered Philadelphia, while the main body, under Howe, took post at Germantown. The American army encamped at Skippack creek. Washington knowing that Howe was weakened by detachments, left his camp at seven in the evening of October 3d, and on the following morning, partially succeeded in giving the British a surprise. They at first retreated in disorder. Several companies having thrown themselves into a stone house, annoyed the Americans. A thick fog came on, and unable to distinguish friend from foe, confusion arose in the American ranks, and they lost the battle.

**Oct. 4.** **GER-**  
**MAN-**  
**TOWN.** 4. Congress had made it death to any citizen to furnish the enemy with food: and such was the spirit of the people, and the vigilance of the commander, that Howe now found his army in danger of starvation.

**Howe in**  
**danger of**  
**starving.** To prevent this, he must open the navigation of the Delaware, which had been obstructed by sunken ranges of frames, and by forts on Mud Island, Red Bank, and other places. Howe removed his army to Philadelphia; and to open the navigation he sent Col. Donop with a detachment of Hessians. They attacked *Fort Mercer*, on Red Bank, and were repulsed with heavy loss. At length, however, the British sent against it such a force, that the Americans evacuated it. The British fleet then passed up the Delaware to Philadelphia. Much of the American shipping in the river was burnt; and the remainder fell into the hands of the enemy.

**FT.**  
**MER-**  
**CER.** **Hessians**  
**lost 500.**

**The navi-**  
**gation**  
**opened by**  
**the Brit-**  
**ish.**

2. What vessel was named after this battle?—3. What movement did Congress make? When did the British troops enter Philadelphia? Where were Generals Howe and Washington? Describe the battle of Germantown.—4. What was the condition of the British army? What was now Howe's object? What measures did he take? Did he succeed?

5. Washington now retired to winter-quarters at PT. III.  
 Valley Forge. The huts for the camp were not P'D. II.  
 completed, when the magazines were found to con- CH. VI.  
 tain scarcely a single day's provision. As to cloth-  
 ing—they were destitute, almost to nakedness. Barefooted, on the frozen ground—their feet cut by  
 ice—they left their tracks in blood. A few only had a blanket at night. Straw could not be ob-  
 tained, and the soldiers, who, during the day, were benumbed with cold, and enfeebled by hunger, had at night no other bed than the damp ground. Dis-  
 eases attacked them; and the hospitals were replen-  
 ished, as rapidly as the dead were carried out.

1777.

Dec. 11.  
Washing-  
ton's  
winter-  
quarters  
at Valley  
Forge.The dis-  
tress of the  
army.

6. This melancholy state of the army was owing to the condition of the finances. Congress had carried on the war thus far, by making a great quantity of paper money. That is, they had issued notes in the name of the government, promising to pay the holders such and such sums. If the government had possessed gold and silver enough actually to pay these notes, whenever they were presented, then they would have been good money, like the bills of good banks. But they had no specie; and the country became overrun with this paper. People began to think it doubtful whether it ever would be redeemed; and then they did not wish to take it. Its market-value had depreciated to one-quarter: that is, for an article valued at one dollar, there must be paid of this money, four dollars.

The paper  
money  
becomes  
bad.below  
par.

7. But the people, who had such articles to sell, as the army needed, would not sell them, and take for pay this paper money at par. Congress, on the other hand, would not allow their agents to part with it below par, and the country was so poor, they had

Congress  
have no  
other.

5. Where did Washington make winter-quarters? As to the condition of the army, had they food? Had they clothing? Had they shoes? What was their lodging at night? What the state of their health?—6. How had Congress thus far carried on the war? Give some account of the "continental money," as their bills were termed. Why did people become unwilling to take it? How much had it now depreciated?—7. Why could not the government agents procure things needful for the army?

**PT. III.** nothing else to give. The consequence was, that they  
**P.D. II.** could not now provide either food or clothing for  
**CH. VI.** the army. The pay of the officers was not sufficient  
**1777.** to provide them the necessaries of life. Those who  
The army suffers. had fortunes were spending, or had already spent  
them. Those who had not, were in a state of actual  
suffering. Many resigned ;—not merely the worthless,—but often the bravest and the best.

**Shameful cabal against Washington.** Amidst the grief and care to which the commander was thus subjected, a cabal was stirred up, to prejudice the minds of the people against him; and thus to get his office for Gen. Gates. The most active agent of the plot, was Gen. Conway. Even Congress so far gave way as to appoint this man inspector-general. Washington, in the calmness of his righteous mind, turned not aside from his public duties, to notice his private enemies. But the people took his part; and the more for this magnanimity. The army were so indignant, that at length, all who had been engaged in the plot, whatever had been their former services, were now afraid of their resentment, and kept out of the way. Gen. Conway's office was given to the BARON STEUBEN, a Prussian officer.

**Officers provided for.** 9. Laws were passed which meliorated the condition of the army. The officers were allowed half-pay for seven years after the close of the war... The Americans were successful in the depredations which their swift-sailing privateers made upon the British commerce. With these they boldly scoured every sea, even those about the British islands. Since 1776, they had already captured 500 of the British vessels... Early in the season, SIR HENRY CLINTON arrived in Philadelphia, to supersede Sir William Howe.

**Success of Am. privateers.** 10. The news of the capture of Burgoyne caused a

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7. How was it with the officers?—8. How was the commander now treated? How did this vile treatment affect Washington, the people, and the army?—9. What law was passed? What success had the American privateers? By whom was Howe superseded?

deep sensation in Europe. The English people were <sup>PT. III.</sup> astonished and afflicted. The FRENCH ACKNOWLEDGED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES. A treaty of alliance was made on the 6th of February, by which it was stipulated that France and the United States should make common cause; and that neither party should make either peace or truce with England without the consent of the other; and neither party lay down their arms, till the independence of the United States was secured. The American commissioners, Franklin, Deane, and Lee, were received at the court of France as the representatives of a sister nation. M. GERARD was appointed minister to the United States. DR. FRANKLIN, still in France, was the following September, made minister plenipotentiary.

11. The British now sent over three men, Carlisle, Eden, and Johnstone, under pretence of treating for peace; but, in reality, to plot secretly against the government established in the United States; and to draw off influential individuals, by direct bribery, and the promises of wealth and titles for the future. Johnstone offered to GEN. REED, if he would aid the royal cause, ten thousand pounds sterling, and any office in the colonies within the king's gift. "I am not," said the patriot, "worth purchasing; but, such as I am, the king of England is not rich enough to buy me."

12. In some instances, Johnstone had the indiscretion to write. The offended patriots brought forward his letters, which contained the evidence of his base intrigues, and Congress indignantly forbade all farther communication.

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10. How did the English receive the news of Burgoyne's capture? What important result did the news produce in France? What arrangements were now made by France and the United States?—11. What plan did the British government now resort to? How did Gen. Reed reply to the offer of Johnstone?—12. How did Congress treat those emissaries?

<sup>May.</sup>  
A French minister arrives with the treaty.

A plan unworthy  
a great nation.

## CHAPTER VII.

Battle of Monmouth.—Seat of war transferred to the South.

PT. III. 1. THE British army on the 18th of June, evacuated Philadelphia, and, marching through New Jersey, now directed their course to New York. Washington left Valley Forge, and adding to his army the New Jersey militia, hung on the rear of the enemy, and brought them to action at Monmouth or Freehold. The advantage was on the side of the Americans. In the beginning of the battle, Gen. Lee was guilty of an inadvertence, which endangered the whole army. Washington rebuked him sternly; for which, Lee afterwards wrote him insulting letters. A court martial censured Lee, and suspended him from his command.

P.D. II. 2. The French now fitted out a fleet, which, under the COUNT D'ESTAING, left Toulon on the 18th of April, and arrived in America in June. Washington, in order to derive the utmost advantage from the presence of the French fleet, directed an expedition against the British forces at Newport, in Rhode Island. He detached a force of 10,000 troops under the command of GEN. SULLIVAN. By concert with Sullivan, d'Estaing arrived off Newport, on the 25th of July.

CH. VII. 3. On the 9th of August, Sullivan landed on the north end of Rhode Island. On the 10th, the fleet of Lord Howe appeared in sight, and d'Estaing left Sullivan to give chase to the British admiral. The Admiral Howe outwits d'Estaing. crafty Howe led him on, and both fleets were soon out of sight. When he returned he was in so shattered a condition, that he left Sullivan, in spite of his remonstrances, to his fate. He narrowly, by good

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CHAPTER VII.—1. What did the British army on the 18th of June? Give an account of the battle of Monmouth.—2. What was now done by the French? What plan was conceived by Washington?—3. What was done by Gen. Sullivan? What caused the failure of the expedition?

generalship, escaped falling with his whole army into the hands of the British. An engagement occurred between the hostile armies, at Quaker Hill. These affairs caused Washington much trouble, as they irritated the Americans against the French. . . In June occurred the *massacre at Wyoming*, a well-known delightful valley on the banks of the Susquehannah. The perpetrators were a body of tories and Indians, led by Col. John Butler, a tory, and Brandt, a half-blooded Indian.

P.T. III.  
P.D. II.  
CH. VII.

**1778.**

QUA-  
KER  
HILL.

Br. L. 266.

Am. L.

211.

June.

Massacre

of Wy-

oming.

4. In their military operations, the enemy now placed their principal hope of success, in conquering the Southern States. Sir Henry Clinton sent to Georgia 2,500 men, commanded by Col. Campbell. Savaunah being unprepared for defence, he defeated the Americans, and then took possession of the city. That part of the American army which escaped, retreated into South Carolina. . . Washington took winter-quarters at Middlebrook, in New Jersey.

Dec. 27.

SAVAN-

NAH.

Am. L.

k. 160,

pr. 450,

much ar-

tillery, etc.

**1779.**

5. The capital of Georgia being already in possession of the British, they soon overran the adjacent country. GEN. PREVOST, commander of the troops at St. Augustine, pursuant to the orders of Clinton, left Florida, and, after having in his way taken Sunbury, the only fort which held out for Congress, he arrived at Savannah, where he took the command. The whole of Georgia was now under the authority of the royalists.

Georgia

overrun.

6. There were tories at the South, though not so many as the British had been led to believe. To encourage them, they moved up the river to Augusta. They sent out many persons to persuade them to take up arms immediately, promising them revenge on their opposers, and great rewards. The

Tories en-  
couraged  
to rise.

3. What was the loss in the battle near Quaker Hill? Of what party were Butler and Brandt the leaders? Of what massacre were they the perpetrators?—4. What did the enemy now regard as their principal plan of operations? What force was sent from New York? To what place? What was the American loss at Savannah? Where did the remainder of the army go?—5. Give an account of the British movements in Georgia.—6. Were there tories in the South?

**P.T. III.** royalists rose, put themselves under the command of **P.D. II** Col. Boyd, and moving towards the British army, **CH. VII** pillaged, burnt, and murdered on their way. A **1779.** Carolinian force, under **COL. PICKENS**, met them, **Col. Pick-  
ens de-  
feats the  
tories near  
Augusta.** and after severe fighting, totally defeated them.

**Lincoln at  
the South.** **March 3.  
BRIAR  
CREEK.** **Am. L  
1,600.** 7. GEN. LINCOLN now took command of the southern forces at Charleston. Intending to recover the upper part of Georgia, he detached Gen. Ashe, with 2,000 men, of the Carolina militia, to take post at a strong position, on Briar creek. Here he was completely surprised by Gen. Prevost. The militia fled, without firing a shot; but many of them were drowned in the river, and swallowed up in the marshes.

**Prevost  
carries the  
war into  
S. C.** **May 11.  
At  
Charles-  
ton.** 8. Again the British were masters of all Georgia. Gen. Prevost now proceeded to organize a colonial government. . . He defeated the Americans under Gen. Moultrie, and compelled them to evacuate Black Swamp and Purysburg, in which they had placed garrisons. On the 11th of May he appeared before Charleston; but Gov. RUTLEDGE, and Gen. Lincoln, successfully defended the city.

**British in  
Va. burn  
several  
towns.** 9. In May, Sir H. Clinton sent out from New York a fleet, with a corps of 2,000 men, under Gen. Matthews, to ravage and subdue Virginia. Portsmouth, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Gosport, were barbarously burned. Failing in the grand object of producing a revolt, Clinton recalled his troops to New York. . . The British again planned to cut off in part the eastern states from the others, by getting the entire command of the waters of the Hudson. Gen. Clinton succeeded in taking the important forts at Stony and Verplanck's Points. The British, however, were not more than six weeks in possession, before they were surprised at Stony Point by a de-

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6. What happened to a party in arms?—7. Who received the command of the southern forces at Charleston? What detachment did he send out? What was its fate? What was the American loss?—8. What were now the British operations in Georgia and Carolina? What happened at Charleston?—9. Describe the descent made by Gen. Matthews upon Virginia.

tachment of the American army, ably commanded <sup>P.R. III.</sup> by GEN. WAYNE. His assault of Stony Point, was <sup>P.D. II.</sup> one of the most brilliant successes of the war <sup>CH. VIII.</sup> Washington removed the artillery and munitions, <sup>1779.</sup> dismantled and abandoned the fort.

10. The Connecticut privateers cut off the supplies of the British at New York. Clinton sent a detachment under Tryon to New Haven, which destroyed all the shipping in that port. Tryon then <sup>July 15.</sup> <sup>STONY</sup> <sup>POINT.</sup> <sup>Br. L. 600.</sup> <sup>A.m. L.</sup> <sup>100.</sup> burned *Fairfield, Norwalk, and Greenwich.*

11. To chastise the Indians, Gen. Sullivan, with 3,000 troops, proceeded up the Susquehannah. At Wyoming he was joined by a reinforcement of 1,600 men, under the command of JAMES CLINTON, of New York. The Indians and royalists, under their ferocious leaders, Johnson, Butler, and Brandt, had advanced to Newtown, and there thrown up an entrenchment. Sullivan attacked and defeated them, and laid waste their country.

<sup>Tryon in Conn. burns several towns.</sup>

<sup>Aug. 29.</sup> <sup>Sullivan defeats the Tories and Indians.</sup>

## CHAPTER VIII.

Campaigns of 1779 and 1780.—The British conquer the South.

1. By previous concert, the French fleet, and the army of Lincoln were to co-operate against the British force, under PREVOST, now at Savannah. A bombardment was commenced by the allies. Fifty-three pieces of cannon, and nine mortars, sent an incessant shower of balls and shells, and the city was <sup>Oct. 8.</sup> <sup>Unfortunate bombardment of Savannah.</sup> on fire in many places. The burning roofs fell upon the women, the children, and the unarmed multitude; and everywhere were seen the crippled, the wounded, and the dying. But the fort remained

9. What happened on the shores of the Hudson?—10. What provocation had Conn. given to the British? What was done in retaliation?—11. How were the Indians chastised?

CHAPTER VIII.—1. What now were the French engaged in? What course was taken by d'Estaing? What did the allies agree to attempt? Give an account of the bombardment of Savannah.

P.T. III. uninjured. It was then resolved to assault the town.

P.D. II. The flower of the combined armies were led to a  
CH. VIII. bloody and unsuccessful attack, by the two com-

**1779.** maunders, d'Estaing and Lincoln. COUNT PULASKI

Oct. 3. here fell. The allies, totally defeated, raised the siege.

*SAVANNAH.* 2. On the coast of Great Britain, PAUL JONES, a

Fr. L. 700. native of Scotland, but commanding a small fleet in

Am. L. 400. the service of the United States, attacked CAPT

PEARSON, the commander of an English fleet in con-

voy of merchant ships. This fierce battle occurred

in the night; with the horrible circumstances of

magazines of powder blowing up,—vessels taking

fire, and sinking,—and the most shocking carnage.

In some of the vessels, more than three-quarters of

the officers and men were killed. Jones finally pre-

vailed.

3. At the close of this year, a dollar in specie could

scarcely be obtained for forty in continental bills.

But, the paper was fluctuating in its value. Hence

a set of men arose, who preferred speculating on

this currency, to honest industry; and often in the

changes which occurred, the worthless amassed sud-

den wealth, while many deserving persons of moder-

ate fortunes, sunk at once to poverty. The honest

individual of private life, will be surprised to learn

another reason of the depreciation of American pa-

per. England, on this occasion, turned counterfeiter.

Her ministers sent over, and her generals distributed

whole chests of spurious bills, so perfectly imitated,

as scarcely to be distinguished from the true.

**Sir H. Clinton with 7,000 men at the south.** 4. Washington took winter-quarters at Morris-

town. . . Sir Henry Clinton, with 7,000 men, sailed in

December from New York, and soon after his land-

ing, menaced Charleston. Gen. Lincoln removed

**Lincoln and Rutledge.** thither with his army; and in conjunction with Gov.

RUTLEDGE, tried every measure to put the city in a

1. Give an account of the assault.—2. Who was Paul Jones?

Give some account of his sea-fight.—3. What was now the con-

dition of the country in regard to the currency? What effect had

it on the morals of the people? What had England done to aid

in depreciating the currency?—4. Where was Washington?

Where did Sir Henry Clinton go?

Paul  
Jones,  
melan-  
choly  
victory.

Public  
immorali-  
ty caused  
by a fluctu-  
ating  
currency.

England  
counter-  
feits  
money.

Sir H.  
Clinton  
with 7,000  
men at  
the south.

Lincoln  
and  
Rutledge.

posture of defence. But they had great difficulties <sup>P.T. III.</sup> to encounter. The militia had been disbanded; they were dispirited, and were afraid to enter Charleston on account of the small-pox, which was there prevailing.

5. Clinton commenced the siege on the 1st of April. On the 14th, a detachment of the American army, under GEN. HUGER, was defeated at Monk's Corner. Thus the only retreat of the army of Lincoln, was cut off. On the 7th of May, Fort Moultrie was given up. Gen. Lincoln then surrendered his army; which consisted of seven general officers, ten continental regiments, and three battalions. Four hundred pieces of artillery, and four frigates fell into the hands of the enemy.

6. After taking possession of the capital, Clinton's next object was to make himself master of the whole State. A corps of Carolinians, under Col. Buford, were in arms. COL. TARLETON, noted for rapid movement and unrelenting cruelty, was sent against him at the head of a body of cavalry. He came up with him at Waxhaw, defeated him, and barbarously slew his men, after they had laid down their arms, and while they were crying for quarter.

Many Carolinians flocked to the royal standard. Clinton wrote to England, that "South Carolina was English again." He published a full pardon to all who should immediately return to their duty. But they must take up arms in support of the royal cause. . . Gen. Clinton distributed his army into the most important garrisons, and leaving Lord Cornwallis in the command of the southern department, he returned to New York.

7. The winter had been so severe, that all the waters about New York were frozen. . . *Springfield,*

**4.** What was the condition of Charleston in regard to defence against invasion?—**5.** What advantages were gained by the British previous to the 8th of May? What was surrendered?—**6.** What was Clinton's next object? Who were in arms? Give an account of Tarleton. Of the engagement. What was at this time the position of affairs in South Carolina?—**7.** Was the winter of 1779-80 severe? What place was burned?

P.D. II.  
CH. VIII.

Their  
discour-  
agements.

May 12.  
*CHA'S.  
TON.*  
Am. L.  
Lincoln's  
whole  
army.

The Br.  
masters  
of S. C.

June 10.  
Clinton  
returns to  
N. Y.

PT. III. in New Jersey, had been burned by the Hessian  
P'D. II. army.

CH. VIII. 8. Congress now decided, that in future, the continental bills should pass, not at the value indicated by the note, but at such a rate as people were willing to allow. . . . In Carolina and Georgia, the British treated all those who adhered to the republic, with great severity. Against their agreement, they were about to compel them to fight in their armies. They then said, "If we must fight, it shall be for America and our friends,—not for England and strangers."

1780. <sup>Congress sanctions the depreciation of their bills.</sup> Southern patriots. 9. The women of Carolina refused their presence at every scene of gayety. Like the daughters of captive Zion, they would not amuse their conquerors. But, at every hazard, they honored, with their attention, the brave defenders of their country. Sisters encouraged their brothers,—the mother her son, and the wife her husband; and their parting advice was, "prefer prisons to infamy, and death to servitude."

Renewal of patriot-ism. 10. In every part of the nation that fire of patriotism rekindled, which burned so brightly in the beginning of the revolution. The militia and the men of capital, came forward with alacrity. The women, with MARTHA WASHINGTON at their head, formed an industrious society, to make clothing for the soldiers. All seemed ready to contribute, in such ways as they could, to the common cause.

The wife of the coman-dor. 11. At this period, La Fayette, who, by leave of Congress had visited France, returned with the cheering intelligence that a considerable body of French troops had embarked for America. The fleet soon arrived, bearing 6,000 soldiers, under the command of the Count de Rochambeau. To pre-

July 10.

A French squadron arrives.

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8. What did Congress decide respecting the currency? How were the men of the South treated? What did they say?—9. What was the conduct of the women of the South?—10. How did the same spirit manifest itself throughout the nation?—11. At what time did the French squadron arrive? What number of troops came over? Who commanded the French troops?

vent contention, La Fayette had arranged that Ger. P.T. III. Washington should be the commander-in-chief of P.D. II. all the forces, both French and Americen, whether CH. VIII. on land or at sea.

12. The insolence of the British troops had aroused 1780. the people of North and South Carolina. Among Partisan officers and men. the partisan officers, who headed the resolute parties which were formed, none rendered such distinguished services as COLS. SUMPTER and MARION. Their men were such as were contented to serve their country, half-clothed, half-fed, and half-armed, rather than submit to lose the rights of freemen. Frequent skirmishes with the British, at length, furnished muskets and cartridges; and Col. Sumpter, whose numbers now amounted to 600 men, as-<sup>Sumpter defeats the Br. at HANGING ROCK.</sup>saulted the strong post of Rocky Mount, where he was repulsed; he then attacked and destroyed a British regiment at Hanging Rock.

13. A few regular troops, under the command of the BARON DE KALB, had been sent from Maryland for the defence of Carolina. At Deep River they were joined, on the 25th of July, by GEN. GATES, who had been appointed to the command of the southern army. He advanced towards South Carolina with a force, now amounting to about 4,000 men. Multitudes flocked to join Gates, among whom were whole companies which had been levied for the service of the king. Baron de Kalb enters N. C. with a force, and is joined by Gates. He is joined by many.

14. LORD RAWDON, who had command of the British forces of Carolina, had concentrated them at Camden, where he was joined by CORNWALLIS. The hostile armies each making an attempt to surprise the other, met in the darkness of night. Wait-<sup>Aug. 16.  
CAMDEN.  
Am. L. 2,000.  
Br. L. 324.</sup>

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11. Who commanded the whole allied army?—12. What distinguished partisan officers appeared at the South? What kind of men composed their parties? Who was successful at Hanging Rock?—13. Who was sent from Maryland? Who joined him? How large was the southern army? How was the army further enlarged?—14. Where and under whom were the British forces? Describe the meeting of the armies—the arrangements of the generals. Describe the battle of Camden. When did it occur? What was the loss?

P.T. III. ing, by mutual consent, for the dawn, they drew up  
 P.D. II. their men for the fight. The American militia fled,  
 CH. IX. and the regulars could not sustain the unequal strife.  
**1780.** Gen. Gregory was killed in this disastrous and  
 Death of wounded. All the artillery, baggage, and stores,  
 de Kalb. fell into the hands of the enemy.

15. After this disastrous defeat, Gen. Gates re-treated to North Carolina, leaving the British triumphant in the South. Col. Sumpter, on learning the defeat of Gates, retired with 300 men to North Aug. 18. Carolina. Tarleton, with his legion, surprised him Tarleton defeats Sumpter at Fishing Creek. Sumpter, with a few of his men, escaped; but most of them were taken by Tarleton and put to the sword. Marion, General Marion. who about this time was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, still kept the field.

## CHAPTER IX.

### Arnold's Treason.

1. ARNOLD did not fully recover from the wounds he received in the battle of Saratoga. Not being able to take the field, he was, by his own request, made commandant of Philadelphia. Here he indulged in high play and extravagance of living; by which he expended more than his income. When he found that this was the case, had he possessed the good sense and moral courage to retrench his expenses, and give up the vicious habit of gaming, much disgrace and suffering might have been spared.

Arnold becomes extravagant. 2. But instead of this, he kept on in these expensive courses; and set himself to devise expedients, to get the required money. In presenting his ac-

15. What did General Gates? What officer yet made head in South Carolina? What misfortune did he meet? Who yet kept the field?

**CHAPTER IX.—1.** Give an account of Arnold? When he found his expenses exceeded his income, what ought he to have done?

counts to the government, he made dishonest charges; <sup>P.T. III.</sup>  
and when they were challenged, he attempted to <sup>P.D. II.</sup>  
carry them through by bluster and bravado. In the <sup>CH. IX.</sup>  
end these accounts were disallowed; he was tried  
for his disrespectful language and behavior to those  
in authority; and by the sentence of a court martial,  
reprimanded by Washington.

1780

3. Revenge was now added to avarice; and Arnold addressed a letter to Col. Robinson, at New York, opening, by this means, a negotiation with Sir Henry Clinton, in which he sold himself to the British, to do their bidding, for the sum of ten thousand pounds, and a commission in the British army.

4. Instigated by Clinton, he sought and obtained of Washington the command of the fortress at West Point. His first measure was to scatter the army, so that it might be easily cut off by the British. MAJOR ANDRÉ, the young and interesting aid-de-camp of Gen. Clinton, had been by him intrusted to plan with Arnold, how the stronghold of West Point and the American army might be put into the power of the British.

5. To concert their last measures, André met Arnold a little below Stony Point. They spent the whole night in conference; and when the day dawned, their arrangements were not all concluded. André was kept in close concealment through the day, and at night he prepared to return. By the entreaties of Arnold, he was prevailed upon to exchange his uniform for a common dress.

6. It became necessary for him to proceed towards New York by land. He took a horse from Arnold,

2. Into what measures did his extravagance lead him? How were his dishonest accounts received? What was done by a court martial?—3. What did Arnold's fierce passions next lead him to? For what did he sell himself?—4. What command did he obtain? Why did he scatter the army? Whom did Sir Henry Clinton authorize to plan with Arnold the delivery of the army?—5. Relate the circumstances of the interview?—What is the heading at the top of the page? (*Suppose the teacher gives this to the class as the motto or subject of their next composition.*)

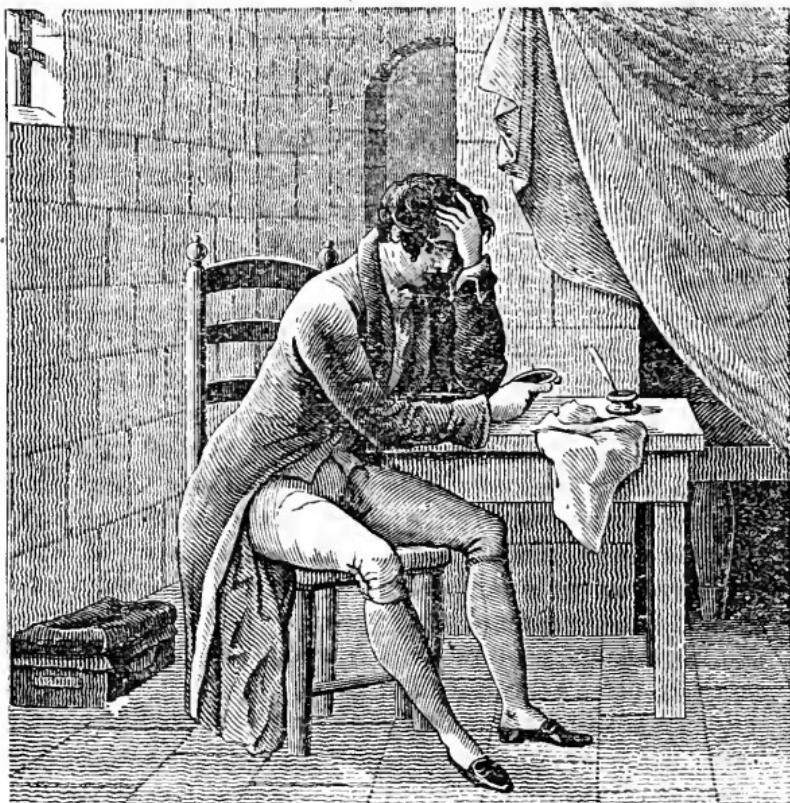
Revenge and treason follow  
The price of himself and his country's blood.

He obtains the command at West Point.

Major André.

Sept. 21.  
They have a personal interview.

P.T. III. and a passport, under the name of John Anderson.  
 P.D. II. Having safely passed the American guard, and  
 CH. IX. reached Tarrytown, near the British posts, three  
**1780.** soldiers of the militia crossed his way, and he passed  
 on. One of them thought the traveller had some-  
 thing peculiar in his appearance, and called him  
 back. André inquired, "Where are you from?"  
 André is taken by three soldiers. "From below" (intending to be understood from New York), replied the soldiers. "So am I," said the self-betrayed André. The soldiers arrested him.



7. André plead earnestly to be released, and offered large sums of money; but the humble patriots spurned the bribe, and were deaf to the entreaty. Their names were John Paulding, David Williams, and Van Wert.

5. Relate the circumstances of André's seizure.—7. What did André? What were the names of the three who seized him?

and ISAAC VAN WERT. They searched his person, P.T. III.  
and found papers in his boots, in the handwriting P.D. II.  
of Arnold, which disclosed the treason. They im-CH. IX.  
mediately conducted André to Col. Jameson, the  
officer who commanded the advanced guard, at Sa-  
lem, near Peekskill. The officer could not be per-  
suaded that his general was a traitor, and he per-  
mitted André to write to him. Arnold seized a  
boat and escaped on board the Vulture, a British  
ship, which had brought André up the river.  
1780.  
They take  
him to  
the near-  
est Amer-  
ican fort.

8. Washington summoned a court-martial, of  
which Greene and La Fayette were members.  
André appeared before his judges with a noble  
frankness. He disguised no fact, and resorted to no  
subterfuge. His judges, according to the usages of  
war, were compelled to sentence him to death as a  
spy. He was accordingly led from his prison to the  
gallows.  
Oct 2.  
Execution  
of André.

9. After the battle of Camden, Lord Cornwallis  
marched into North Carolina. He had sent before  
him Col. Ferguson with a body of troops. They  
had committed such shocking outrages, that the  
people, highly exasperated, had collected in great  
numbers, under several commanders, the principal of  
whom were CAMPBELL and SHELBY. They attacked  
Ferguson on a woody eminence, called King's Moun-  
tain. He was killed, and his party totally defeated.  
Oct. 7.  
KING'S  
MOUN-  
TAIN.  
Br. L. 300.

10. This was a severe blow to Cornwallis, and  
rendered his situation in North Carolina precarious.  
Cols. Sumpter and Marion were on the alert, and  
his troops were in continual danger of being sur-  
prised by these active leaders. He therefore retired  
to South Carolina, and stationed his army at Winns-  
borough.  
Cornwal-  
lis retreats  
to S. C.

11. Tarleton was sent in pursuit of Sumpter. He

7. What further happened to André and Arnold?—8. What course did Washington pursue? What was the fate of André?  
—9. Describe the operations of the British. Who had committed outrages? Who were the leaders of the people? Describe the affair at King's Mountain.—10. Why did Cornwallis now retire to South Carolina?

PT. III. attacked him at Blackstocks, but was compelled to PD. II. retreat. Sumpter being dangerously wounded, his CN. X. forces were disbanded. Gen. Gates was now super-  
**1780.** seded by GEN. GREENE. This officer found the   
Affair at BLACK STOCKS. army at Charlottetown.

Dec. 2. Gen. Leslie, with 1,500 men, having joined Cornwallis at Winnsborough, his hopes of reducing North Carolina and Virginia, were renewed. . . . Arnold, whom the British had made a brigadier-general, had been sent to the Chesapeake. He landed 1,600 men in Virginia, and commenced, what now seemed his favorite employment, the devasta-  
Arnold makes a descent upon Virginia. tion of his country.

## CHAPTER X.

Robert Morris.—Revolt of the Pennsylvania line.—Cornwallis at the South.

Perplexities of Congress. 1. It is scarcely possible to conceive a situation more trying than that of the American Congress. They were striving, not for conquest, but for existence; their powerful foe was in full strength, in the heart of their country;—they had great military operations to carry on, but were almost without an army, and wholly without money, as their bills of credit had ceased to be of any value.

They lay a direct tax to raise money. 2. But instead of sinking in despair, they redoubled their exertions. They directed their agents abroad to borrow, if possible, from France, Spain, and Holland. They resorted to taxation, and they determined on introducing thorough reform, and Morris founds the first national bank. strict economy. They accordingly appointed as treasurer, the excellent ROBERT MORRIS, of Philadelphia. By a national bank, to which he obtained

**11.** Give an account of the affair at Blackstocks. By whom was Gates superseded? Where did Greene find the army?—**12.** What can you relate of Arnold?

CHAPTER X.—**1.** What difficulties had Congress to encounter? —**2.** What course did they take? Whom did they make treasurer?

the approbation of Congress, he contrived to draw out the money of wealthy individuals; and by borrowing, in the name of the government from this bank, and pledging freely his private credit, he once more put the government in funds. Franklin had obtained from Louis XVI. a gift of six millions of livres; and his guarantee to the States-General of Holland,—which, on this security, lent to Congress the sum of ten millions of livres.

PT. III.  
PD. II.  
CH. X

**1780.**  
Franklin  
obtains  
money  
from  
France  
and  
Holland.

3. Before these measures had imparted vigor to the fainting republic, an event occurred which threatened its subversion. The Pennsylvania line, amounting to near 1,500 men, were suffering the extremity of want. A violent tumult broke out on the night of the 1st of January. The soldiers declared that they would march, with arms in their hands, to the hall of Congress, and demand justice. It was in vain that their officers attempted to appease them. Their most popular leader, La Fayette, was constrained to quit the camp. Gen. Wayne presented himself boldly among them, with a pistol in his hand, but they menaced his life, and pointed their bayonets, as if to execute their threats.

**1781.**  
Jan. 1.  
Revolt of  
the Pa.  
line.

Jan.

4. Sir Henry Clinton, informed of this revolt, sent three American loyalists, to make the insurgents the most tempting offers. But the commissioners of Congress offered them, at the same time, the earliest possible payment of arrears, an immediate supply of necessary clothing, and an oblivion of the past. (A pacific course advised by Washington and adopted by congress.) The mutineers accepted these proposals; and Congress, in due time, fulfilled the conditions. The emissaries of Clinton's emissaries were hanged. The troops of New Jersey next erected the standard of revolt. Washington marched against them with so powerful a force, that he compelled them to submit; (New Jersey troops and are punished)

2. What measures did Morris adopt? What had Franklin obtained?—3. Give an account of the mutiny of Jan., 1781. What was done to overawe, and what to appease the mutineers?—4. What did Sir H. Clinton? How was the difficulty settled? What was done to Clinton's emissaries?

P.T. III. and, chastising their leaders with severity, the army  
P.D. II. was no longer disturbed by sedition.

CH. X. 5. GEN. GREENE separated the southern army, which consisted of 2,000 men, into two parts; and at the head of one division he encamped at the confluence of Hicks' creek with the Pedee; while COL. MORGAN at the head of the other, moved, by his direction, into the western part of the State.

1781. 6. Cornwallis detached Tarleton, who finding Morgan's division at a place called the Cowpens, attacked with his usual impetuosity. After one of the severest and best-fought engagements of the whole war, the British were entirely defeated, with heavy loss.

Jan. 17. 7. Cornwallis pursued the victorious party. Each army made exertions to reach the fords of the Catawba, before the other. Morgan succeeded, having crossed the river two hours only, when the British appeared on the opposite bank. Night came on, a heavy rain fell, and Cornwallis was obliged to wait three days before the subsiding waters allowed him to pass. Greene here joined Morgan, having left Gen. Huger in command. Another race was begun, from the Catawba to the Yadkin. Again the British commander arrived just as the Americans had crossed, and again Providence interfered in their behalf—the waters rose so that their enemy could not follow them.

Feb. 9. 8. Gen. Greene marched to Guilford, where he was joined by the forces under Gen. Huger. Cornwallis proceeded to the Dan; intending, by reaching these fords before the Americans, to prevent their communication with Virginia. In this, also, he was disappointed.

The two divisions un...3. 9. Greene's army had been augmented to 4,400. He now advanced upon his enemy, and took post at

4. What happened in regard to the troops of New Jersey?—5. How did Gen. Greene proceed in regard to the southern forces?
- 6. Relate the affair of the Cowpens, mentioning the loss.—7. Give an account of the race between the two armies.—8. Where was General Greene joined by the forces under Huger? Give a further account of the movements of Cornwallis.

Guilford Court House, about eight miles from the PT. III.  
 British general. The armies met on the 15th of P.D. II.  
March 15. March. The American regulars fought for an hour  
 and a half with great bravery, and in some instances  
 forced the British to give way. They were, how-  
 ever, at length, compelled to retreat, but it was only  
 step by step, and without breaking their ranks.  
C. H. Cornwallis after a few days' repose, marched towards  
 Wilmington; and from thence into Virginia, to  
 co-operate with Arnold, in subduing that State.  
 Greene proceeded towards Camden, in South Car-  
 olina.

**1781.**  
GUIL-  
FORD  
C. H.  
Am. L.  
1300.  
Br. L.  
probably  
more.

## CHAPTER XI.

Campaign of 1781.—Battle of Eutaw Springs.—Cornwallis taken.

1. LORD RAWDON, whom Cornwallis had left to command in Carolina, fixed his head-quarters at *Camden*. Gen. Greene advanced to Hobkirk's Hill, within a mile of Camden, where he intrenched his army. Here the Americans carelessly suffered themselves to be surprised in the night by Lord Rawdon. By good generalship, Greene, however, came near defeating the British; but the advantage in the encounter, was at last with the enemy. Greene retired five miles, and encamped.

HOB-  
KIRK'S  
HILL  
L. nearly  
300 on  
each side.

2. Rawdon now found his army weakened; and the inhabitants in every direction were rising against him. On the 10th of May he evacuated Camden, and retreated towards Charleston. In two months, most of the upper forts of the British, were either abandoned or taken by the Americans. Marion, Sumpter, and Lee took three of the forts, and 800 prisoners.

May 10.  
Rawdon  
leaves  
Camden.

3. Lord Rawdon now established his camp at

9. Give an account of the battle of Guilford Court House. Where did Cornwallis then go? Where did Greene?

CHAPTER XI.—1. How were the armies in South Carolina now situated? Give an account of the battle of Hobkirk's Hill.—2. What was Rawdon's situation after the battle?

PT. III. Orangeburg. Greene pursued him, but finding his position covered by the windings of the Edisto, he bent his march on the 16th, to the heights which border the Santee. The season proved uncommonly hot and sickly, and the contending armies, by tacit consent, suspended their operations. . . . A tragic scene occurred about this time at Charleston, which greatly irritated the Carolinians. COL. ISAAC HAYNE was executed, without even the form of a trial, by order of Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour.

4. Gen. Greene crossed the Congaree, and descended along its right bank, intending to attack COL. STUART, who had succeeded Lord Rawdon in command. This officer fell back upon Eutaw Springs, and thither Gen. Greene pursued him.

Sept. 8. The armies engaged on the 8th. The battle of EUTAW SP. Eutaw Springs, is memorable as being one of the most bloody, and valiantly contested fields of the war; and also for being the last of any note that occurred at the South. Greene's army in the first encounter, routed the British, but they found in their flight a house, and other sheltering objects, where they made a stand and rallied. Greene withdrew bearing to his camp 500 prisoners. He with his officers received the thanks of Congress. The British no longer dared to keep the open country, but retired to Charleston. The whole of South Carolina and Georgia, except their capitals, was thus recovered.

La Fayette sent to Va. 5. La Fayette, at the head of 1,200 light infantry, was now dispatched by Washington towards Virginia; while a French fleet from Rhode Island, was sent out to cut off the retreat of Arnold from March 16. the Chesapeake. But Clinton sent Admiral Arbuthnot, who fought the French off Cape Henry, and obliged them to return. Clinton sent Gen. Philips,

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3. Where did each army now move, and where rest for a season? What measure of the British incensed the Carolinians?—4. Give an account of the movements of the armies. Give an account of the battle which now occurred. Why was the battle of Eutaw Springs memorable? What was now the condition of the British in South Carolina?

with 2,000 men, to assist Arnold. La Fayette arrived in time to save Richmond ; but he witnessed from that place, the conflagration of Manchester, on the opposite bank of the James.

6. Cornwallis went to Petersburg, and was there met by Arnold. He then moved the whole army into the interior of Virginia, hoping to overrun and subjugate the State. He harrassed the country by sending out his light troops, especially those under Tarleton. They on one occasion, came near taking prisoner Mr. Jefferson, then governor of the State. But he secreted himself and escaped.

7. Cornwallis was suddenly recalled to the sea-coast, by an order from Sir Henry Clinton. Fearing that the Americans and French meditated an attack on New York, he had directed Cornwallis to embark 3,000 of his troops for that city. He marched with his army to Portsmouth, where he received counter orders. Clinton having had a reinforcement, he believed he could dispense with further aid ; but he ordered Cornwallis to remain upon the coast. This general then marched to Yorktown which he proceeded to fortify.

8. Washington had learned that a French fleet with a large force under the COUNT DE GRASSE was to arrive in the Chesapeake. He concerted his measures with Count Rochambeau, the French commander in the United States. The allied force was concentrated in the neighborhood of New York. Sir Henry Clinton believed they meant to attack him there. He was surprised to learn that Washington had directed their march south, through New Jersey ; but supposed it a feint to draw his army from their defences ; but the allied forces had gone

P.T. III.  
P.D. II.  
CH. XL  
Manches-  
ter  
burned.

Cornwal-  
lis and  
Arnold  
unite.

**1781.**

Sir H.  
Clinton  
recalls  
Corn-  
wallis.

Remands  
his order.

Ang. 23.  
Cornwal-  
lis enters  
York-  
town.

Wash-  
ington's  
grand ma-  
neuvre.

Allied  
armies  
go to take  
Corn-  
wallis.

**5-6.** What was done in and near Virginia ?—**7.** Why was Cornwallis recalled to the sea-coast ? Where did he fortify ?—**8.** What fleet did Washington expect ? With whom did Washington take counsel ? Where were the allied forces concentrated ? What did Clinton suppose ? What in the mean time did Washington do ?—What is the heading at the top of the page ? (*This would be a good subject for a composition.*)

P.T. III. to take Cornwallis, and had so got the start of Clinton, that he could not now hinder them.

P.D. II.  
CH. XI.

**1781.** 9. The Count de Grasse, with twenty-five sail of the line, entered the mouth of the Chesapeake, only one hour before Washington arrived at the Head of Elk, and immediately performed the part assigned to him, by blocking up the mouths of the York and James rivers; thus cutting off all communication between the British at Yorktown and New York. A French squadron from Rhode Island, got safely by the British fleet, and brought the artillery necessary for the siege.

Sept. 6. 10. Clinton, vainly hoping to make a diversion in favor of Cornwallis, sent the traitor Arnold, lately returned from Virginia, to ravage Connecticut. The garrison of Fort Griswold, in Groton, near New London, being attacked, made a resolute defence. At length they were overpowered. As the British entered, an officer inquired, "Who commands this fort?" "I did," said Col. Ledyard, "but you do now;" and presented his sword. The monster took it and plunged it in his bosom. Scarcely was there a father of a family, in the little town of Groton, but was that night butchered; and almost its entire population became widows and orphans. New London was then burned.

Arnold  
burns N  
London

OCT. 14  
YORK  
TOWN.  
Two  
redoubts  
taken

11. By the aid of the French fleet, Washington had effected the removal of his army and stores from the Head of Elk. The whole force amounted to 16,000; 7,000 of whom were French. The allies commenced their works at Yorktown on the night of the 6th of October. On the 14th, two redoubts in advance of the English main works were taken; the one by the Americans under LA FAYETTE and

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9. What fleet arrived? Where? When? What did it perform? How were the allies supplied with artillery?—10. What diversion did Clinton attempt to make in favor of Cornwallis? Relate the capture of Fort Griswold. What was the traitor's next exploit?—11. How was Washington enabled to remove his army and stores? What was the number of the combined army? What was done, and by whom, on the night of the 14th?

COL. HAMILTON, and the other by the French under PT. III.  
the BARON VIOMESNIL.

12. Cornwallis had confidently expected aid from Clinton, but becoming discouraged, he made an effort to escape, by crossing the river in the night. His army were to embark in three divisions:—a part had already crossed and landed at Gloucester Point; a part were upon the river; the third division alone had not embarked. The air and the water were calm, and his hopes of escape were high. In a moment the sky was overcast and a tempest arose. The very elements seemed armed against him, as if he were checked by an Invisible Power, which watched over the American people. At dawn the besiegers opened a destructive fire upon him, and he was glad, when the abating tempest allowed, to return to his almost dismantled fortifications.

13. Seeing no hope, the general, on the 17th, sent a flag to Washington, and the terms of surrender were immediately agreed on. A sloop, laden with such persons as Cornwallis selected, was to be allowed to pass, without search or visit, to New York. The whole remaining British force was surrendered to the allies; the land army, with its munitions, to the Americans; the marine, to the French.

14. This event caused a burst of joy throughout America. Nor did the people, or the civil rulers, amid the honors, which were showered upon the American and French commanders, forget to acknowledge their supreme obligation to the GREAT COMMANDER and RULER of armies and of nations.

15. Gen. La Fayette, who had sought America in her adversity, left her as soon as prosperity dawned upon her fortunes. He embarked about this time

**12.** What reflections might Cornwallis naturally make?—**13.** What step did Cornwallis now take? What were the most important of the terms of surrender? What was surrendered to the Americans? What to the French? How did this surrender affect the Americans?—**14.** What did they remember to acknowledge?

P'D. II.  
CH. XL

**1781.**  
Cornwallis attempts to escape.

October  
17 to 19.  
**YORK-**  
**TOWN.**  
Br. L.  
7,000 pr.,  
60 cannon,  
To the  
French,  
2 frigates,  
20 transports.

Rejoicings

public  
and  
devout

**La Fay-**  
**ette**  
returns to  
France.

P.T. III. for France; leaving deep, in the hearts of a grateful people, the remembrance of his virtues and his services.

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## CHAPTER XII.

Vermont.—Measures of Peace.—Fears and discontents of the Army happily quieted.

**Situation of Vermont.** 1. VERMONT was, at this period, an independent nation. Its territory was first settled by grants from New Hampshire, and afterwards decided, by the English government, to belong to New York; and had that State given quiet possession of the soil to those individuals who had purchased, and cultivated farms under New Hampshire, Vermont would now have been a part of its territory. But the attempt having been made to eject those settlers by force, they forcibly resisted. The inhabitants met in convention, in 1777, and declared the New Hampshire grants to be an independent State, under the title of "New Connecticut, alias Vermont;" the first appellation, and the ungraceful "alias," being afterwards dropped. Their affairs were, at first, managed by several of the leading men, called "a Council of Safety." Their first legislature met at Windsor, in March, 1778.

**1777. Declares itself independent.** 2. It was most fortunate for America that the result of the last campaign had been favorable; for such was the extreme poverty of the government, that it seems impossible that another could have been sustained. The several State governments wholly failed of paying their taxes; alleging the utter inability of the people to meet further taxation.

**Exhaustion of the U. S.** 3. The people of England had also felt very se-

**15. Where was now the most generous of the defenders of America?**

CHAPTER XII.—1. What was Vermont? Under what State had the first settlements been made? What State afterwards laid claims to the settlements? How did the settlers proceed? By whom were their affairs first managed?—2. What was the condition of the United States at the close of the war?

verely their great expenses; and on hearing the disasters which had attended their arms, they murmured against the government for continuing the war. The house of commons, moved by this expression of feeling, as well as by the eloquent speeches of Gen. Conway, and others, voted, "that they should consider as enemies to his majesty and their country, all who should advise, or attempt, a further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of America."

4. To be ready for overtures of peace, Congress appointed as their agents, four distinguished men, already in Europe,—DR. FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, JOHN JAY, and HENRY LAURENS. Mr. Adams procured, from the States of Holland, on the 19th of April, the recognition of American Independence. On the 8th of October, he obtained a treaty of amity and commerce; and, not long after, a loan of money; to the great relief of his exhausted country.

5. *On the 20th of January, 1783, preliminary articles of peace were signed at Versailles.* The definitive treaty was deferred until the adjustment of affairs between England and France, and was not signed until the 3d of September. The terms granted to the Americans by this treaty, in respect to the extent of territory, and right to the fisheries, were equal to their most sanguine expectations. It was a treaty which made America independent, in fact, as well as in name. Great Britain preferred this, to her becoming a dependent on France, of which she had some fears.

6. The officers of the army feared, that if they should disband, themselves and their services would be forgotten. Some were ambitious; and thought that if a monarchy should succeed, they might be-

- 
3. What was the state of public feeling in England? What resolution passed in parliament?—4. What men were chosen by Congress? For what purpose? What was procured from Holland? By whom?—5. When were the preliminaries of peace signed, and where? What was deferred? Till what time? What can be said of the terms of the treaty as regards the United States?—6. What fears had the officers of the army? What ambitious project had some of them?

PT. III  
P.D. II.  
CH. XII.

1781  
Feb.  
Parlia-  
ment  
takes  
measures  
for peace.

1782.  
Franklin,  
Adams,  
Jay, and  
Laurens.

April 19.  
Holland  
recognizes  
Am.  
indepen-  
dence.

1783.  
Sept. 13.  
Peace of  
Ver-  
sailles.

Discon-  
tents  
among the  
officers.

PT. III. come dukes or earls. A letter was addressed by one P.D. II. of these to Washington, endeavoring, in a smooth CH. XII. and artful strain, to persuade him, that a monarchy was the most desirable form of government, and **1783.** himself a suitable man for king. Washington replied, A rebuke. that "he viewed such ideas with abhorrence, and must reprehend them with severity."

**7.** But the discontents of the army remained; and Washington repeatedly urged Congress to attend to their just claims. While the army were lying at Newburg, an anonymous paper, able, but seditious, was circulated. The advice that it contained was, that the officers should cease to *petition* Congress, but march with arms in their hands, and *demand* justice. Washington had foreseen such a crisis, and had remained with the army. His monitory voice was heard, as he exhorted the officers not to tarnish their fame, pure and bright as it was; but to believe and trust, that their country would yet be grateful for their devotion and services. To Congress, Washington wrote; and in the most forcible language, presented the claims and great merits of those who had breasted the common danger, and gained for all the inestimable prize.

**8.** Congress used their utmost exertions to meet the exigency. They commuted the half-pay, which had been pledged, for a sum equal to five years' full pay. The officers were satisfied, and the army peaceably disbanded. . . . On the 19th of April, just eight years from the battle of Lexington, the joyful certainty of peace was proclaimed from head-quarters to the American army. On the 25th of November, the British troops evacuated New York, and a detachment entered it from the army of the new republic.

**April 19.**  
War closes  
after just  
eight  
years.

**6.** What letter was addressed to Washington? How did it affect his mind?—**7.** Give a further account of the discontents of the army. What paper was circulated? What did it propose? How did Washington meet this crisis? To what did he exhort the officers? How did he write?—**8.** What did Congress? What did then the officers? What happened on the 19th of April? What on the 25th of November?

The  
Newburg  
address.

Wash-  
ington ex-  
hibits the  
sublime of  
his char-  
acter.

9. On the 4th of December, Washington *parted* PT. III.  
P.D. II.  
CH. XIII.  
*from his officers* at New York. . . . A day was ap-  
pointed at Annapolis, where Congress were sitting,  
and in the presence of a large and deeply affected  
audience, *he resigned his offices*, and commanding  
his country to the protection of God, retired to  
Mount Vernon, followed by the benedictions of 1783.  
Dec. 23.  
Washington re-  
signs.  
America, and the admiration of the world.

### CHAPTER XIII.

Depression subsequent to the war.—Shay's Rebellion.—Constitution formed.

1. At the close of the war, debts encumbered the General and State governments. Heavy burdens were necessarily laid upon the people, who were so poor as to be often nearly destitute of the necessities of life. The distress of the country at length produced insurrections. 1784.  
Distress-  
es, dis-  
contents,  
and insur-  
rections.

2. In August, nearly 1,500 insurgents assembled under arms at Northampton. They took possession of the court-house, to prevent the sittings of the court, and the issuing of executions. The next month a similar scene occurred at Worcester. The <sup>"Shay's"</sup> rebellion. leader was DANIEL SHAYS. At the head of 300 men he marched into Springfield, and barred the court-house against the supreme court. GEN. SHEPARD at the head of 1,200 men, was sent to Springfield; where the multitude refusing to lay down their arms, he fired upon them, and killed three men. The rioters fell into confusion, and soon dispersed. Fourteen only were sentenced to death, and these were afterwards pardoned. Shepard sent to Spring-  
field.

3. The articles of confederation, although they

9. What occurred on the 4th of Dec.? On the 23d?

CHAPTER XIII.—1. What was the condition of the country? What was the consequence of this extreme depression?—2. Relate the circumstances of Shay's rebellion. How was it quelled? How was the affair finally disposed of?

**P.T. III.** had served, during the pressure of danger, to keep **P.D. II.** the several parts of the nation together, were now **CH. XIII.** found inadequate. Congress had no authority to **Defects in enforce** its ordinances; and now, that the pressure of the government **of public danger was removed, they were contemned and disregarded.**—A convention of delegates, from **Articles of five of the middle States, met at Annapolis, in 1786,** who came to the conclusion, that a thorough reform **confederation.** of the existing government, would alone be effectual **1786.** for the welfare of the country; and Congress passed **Delegates n meet from five States.** a resolution, recommending *a general convention of delegates to be holden at Philadelphia.*

**1787.** 4. In May, 1787, the convention met, and instead of amending the articles of confederation, they proceeded to form a new constitution. Their debates were long and arduous. Much honest difference of opinion existed; in particular, where the strength of the new government came in question. On the one hand it was contended, that, if the government was made too weak, a state of anarchy, and consequent revolution, would ensue; on the other, that if it were made too strong, America would lose those blessings of liberty, which she had bled to obtain; and only make an exchange of foreign, for domestic oppression. Those in favor of holding the States strongly united, were called, at this time, *Federalists*, and their opponents, at first, *Anti-federalists*—afterwards *Republicans*.

**Points in the slave question agitated and compromised.** 5. Other points of dispute arose, which were still more dangerous, because they divided parties by geographical lines. The most difficult of these, regarded the representation, in Congress, of the slaveholding States. The slaves were at length allowed

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3. Why was the government, as it then existed, found inadequate? Where did a convention meet? At what conclusion did they arrive? What resolution was passed by Congress?—4. What important assemblage convened in May, 1787? What did they proceed to do? In what respect was there an honest difference of opinion in the minds of the framers of the constitution? What was maintained by each side? Who were called federalists, and who anti-federalists?—5. What other point of dispute was there, more difficult than any other?

to be reckoned, in settling the quota of direct taxes PT. III.  
PD. II.  
CH. XIII. and representatives, as equal to three-fifths of an equal number of free white inhabitants.\* That these great difficulties were compromised, holds up this convention as an example to future times, of the triumph of strong patriotism and honest zeal for the public welfare, over party feeling and sectional prejudice.

6. The supreme authority, in whose name the Constitution is promulgated, is that of "the people of the United States;" the objects for which they ordain and establish, and bind themselves to obey its precepts, are "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity."

7. The *legislative* power of the Federal Union, is vested in a senate and house of representatives, the latter is to be chosen for two years, by electors qualified to choose representatives to the State legislatures;—each to have been for seven years an inhabitant of the United States, and at least twenty-five years of age. Representatives are to be appointed in each State, according to the number of the inhabitants; though there must never be more than one representative to thirty thousand people. Lest the Congress should become too numerous, the apportionment is varied, once in ten years; or after the taking of each census.

8. The senate is composed of two members from each State, to be chosen by the State legislatures. The term of service is six years; but the first senate was to be so chosen, that one-third of the members had two years to remain in office, another four, and another six; so that, thereafter, no more than one-

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5. How was it disposed of? What may we say of this convention?—6. What is the supreme authority in which the Constitution is promulgated? What are the objects for which it was established?—7. In what is the legislative power vested? How are representatives chosen—and for what time? By whom? How are they apportioned?—8. Of how many members is the senate composed? What their term of office?

**1787.**  
\* This the  
northern  
States  
wished, as  
it light-  
ened their  
taxes.

Its man-  
dates from  
"the  
people."

Its  
objects.

The peo-  
ple repre-  
sented  
by the  
lower  
house.

The  
States  
represen-  
ted by the  
senate.

P.R.T. III. third of the senate should be composed of new members.  
P.D. II. A senator must have been an inhabitant of  
CH. XIII. the country nine years, and be not less than thirty years of age.

Presiding officers. 9. The house of representatives choose their presiding officer, who is called the speaker. The senate are presided over by the vice-president of the United States. Congress must sit as often as once a year, and the ordinary sessions commence on the first Monday in December. The president is empowered to call extra sessions.

The rep- resen- tatives have the purse. 10. All bills for raising a revenue, must originate in the house of representatives. While the executive bears the public sword, the branch nearest the people, carries the purse. . . . The *executive* power is vested in a president and vice-president; each chosen for a term of four years; each to be a native born citizen, and to have attained the age of thirty-five. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy when in actual service. With the consent of two-thirds of the senate, he is vested with the power to make treaties, to appoint ambassadors, judges of the supreme court, and many other officers.

The judi- cial power. 11. The *judicial* power is vested in one supreme court, and such other courts as Congress may establish. The judges retain their offices during good behavior. They, as well as the president and vice-president, may be impeached by the house of representatives, and tried by the senate.

**1787.** The North-west erected into a territory. 12. Towards the close of this period, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, extended to the Mississippi. The great tract, north of the Ohio river, was formed by Congress into the Northwest Territory.

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9. Who chooses the presiding officer of the house of representatives? What is he called? Who is the presiding officer of the senate? How often must Congress sit?—10. What bills must originate in the house of representatives? Who bears the sword? Who the purse? Where is the executive power vested? What is requisite to make a person eligible? What power has the president? How are treaties made?—11. Where is the judicial power vested? By whom are impeachments made? Who tries them?

The original charters of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Virginia, gave to these States title to large portions of its lands; but, Congress had previously compromised with these States, and extinguished their claims; except to certain specified reservations. Connecticut had a large reservation in the northeast part of Ohio; by means of which, she obtained the nucleus of her school fund.

PT. III.

P.D. II.

CH. XII.

Three  
States re-  
linquish  
claims.Conn.  
school  
fund.

13. The bill for the erection of the *Northwest Territory*, passed Congress in 1787. While it was pending, Mr. Jefferson introduced and carried an amendment, forever excluding slavery from that extensive region. A territorial government was here first introduced into the American system. The general government appoints for the Territory its executive and high judicial officers, while the people exercise, by an assembly of delegates, the legislative power.

Slavery  
prohibited  
in the  
N. W.First ter-  
ritorial  
gov-  
ern-  
ment

#### EXERCISES ON THE TREE CHRONOGRAPHER.

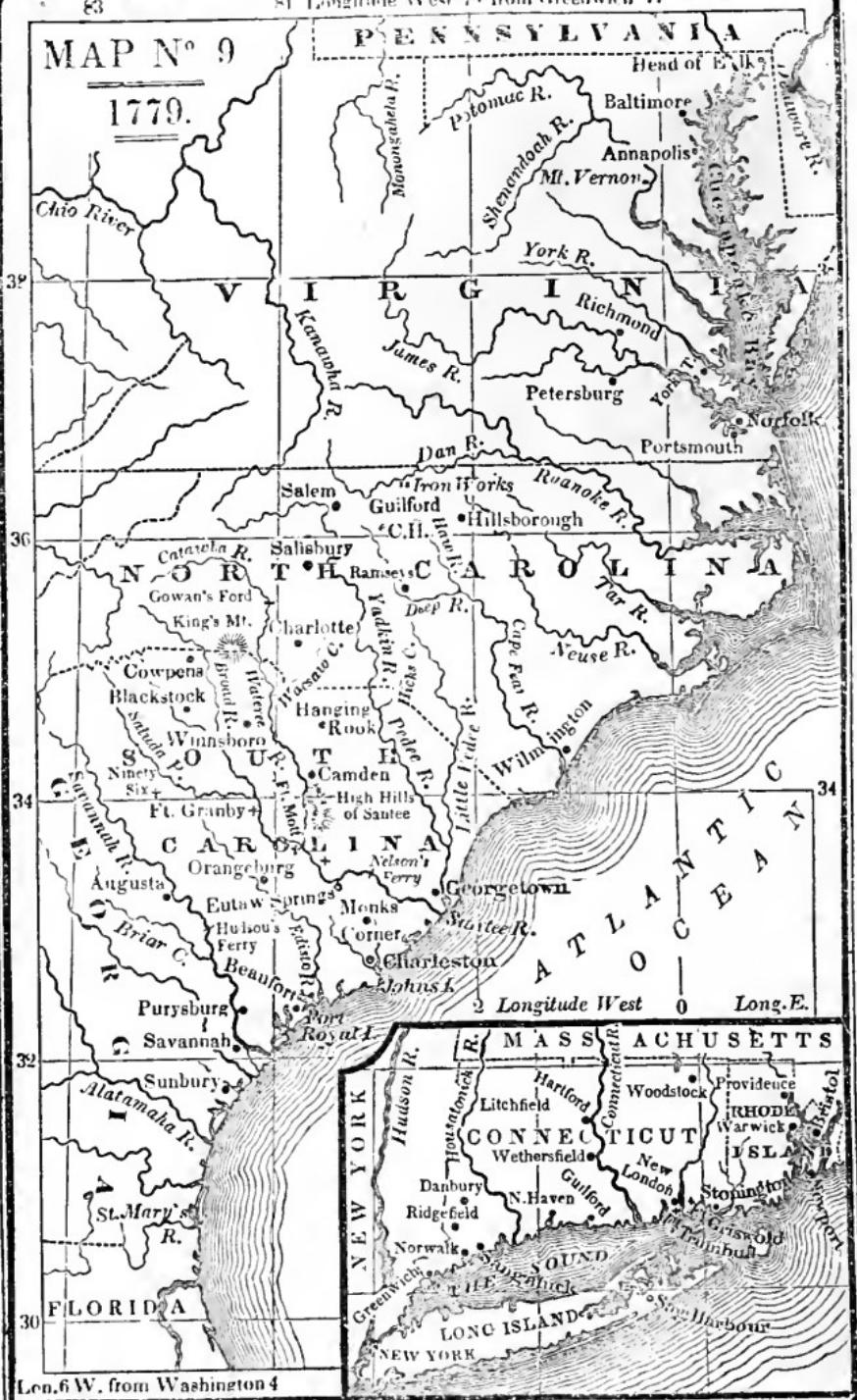
(For Period II., Part III.)

What event marks the beginning of this period? What is its date? Point out its place on the chronographer. Also show the places of the following events according to their dates: The Americans were defeated at the battle of Long Island, Aug., 1776. They defeat the Hessians at Trenton, Dec., 1776, and the British at Princeton, Jan., 1777. Dr. Franklin was sent on a mission to France, and Lafayette offered his services to Congress, in 1777. Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates, Oct., 1777. France made a treaty with the United States, in 1778. The battle at Savannah, and the naval victory of Paul Jones, occurred in 1779. Arnold's treason was 1780. Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, Oct., 1781. The treaty of peace was signed Sept. 3, and Washington resigned, Dec. 23, 1783. The N. W. Territory was erected, 1787.

*Note.*—These exercises will not be continued through the last part of the History, as both teachers and pupils will now fully understand the use of the Chronographer without such assistance. Nor can it be equally useful on the last part of the History. As the country increases, events crowd; and a large chronographer is required.

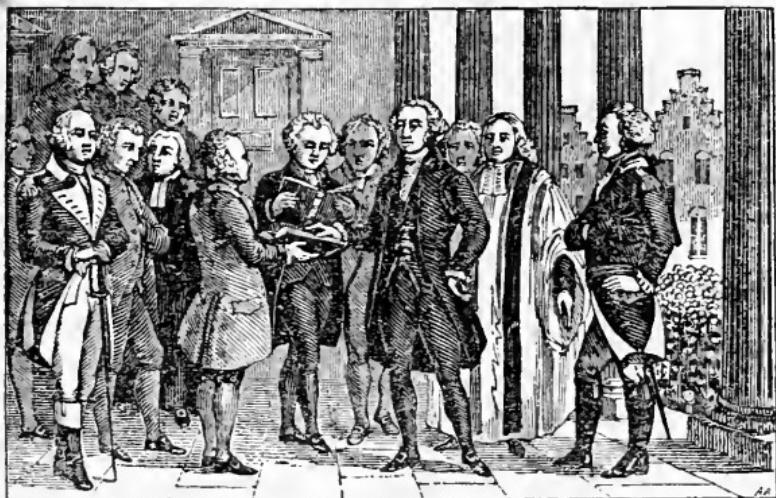
MAP N° 9

1779.



# PART IV.

FROM 1789 TO 1841.



Washington's Inauguration.

## PERIOD I.

FROM  
THE FINAL ADOPTION OF } 1789 { THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,  
TO  
THE PURCHASE } 1803. { OF LOUISIANA.

### CHAPTER I.

Organization of the new Government.—The Funding System.—Party lines strongly drawn.

1. WHEN Washington retired at the close of the war, he had fully intended to pass the residue of his days in domestic retirement. The first summons which he received to quit his delightful retreat, was when the legislature of Virginia chose him first delegate to the convention, which framed the Constitution. With reluctance he consented to the pleas of

1787.  
Conven-  
tion  
at Annap-  
olis.

CHAPTER I.—1. What had been Washington's intention when he left the army? What was the first time he was induced to violate it?

P.T. IV. friendship, and the call of public duty. He was made president of the convention by a unanimous vote.

<sup>P'D. I.  
CH. L.</sup> Washington presides. 2. The Constitution being adopted, the universal voice of the nation called him forth, to organize the government. A special messenger from the president of Congress, brought him the official intelligence of his election to the presidency, and in two days he set out for *New York, where Congress first convened.*

<sup>Unani-  
mously  
elected  
president.</sup> 3. The ceremony of his inauguration was witnessed with inexpressible joy. He made an address to Congress, in which he offered his "fervent supplications to the Almighty Being, whose providential aid can supply every human defect, that his benediction would consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves; and would enable every officer to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge."

<sup>Congress  
lay duties  
on mer-  
chandise  
and  
tonnage.</sup> 4. Congress made it their first object to establish a revenue, sufficient for the support of government, and for the discharge of the debt, contracted during the Revolutionary War. For this purpose, they laid duties on the importation of merchandise, and on the tonnage of vessels.—The first appointed under the Constitution as the heads of departments, were, <sup>-9 first  
secretaries,</sup> Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, Alexander Hamilton, of the treasury, and General Knox, of the department of war. The small navy was assigned to the care of the latter.

<sup>Constitu-  
tion  
amended.</sup> 5. During this session, it was proposed to amend the Constitution. Congress agreed upon twelve new articles, which were submitted to the respective State legislatures; and being approved by three-fourths of these bodies, they became a part of that instrument.

- 
1. Of what body was he made president? How?—2. By what vote was he elected president of the U. S.? Where did Congress at this time meet? Did their messenger wait long for Washington?—3. Give some account of his inauguration.—4. What did Congress make their first object? Who were made heads of departments?—5. What was done respecting the Constitution?

6. Mr. Hamilton, early in the second session, P.T. IV.  
P.D. I.  
CH. L.  
brought forward his celebrated report, which was drawn up with a masterly hand. He showed the importance of public credit, and proposed assuming, or funding, not only the public debt, amounting to fifty-four millions of dollars, but also the State debts, estimated at twenty-five millions; and of making permanent provision for the payment of the interest, by imposing taxes on certain articles of luxury, and on spirits distilled within the United States.

**1790.**  
Hamilton's  
funding  
system.

7. The debates on this report produced an irritation of feeling, which in the event, shook the foundation of the government; and they may fairly be said to be the origin of that violent party spirit, which, under the names of Federalists and Republicans, for thirty years arrayed one part of the American community against the other. Mr. Hamilton's plan was finally adopted; and at the same time a law passed fixing the seat of government where it now is. The debt funded, amounted to a little more than seventy-five millions of dollars; upon a part of which, an interest of three per cent. was paid, and on the remainder six per cent.

Heated  
debates  
and party  
animos-  
ties.

8. Rhode Island had refused to send delegates to the convention, which formed the Constitution; and neither that State, or North Carolina had accepted it at the time of its adoption. North Carolina acceded to it in November, 1789; Rhode Island in May, 1790. . . . An act was passed, accepting the concession of the claims of North Carolina, to a district west of that State; and a territorial government was established by Congress, under the title of "the Territory of the United States, south of the Ohio."

**1790.**  
N. C. and  
R. I. ac-  
cede to  
the consti-  
tution.

9. Kentucky was separated from Virginia, and also erected into an independent government, re-

**1791.**

6. Give an account of Mr. Hamilton's system of funding the public debts?—7. What effect did its introduction produce in Congress? Was it adopted? What other law was passed at the same time?—8. What two States at first refused to adopt the Constitution? When did they agree to it? What territory was taken from N. C.?

Tennessees  
made a  
territory.

**PT. IV.** ceiving its name from its principal river.—*A national bank* was, during this session, recommended by Mr. Hamilton, and passed through Congress, although it met a violent opposition from the Republican party. After deliberate investigation, the president was convinced of its constitutionality and utility, and gave it his signature. The bank was established at Philadelphia, with a capital of ten millions or dollars.

**Feb. 18.** **Vermont admitted to the union.** 10. VERMONT was, in 1791, admitted as one of the States of the Union. . . . In that year, the first census of the United States was completed. The number of inhabitants was 3,929,000; of whom, 695,000 were slaves. The revenue amounted to 4,771,000 dollars, the exports to 19,000,000, and the imports to about 20,000,000. . . . In October, the second Congress apportioned the number of representatives, according to the census. After much disagreement, they fixed the ratio at one for every thirty-three thousand inhabitants.

**Oct.** **Number of representatives, 1 to 83,000.**

## CHAPTER II.

The Moravians.—The Indians of the Northwest.

**From 1760 to 1782.** 1. THAT devoted Christian people, the *Moravian Brethren*, made, during the Revolution and the twenty years preceding, the most earnest and self-sacrificing efforts to convert the Indians. The principal leader of their faithful band of missionaries was ZEISBERGER; and the principal places where they went among the Indians and dwelt with them, calling them brethren, were in Pennsylvania (where, at

9. What was done respecting a national bank?—10. In what year was Vermont admitted into the Union? What in 1790 was the number of inhabitants in the Union? The amount of revenue? Of exports? Of imports? What the ratio of apportionment?

CHAPTER II.—1. What description is given of the Moravian Brethren? What was done by them and when? Who was Zeisberger?

Bethlehem and Nazareth, were their principal seats), P.T. IV.  
P.D. I.  
CH. II. in New York, and in Ohio. Previous to the year 1782, they had baptized 720 of the natives. . . . The most disgraceful massacre which stains the page of American history, was that of a party of 96 of these peaceful Indian converts. It occurred on the banks of the *Muskingum*, and was the work of a band of fanatical American marauders, who impiously considered themselves, as were the Jews of old, a chosen people commissioned to destroy the heathen.

2. After the treaty with Great Britain, that nation refused to deliver up Detroit and other posts in the western country; alleging that the Americans had not fulfilled certain stipulations of the treaty. These posts became the rallying points of the combined savage tribes, who, under **MICHIKINIQUA**, the chief of the Miamies, called "the Little Turtle," now ravaged the frontiers of the United States. Pacific arrangements were attempted by the president, but without effect. On their failure, **GEN. HARMAR** was sent from Fort Washington, on the site of Cincinnati, with a force amounting to 1,400 men. In an engagement near Chillicothe he was defeated with loss.

3. **GEN. ST. CLAIR**, in October of the following year, with 1,400 men, marched into the wilderness, near to the Miami villages. He and his officers were asleep, while at dead of night the savage chieftains assembled in council. At dawn, the terrified Americans were roused by the war-whoop. The carnage was indescribable. Not more than one-quarter of the Americans escaped; and their whole camp and artillery, fell into the hands of the savages.

4. *Kentucky* was admitted into the Union in 1792. . . . A mint was established by Congress; and

Sept.  
**1782.**  
Moravian  
Indian  
converts  
massacred  
on the  
**MUS-**  
**KIN-**  
**GUM.**

**Harmar's**  
**defeat at**  
**CHILLI-**  
**COTHE.**

October.  
**St. Clair's**  
**defeat at**  
**the**  
**MIAMI**  
**VIL-**  
**LAGES.**  
Am. L.  
. 1,000.

A mint.

1. Where were the principal seats of their colonies? How many had they baptized in 1782? Give an account of the massacre of the *Muskingum*.—2. What did the British refuse to do after the peace? What did these forts become? What party was first defeated by the Indians? Where?—3. Give an account of St. Clair's defeat.—4. What was done in 1792? What in 1793?

PT. IV. the division and value of the money, to be used throughout the country, was regulated by statute, and called Federal money." . . . Gen. Washington **1793.** was again elected president, and in March, 1793, was inaugurated. John Adams was also re-elected vice-president.

Party spirit.

5. The party spirit which had already agitated the whole Union, raged with increased violence. The democratic or republican party, were charged by the federalists with abetting all the crimes of the French revolutionists, who had just beheaded their king; while the federal party were accused by the democratic, of being in favor of monarchical principles, and under the influence of Great Britain.

6. Information was received of the declaration of war by France, against Great Britain and Holland. Washington was an American, and he did not choose to involve his country in the contests of Europe. He accordingly, with the unanimous advice of his cabinet, issued a proclamation of neutrality. This measure contributed, in a great degree, to the prosperity of America; whose proper maxim was, and is, "Friendship with all; entangling alliances with none."

April 22.  
Washington's neutrality.

7. M. GENET, who was appointed by the French republic, arrived in Charleston, S. C. The flattering reception he met with, induced him to take the presumptuous measure of attempting to induce the American people to embark in the cause of France, whatever might be the determination of their government. This turned many against him. The conduct of the administration towards M. Genet, was approved by Congress. France, at the request of the president, annulled his powers, and he was succeeded by M. FAUCHET.

Congress sustains the executive.

Feb. 1.  
**1794.**  
Fauchet arrives.

8. At Pittsburg a meeting of citizens was held,

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5. What was the state of parties?—**6.** With what powers was France at war? What course did Washington take? What is the proper maxim of America?—**7.** What was done by the French minister? What part did Congress take? By whom was Genet succeeded?

and an opposition to the law of Congress, laying a <sup>PT. IV.</sup>  
 duty on distilled spirits, agreed on. The marshal <sup>P.D. I.</sup>  
 of the district, was seized by armed men, and com- <sup>CH. II.</sup>  
 pelled to enter into an engagement to refrain from  
 executing the duties of his office; and other public  
 officers were maltreated. The number of the insur-  
 gents was calculated at seven thousand. Washing-  
 ton made requisitions on the governors of New  
 Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, for  
 15,000 militia. These, under command of Gov.  
 Lee, of Virginia, marched into the revolted district.  
 Such salutary terror was inspired, that no farther  
 opposition was attempted.

9. A war between the United States and Eng-  
 land was, at this time, apprehended. The Ameri-  
 cans were accused of preventing the loyalists from  
 regaining possession of their estates, and British  
 subjects from recovering debts made before the  
 war. On their part, they complained of the arro-  
 gant pretensions of England, in regard to navigating  
 the sea; and also, that the military posts of the  
 western wilderness were still retained, contrary to  
 the treaty; and that the Indians were, by their gar-  
 risons, incited to make incursions upon their frontier  
 settlements,—and sheltered in their forts, as they  
 returned from midnight burning and murder.

10. Congress passed bills laying an embargo for  
 thirty days—for erecting fortifications—for raising  
 a provisional army, and for organizing the militia.  
 To avert, however, if possible, the calamity of an-  
 other war, MR. JAY was sent to England, to nego-  
 tiate with the British government.

11. Gen. St. Clair was succeeded by GEN. WAYNE,  
 to whom the Indians gave the name of the “Black-  
 Snake.” Many had forsaken their alliance, and the  
 Little Turtle believing that the Indians would be  
 defeated, would have persuaded them to peace.  
 “We shall not surprise them,” said he; “for they

8. Give an account of the whiskey insurrection in Pa.—9. Why  
 was a war with England apprehended?—10. What laws were  
 passed by Congress? Who was sent to England? For what?

1794.  
 Whiskey  
 insurrec-  
 tion in Pa.

October.  
 Gov.  
 Lee sent  
 against  
 the insur-  
 gents.

Mutual  
 com-  
 plaints of  
 the Brit-  
 ish and  
 Ameri-  
 cans.

April.  
 Mr. Jay  
 sent to  
 England

**P.T. IV.** have now a chief that never sleeps." But the council overruled his opinion. Wayne attacked and completely routed the confederacy, near the mouth of the river An Glaize. The British, at the neighboring fort, who had incited the Indians, now refused to shelter them. By this means they lost all influence with them, and the savages made peace.

**1794.** <sup>Aug. 20.</sup> Wayne's victory <sup>at the</sup> <sup>A U</sup> GLAIZE. The British, at the neighboring fort, who had incited the Indians, now refused to shelter them. By this means they lost all influence with them, and the savages made peace.

**Nov. 19.** <sup>Jay's</sup> <sup>Treaty</sup> <sup>with</sup> <sup>England.</sup> 12. Mr. Jay having negotiated a treaty with Great Britain, returned in the spring of 1795. His treaty provided that the posts, which the British had retained, should be given up to the Americans, and compensation made for illegal captures; and that the American government should hold £600,000, in trust, for the subjects of Great Britain to whom American citizens were indebted. But it did not prohibit the right of searching merchant vessels, which was claimed by the British.

**1795.** <sup>Passes the</sup> <sup>Senate,</sup> <sup>and is</sup> <sup>signed by</sup> <sup>Washington.</sup> 13. While the senate was debating with closed doors, a member had given an incorrect copy to a printer. It was circulated with rapidity, and produced great irritation. The senate, after much debate, accepted the treaty. The president received addresses from every part of the Union, praying him to withhold his signature; but Washington, believing the conditions to be the best which, under existing circumstances, could be obtained, signed it in defiance of popular clamor. . . . Treaties were also made with the *western Indians*, with *Algiers*, and with *Spain*.

**Treaty** <sup>with</sup> <sup>Spain.</sup> By the latter, the Mississippi was made the western boundary, and a right to the navigation of the river and to the use of New Orleans as a place of deposit, was secured to the United States. . . . In 1796, *Tennessee* was admitted to the Union.

14. The French government tried various means

- 11. Give an account of Gen. Wayne's operations at the West.
- 12. When did Jay's treaty arrive? What were its provisions?
- 13. What happened while the treaty was before the senate? What was the consequence, and what was done in reference to the treaty? What other business was transacted at this time in Congress?

to flatter and cajole the Americans into aiding them in their European wars; but finding a steady system of neutrality maintained, they began depredating on the American commerce—their cruisers being encouraged in capturing the vessels of the United States.

PT. IV.

P.D. I.

CH. II.

**1796.**

French aggressions.

15. As the period for a new election of president of the United States approached, Gen. Washington publicly signified his determination to retire to private life. He received addresses from every part of the country, which, though expressing regret at the loss of his services, yet congratulated him on the astonishing increase of national wealth and prosperity, during the period of his administration over a country, which was more indebted to him, than to any other human being, not only for its prosperity, but for its very existence.

National prosperity.

16. On retiring, Washington published a Farewell Address, in which he called on his countrymen to cherish an immovable attachment to the NATIONAL UNION. He recommended the most implicit obedience to the acts of the established government, and reprobated all obstructions to the execution of the laws,—all combinations and associations, with the design to overawe the constituted authorities. Good faith and equal justice should be observed towards all. Honesty, no less in public, than in private affairs, is the best policy. Religion and morality are the pillars of human happiness. These great truths, with others, were taught us, as parting precepts, by our PARENTAL FRIEND, whose fame, for wisdom, gathers brightness as time passes on.

Washington's farewell address.

**14.** What was the conduct of the French?—**15.** What determination had Washington made?—**16.** What can you repeat of Washington's Farewell Address?

## CHAPTER III.

America resents the indignities of France.—Adams's Administration.—Jefferson's.

**PT. IV.** 1. THE party candidates for president, were P.D. I. Thomas Jefferson, on the part of the republicans, CH. III. and John Adams, on that of the federalists. MR 1797. ADAMS, was elected president, and MR. JEFFERSON, March 4. Adams vice-president. . . Mr. Adams received intelligence president, of an open insult on the part of the French government, now in the hands of the directory. They had Jefferson vice-president desired the American minister to quit France, and Insult from France. determined not to receive another, until the United States had complied with their demands.

Pinkney, Marshall, and Gerry set with intrigues; the object of which was, to called the X. Y. and Z. mission. make them pay money, to bribe the persons in power. These shameful proposals were made in letters signed X. Y. and Z. . . Nothing seemed now to remain, but war. An army was provided by Congress, and Washington appointed to the command. CAPT. TRUXTON of the American frigate Naval B. between Am. and Fr. Constellation, fought and captured the French frigate *L'Insurgente*.

**1800.** 3. The French government at length became convinced, that although the Americans might choose Sept. 30. A new French Treaty. to quarrel among themselves, yet they would not suffer foreign interference; and they made overtures for a renewal of negotiations. Mr. Adams promptly met them by appointing three envoys to

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CHAPTER III.—1. Who were the candidates of the two parties for president? Who was made president? Who vice-president? In what year? What government treated our republic with insolence?—2. Give some account of the X. Y. and Z. mission as it was called. What was done in reference to the expected war?—3. Of what did the French government become convinced?

Paris. They found the government in the hands of P'T. IV.  
**NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.** With him they amicably P.D. I.  
CH. III.  
adjusted all disputes.

4. Washington calmly and peacefully expired at Mount Vernon, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His history is that of his country, during the period of his public services. What may be said of many of the worthies of the Revolution, may be eminently said of him; in no instance has he rendered his country a more important service, than in leaving to her future sons, his great and good example.

5. Suitable buildings having been erected, the seat of government, agreeably to the law passed by Congress in 1790, was transferred from Philadelphia to the city of Washington. A territory, ten miles square, in which it was to be permanently located, had been ceded to the general government, by the States of Virginia and Maryland, and received the name of "the *District of Columbia.*" . . . *Mississippi*, and a part of the northwest territory, called *Indiana*, were this year made territories with separate governments.

6. The time had now arrived for electing a president. It was at this period, that the feuds and animosities of the federal and republican parties were at their greatest height. Mr. Adams had lost the people's favor by one of those changes of popular sentiment which public men often experience. He had sanctioned two acts which were regarded as hostile to the Constitution; "the Alien Law," which authorized the president to order any alien, whom he should judge dangerous to the peace and liberty of the country, to depart from the United States, on pain of imprisonment,—and another, called the "Sedition Law," which imposed a heavy fine, and imprisonment for years, upon such as should "write, print, utter, publish, &c., any false, scandalous, and mali-

**1799.**  
Dec. 14.  
Death of  
Washington.

**1800.**  
Nov.  
Seat of  
govern-  
ment  
trans-  
ferred to  
Wash-  
ington.

Sedition  
and alien  
laws.

3. Who was at the head of the French government, and what was done?—4. What interesting event is next related?—5. What transfer was now made?—6. What two unpopular laws had been passed?

P.T. IV. cious writing against the government of the United States, or either house of Congress of the United States, or the president, &c." Under the sedition law, several persons were actually imprisoned.

**1800.** 7. By the Constitution, as it then existed, each elector voted for two men, without designating which was to be president. He who was found to have the greatest number of votes, was to be president, and the second on the list, vice-president. The republican electors, who had a very considerable majority over the federal, gave their votes, to a man, for THOMAS JEFFERSON and AARON BURR; <sup>Jefferson</sup> and Burr. intending, without question, that Jefferson should be president. They had thus an equal number of votes; and the election must, according to the Constitution, be decided by the house of representatives.

8. The federalists considered that they might yet defeat their opponents; and probably believing that they should find a grateful friend in Col. Burr, they determined, if possible, to raise him to the presidency. On counting the votes in the house, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr had each an equal number. Thirty-five times the voting went round, and the hour had nearly come, when if a president had not been chosen, the government would have been destroyed. At length Jefferson had a majority of one State. . . . The constitution was afterwards amended, so that the same danger might never occur again. The conduct pursued by both parties in Congress, on this occasion, manifests, how little party spirit cares for public good.

**1800.** 9. A second census of the United States was completed, giving a population of 5,319,762; an increase of one million four hundred thousand, in ten years.

**1801.** In the same time, the exports increased from nine-

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7. How did each elector then vote for president and vice-president? How was the vote of the electors given?—8. What did the federal party now think and do? What singular position of affairs now presented itself? How did it terminate? What does this affair show with respect to party spirit?—9. In what year was the second census taken? How many inhabitants? What increase in population in ten years?

teen to ninety-four millions, and the revenue, from P.T. IV.  
4,771,000 to 12,945,000 dollars. This rapid advance P.D. I.  
 in the career of prosperity, thus begun, has con-CH. III.  
 tinued in a degree unparalleled in the history of  
 nations.

10. In 1802, *Ohio* was admitted as an independent State, into the Union. Much of the territory of this State was originally claimed by Virginia and Connecticut, and was ceded by them to the United States, at different times, after the year 1781. From this State, as a part of the N. W. Territory, slavery was excluded.

11. In 1802, the port of New Orleans was closed against the United States. *Spain having ceded Louisiana to the French*, the Spanish intendant announced that the citizens of the United States could no longer be permitted to deposit their merchandise and effects in the port of New Orleans. The western States apprehended the ruin of their commerce; and great agitation was excited. The right of deposit was subsequently restored; but the alarm had shown how important was the possession of the waters of the Mississippi to the western States.

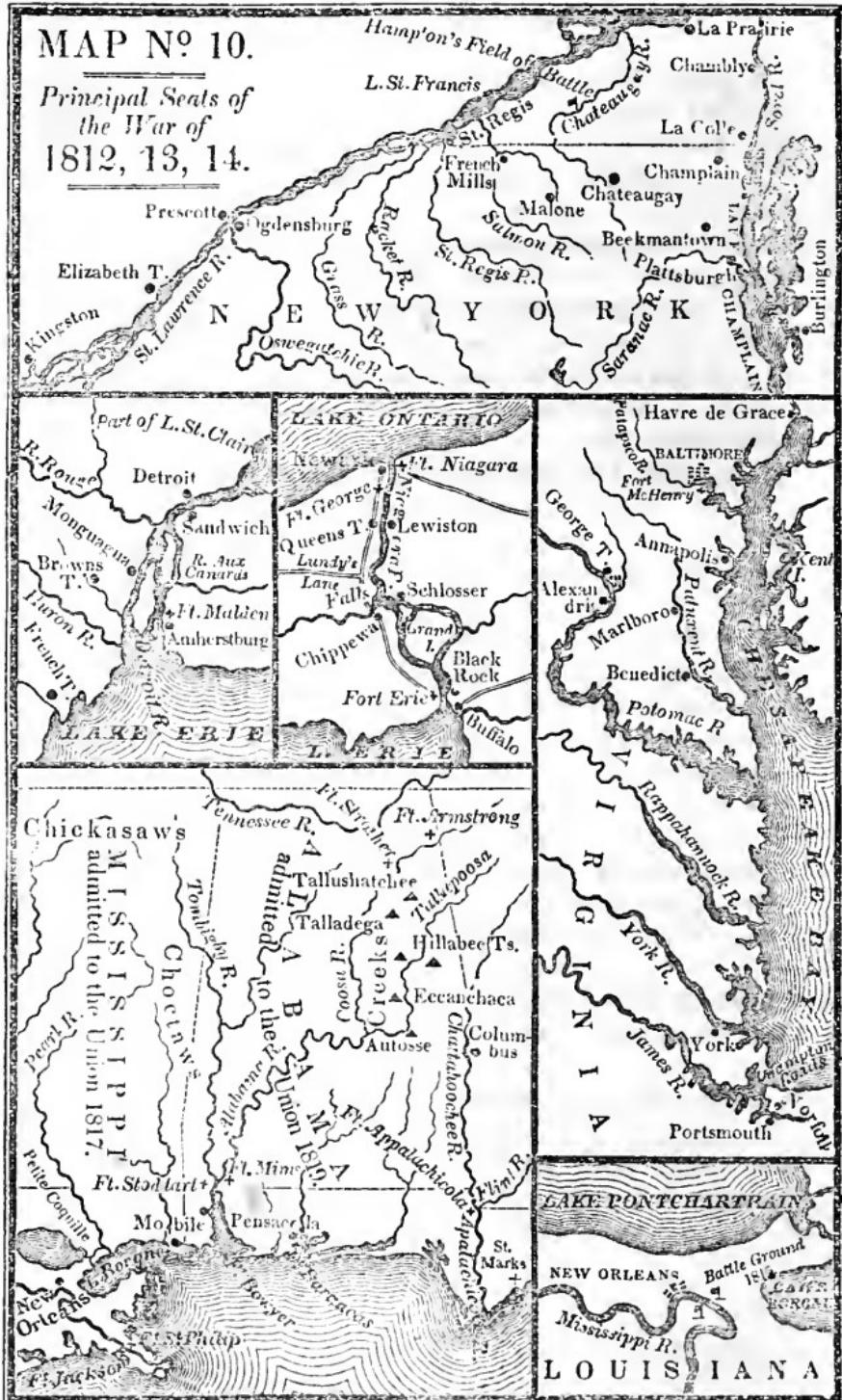
12. Negotiations were therefore set on foot, by which the United States *purchased of France, for the sum of \$15,000,000, the whole territory of Louisiana.* This acquisition doubled the extent of the republic, adding the vast western section of the basin of the Mississippi, and giving the United States a western boundary on the Rocky Mountains.

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9. What of exports and revenue?—10. What account can you give of Ohio?—11. On what account were the western States alarmed and agitated? Was the right of deposit restored? What had this alarm shown?—12. What negotiations were set on foot? What purchase was made? For what consideration? What may be said of this acquisition?

# MAP N° 10.

*Principal Seats of  
the War of  
1812, 13, 14.*





Decatur firing the Philadelphia.

## PERIOD II.

FROM  
THE PURCHASE } 1803 { OF LOUISIANA  
TO  
THE CESSATION } 1820. { OF FLORIDA.

### CHAPTER I.

War with Tripoli.—Troubles with England and France.

1. THE Barbary Powers were nations of professed PT. IV.  
pirates. They took and made slaves of American P.D. II.  
citizens, as they did those of other countries; ap-  
propriating vessels and their cargoes. If any nation CH. I.  
would pay them annual tribute, they would not  
take that nation's vessels. This was for several  
years done by the United States, as it had long  
been, by European nations. At length, the Amer-  
ican republic determined to resist, and declared war  
against Tripoli. This war is memorable, as it laid  
the foundation of the American naval character and

Barbary  
powers  
piratical.

Are re-  
sisted by  
the Amer-  
icans.

CHAPTER I.—1. What were the Barbary Powers? What did they with respect to the citizens and vessels of the European and American nations? In what ease would they desist from their piracy? What did the U. S. do? Why is the Tripolitan war memorable?

**P.T. IV.** discipline. COMMODORE PREBLE, who commanded **P.D. II.** the American fleet sent in 1803 to the Mediterranean.—was not only an able officer himself, but he **CH. L.** possessed the talent of moulding others.

**1804.** **1804.** The frigate Philadelphia, commanded by CAPT. **Decatur's bold exploit.** BAINBRIDGE, was one of Preble's squadron, and had adventured too far into the harbor of Tripoli; where, ignorant of the navigation, she grounded. LIEUT. STEPHEN DECATUR, retook her from under the guns of the Tripolitan battery. Her officers and crew had been made captives, and, with other Americans, treated with every indignity. Their sufferings went to the hearts of their fellow-citizens; and, as an expedient to oblige the bashaw of Tripoli to release them, the government authorized CAPT. WILLIAM EATON to unite with HAMET, an expelled bashaw, to assist him to recover his former station.

**1805.** **1805.** Eaton was made general of Hamet's forces, **Feb.** amounting to a few hundred Arabs. He marched **Eaton takes Derne.** from Egypt to *Derne*, where the American fleet co-operated with him. He assaulted and took Derne. The Tripolitans sent an army, which was defeated in two engagements. The bashaw then sued for peace; and COL. LEAR, the American consul, negotiated with him a treaty, by which the American prisoners were set at liberty, \$60,000 ransom being paid. Support was withdrawn from Hamet; but he recovered his wife and children.

**1804.** **1804.** In July, 1804, occurred the death of GEN. AL-  
**Hamil-ton killed in a duel with Burr.** EXANDER HAMILTON. He died in a duel, fought with AARON BURR, vice-president of the United States. Burr was the challenger. Hamilton, not having the courage to brave the opinion which would call him coward, met his antagonist against his sense of right, and without desire or intention to

1. Who was the commander? What can you say of him?—2. What daring exploit was performed by Decatur? How came the Philadelphia stranded? Where were the captain and crew? What was William Eaton to do in this war?—3. Give an account of his movements. On what terms was peace concluded?—4. Give an account of the death of Hamilton, and its cause.

injure him. By this lamentable weakness of mind, <sup>PT. IV.</sup>  
America lost one of her most gifted sons. . . Mr. <sup>PD. II.</sup>  
<sup>CIV. L.</sup> Jefferson received his second presidential election; <sup>1805.</sup>  
and such was his popularity, that out of 176 votes,  
he received 162. GEORGE CLINTON of New York,  
was chosen vice-president.

5. Col. Burr was a dark and subtle man. Neither party, any longer, had confidence in him. He <sup>1807.</sup>  
went to the West, and there set on foot some great scheme, which he was carrying on,—when, becoming suspected of treasonable designs against the government, he was seized and taken to Richmond for trial. It was supposed that he intended to possess himself of the bank of New Orleans, and that he was raising an army, with which he meant either to subdue Mexico, or some other of the Spanish provinces. Sufficient evidence of his guilt not appearing on trial, he was acquitted.

6. Although a neutral policy had been steadily maintained, the American nation was now made to suffer in her commerce, by the measures which England took, on the one hand, to humble France, by keeping all neutrals from trading at her ports; and the counter-measures assumed, on the other hand, by the EMPEROR NAPOLEON, to keep all neutrals from the ports belonging to Great Britain.

7. The “decrees” made by France, and the “orders in council” made by Great Britain, for these purposes, were unjust, and contrary to the laws of nations. The United States was not in right obliged to abstain from trading to the French ports, because the sovereign of Great Britain commanded it; nor to abstain from trading to Great Britain, because it was so ordered by the French emperor. And when these two nations proceeded—which on both sides they did, to take, and condemn as prizes, American

Burr's  
treason-  
able  
project.

<sup>1806</sup>  
to  
<sup>1809.</sup>

Am. com-  
merce  
injured.

Eng. and  
Fr. orders  
and  
decrees.

- 
5. What further account is given of Col. Burr?—6. How did America now suffer in her commerce?—7. What may be said of the decrees and orders in council as regards the right of the case? What did both nations with regard to the U. S.?

**P.T. IV.** vessels for disobeying their unlawful decrees, they **P'D. II.** both committed acts of war upon our nation.

**CH. I.** **1807.** 8. The American government by its agents at the courts of Great Britain and France, remonstrated in decided terms. As the shipping of the country was thus constantly exposed to seizure, *Congress laid an embargo*, which deprived the nations injuring the American commerce, of the advantages of their trade. But the measure, in many cases, bore hard on the American people, and was exceedingly unpopular.

**Pretended right of search.** 9. There were other causes of complaint against the English. In the exercise of what they termed *the right of search* for British native-born subjects, their naval officers entered and searched American vessels on the high seas; and repeatedly took, not only naturalized, but native American citizens. The *Leopard*, a British ship of war, attacked and over-powered an American frigate, the *Chesapeake*, but a few miles from the coast, and took from her four men.

**Outrage upon the Chesapeake.** **1809.** 10. This outrage, which happened before the embargo was laid, was resented by the whole nation. But the English government sent out Mr. Rose, who made such explanations as satisfied the federal party. . . . In 1809, MR. MADISON was inaugurated president, and MR. GEORGE CLINTON of New York, was re-elected vice-president. . . . The embargo met with the most violent opposition throughout the country. The government repealed it, and substituted a *law prohibiting all intercourse with France or Great Britain*; with a proviso, that should either revoke her edicts, this non-intercourse law should cease to be enforced, as it regarded that nation.

**Non-Intercourse substituted.**

11. In April, a treaty was concluded with MR. ERSKINE, the British minister, which engaged that

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8. What course was taken by the Am. government?—9. What other cause of complaint was against England? What was done by a British armed ship?—10. What was the national feeling respecting this outrage? Who were made president and vice-president of the U. S.? In what year? What law was substituted for the embargo?

the orders in council, so far as they affected the <sup>PT. IV.</sup> United States, should be withdrawn. The British ministry refused their sanction, alleging that their minister, whom they recalled, had exceeded his powers. His successor, Mr. JACKSON, insinuated in a correspondence with the Secretary of State, that the American government knew that Mr. Erskine was not authorized to make the arrangement. This accusation was denied by the American Secretary, but repeated by Mr. Jackson. The president then declined any further diplomatic intercourse with England.

P.D. II.  
CH. I.

**1809.**  
Mr.  
Erskine's  
arrange-  
ment  
disowned  
by the  
ministry.

12. In 1810, France repealed her decrees; and the president issued a proclamation on the 2d of November, declaring, that all the restrictions imposed by the non-intercourse law, should cease, in relation to France and her dependencies. . . The population of the United States, by the third census, taken in 1810, was 7,239,903.

**1810.**  
French  
decrees  
repealed.

Third  
census.

13. An encounter took place off Cape Charles, between the American frigate *President*, commanded by COM. ROGERS, and the British sloop of war, *Little Belt*, commanded by CAPT. BINGHAM. The attack was commenced by the Little Belt, but she was soon disabled. This was a token that war was at hand.

**1811.**  
May 16.  
Naval B.  
Am.  
President,  
Br. Little  
Belt.  
Br. L. 32.

14. The appearance of a hostile confederacy, had been discovered among the Indians on the western frontier. At its head, was the great chief TECUMSEH, and his twin brother, ELSKWATAWA. Tecumseh, who was the master-spirit, took upon himself the department of war and eloquence; while Elskwatawa was to invest himself with the sacred and mysterious character of "Prophet." Pretending to be favored with direct communications from the Great Spirit, he by tricks and austerities, gained be-

Indians  
hostile.

Tecumseh  
and Elsk-  
watawa.

11. What arrangement was made by Mr. Erskine? What was done by the British ministry? What was Mr. Jackson's behavior, and the consequence?—12. What was done by France? What by the president? What was the population of the U. S.? Of what year?—13. What encounter took place?—14. What two remarkable characters appeared among the Indians? Give an account of Tecumseh. Of Elskwatawa.

**P.T. IV.** lief. He then began a species of drill, the object of **P.D. II.** which seems to have been to discipline the Indians **CH. L.** to obedience and union. He ordered them to kill their dogs, and these faithful friends were instantly **1811.** sacrificed. They must not, he said, permit their **The Indians led by fires to go out; and at once the fire of every wig-  
their su-  
perstition. wam was watched as by vestals.**

**Tecum-  
seh's  
move-  
ments.** 15. While the Prophet thus manifested, that priestcraft in its worst form may inhabit the desert as well as the city, Tecumseh was going from one Indian confederacy to another, and, by his eloquence, inflaming their minds against the whites.

16. Gov. HARRISON, of the Indian territory, was directed to march against them with a military force. On the 7th of November, he met a number of the Prophet's messengers at Tippecanoe, and a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon till the next day. Harrison formed his men in order of battle; and they thus reposed upon their arms. Just before day, the faithless savages rushed upon them. But the war-whoop was not unexpected. The Americans stood, repelled the shock, and repulsed the assailants. Tecumseh was at a distance, not having expected that the whites would be prepared to strike the first blow.

**Nov. 8.  
TIPPE-  
CANOE.  
Am. k.  
and w. 180.  
Ind. 270.** 17. The French decrees being annulled, commerce had begun with France. *Nine hundred American vessels, richly laden, had been captured by the British since the year 1803.* The president recommended to Congress, that the United States should be placed in an attitude of defence. Provision was accordingly made to increase the regular army to 35,000 men, and to enlarge the navy. The president was authorized to borrow \$11,000,000, and the duties on imported goods were doubled.

**Am.  
losses.**

**Prepara-  
tions  
for war.**

18. Mr. Madison laid before Congress documents,

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15. What was made manifest by the Indian prophet? What was Tecumseh doing?—16. Who was sent against the Indians? Describe the battle of Tippecanoe.—17. How many of the American vessels had the British taken? Since what year? What measures were taken to prepare for war?

which proved, that in 1809, the British government, <sup>P.T. IV.</sup>  
 by its agent, SIR JAMES CRAIG, governor of Canada, had sent JOHN HENRY, as an emissary to the United States, to intrigue with the leading members of the federal party, and lead them, if possible, to form the eastern part of the Union into a nation or province dependent on Great Britain. Henry proceeded through Vermont and New Hampshire to Boston; but returned without effecting, in any degree, his purpose.

P.D. II.  
CH. II.

**1812.**  
Henry's disclosure.

**1809.**  
Secret mission.

## CHAPTER II.

War of 1812.—Condition of the country.—Hull's surrender.

1. On the 18th of June, 1812, *war with Great Britain was formally declared*. In 1775, the Americans were comparatively a warlike people; they had now become enervated by a peace of more than thirty years. In 1808, the regular army consisted of only 3,000 men; but during that year, the government increased it to 9,000. The act to raise an additional force was passed so short a time previous to the declaration of war, that not more than one-fourth of the number were enlisted at that time; and those were, of course raw and undisciplined.

2. The state of the revenue in 1812, was extremely unfavorable to the prosecution of an expensive war. Derived almost solely from duties on merchandise imported, it was abundant in a state of commercial prosperity; but in time of war and trouble, the aggressions of foreign powers, while they produced an increase of public expenditure, almost destroyed the means of defraving it.

3. The condition of the navy was better than that of the army. The situation of the United States, as

**1812.**  
June 18.  
WAR DECLARED.

Military force of the U. S. inadequate.

Bad state of the revenue.

The navy in a better condition than the army.

**18.** What disclosures were made by the president?

CHAPTER II.—1. At what time was war declared? What was the condition of the army?—2. What was that of the revenue?

**P.T. IV.** a maritime and commercial nation, had kept it provided with seamen. The recent contest with Tripoli, had given to the officers and men, some experience in war. But the navy was small. Ten frigates, ten sloops, and one hundred and sixty-five gun-boats, was all the public naval force, which America could oppose to the thousand ships of Great Britain. . . .

**1812.** **General Dearborn,** **commander-in-chief.** **HENRY DEARBORN**, a surviving officer of the Revolution, was appointed major-general and commander-in-chief of the American army.

**Army of the north-west.** 4. The plan of the campaign was formed at Washington. It was intended to invade Canada, at *Detroit* and *Niagara*, and that the armies from these places should be joined, on the way, by the force stationed at *Plattsburg*, and all proceed to *Montreal*. The army destined for Detroit, was collected at *Dayton*, in Ohio, some time before the declaration of war. The forces consisted of three regiments of volunteers, commanded by Cols. M'Arthur, Cass, and Findlay, and 300 regulars under Col. Miller;—the whole under GEN. HULL, who had been, for some time, governor of the Michigan Territory.

**Inne 30. Hull at the Rapids.** 5. Gen. Hull, moving slowly through an uncultivated region, reached the rapids of the Maumee,—and on the first of July sent off his hospital stores, his sick, and part of his baggage, in a vessel to go by water to Detroit. This vessel, in which was his trunk of private papers, containing accounts of the army, and plans of movements, was taken by the British. Gen. Hull arrived at *Detroit* on the 5th, and on the 12th, invaded Canada. At *Sandwich* he issued a bold and imposing proclamation, inviting the Canadians to join him. The British force, which it was expected his army would attack, was at *Fort Malden*. He waited near it for artillery from Detroit. A detachment of the army took a

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3. What that of the navy? Who was made commander?—4. What was the plan of the campaign? Describe the army of the Northwest.—5. Describe Hull's progress from Dayton to the vicinity of Malden.

bridge leading to the fort; but he would not suffer them to retain it.

PT. IV.  
P.D. II.  
CH. II.

**1812.**

Van  
Horne's  
party de-  
feated  
by Te-  
cumseh.

6. As the British had the command of the waters, the road from Ohio, by which Hull expected a party under CAPT. BRUSH, to bring provisions, was infested by warriors, whom their shipping landed on the American side. Hull sent a detachment, under Van Horne, to keep open the road. Tecumseh and his Indians, lay in ambush, and killed thirty of his men, when the remainder fled to Detroit.

7. On the 17th, the important fortress of *Mackinaw* was taken, by a party of British and Indians, the small garrison being allowed the honors of war. The victorious party were now bearing down upon Hull. Nor was this all, Gen. Dearborn was drawn by the British, on pretence of treating for peace, into an armistice, in which Hull's army was not included. This set free the whole British army of Canada to come against him, as nothing was to be feared from any other quarter.

8. Gen. Hull took counsel of his fears, and against the entreaties of his officers, returned to Detroit. He sent immediately COL. MILLER, with 600 men, to escort Capt. Brush. In the woods of *Maguaga*, he routed, in a severe fight, Tecumseh and his Indians; and then returned to Detroit, having learned that Capt. Brush had taken another route. . . . Fifty persons, mostly the garrison of *Chicago*, were slain by a party of savages, as they were attempting to pass from that place to Detroit.

Circum-  
stances  
which  
alarm  
Hull.

Aug. 8.

MA-

GUAGA.

Am. L. 50.

CHICA-

GO.

Am. L. 50.

9. On the 13th, Brock, the most able of the British generals, arrived at *Malden*, and took command. On the 14th, he moved the British forces to Sandwich, and the next day sent a summons to Hull to surrender; threatening him that the In-

Aug. 15.

Brock ap-

proaches

Detroit.

6. What happened to the first party sent by Hull to escort Capt. Brush?—7. What circumstances alarmed Gen. Hull?—8. What retrograde movement did he make? What second party send out? What battle was fought? What happened on the 15th of August?—9. Who took command of the British army? Describe the movements of Brock.

**PT. IV.** dians would be let loose upon Detroit unless he did.  
**PD. II.** On the morning of the 16th, Brock crossed to *Spring  
Ch. III. Wells*, and moved towards Detroit. Gen. Hull  
**1812.** drew up his men in order of battle; then, while they were eager for the fight, ordered them to retire to the fort. The indignation of the army broke forth, and all subordination ceased. They crowded in, and without any order from the general, stacked their arms, some dashing them with violence upon the ground. Many of the soldiers wept,—and even the women were angry at such apparent cowardice.

**Hull surrenders his army.** 10. Hull perceiving that he had no longer any authority, and believing that the Indians were ready to fall upon the inhabitants, was anxious to put the place under the protection of the British. A white flag was hung out upon the walls of the fort. Two British officers rode up, and a capitulation was concluded by Hull, with the most unbecoming haste. His officers were not consulted, and every thing was left at the mercy of the British commander. . . Gen. Hull was soon after exchanged, and brought to trial. He was sentenced to death, for cowardice and unofficer-like conduct; but pardoned by the president, as he had, in his youth, been a brave revolutionary officer, and as there were strongly extenuating circumstances.

### CHAPTER III.

#### Naval successes.

**Aug. 19.** THREE days after the disgraceful surrender of Detroit, occurred off the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, the capture of the British frigate *Guerriere*, **Naval V.** under the command of CAPT. DACCRES, by the American frigate *Constitution*, commanded by CAPTAIN **Br. L. k.** 65, w. 63. **Am. L. k.** 7, w. 7.

9. What was done by Hull? What was the conduct of the army, when bid to retire to the fort?—10. What was then done? What was the manner of the surrender? What sentence was passed against Hull? Was it executed?

CHAPTER III.—1. What important naval victory happened about the time of Hull's surrender? What was the loss on both sides?

**Hull.** Capt. Dacres had challenged any American vessel of her class, and in various ways, manifested his contempt of "the Yankees." In thirty minutes after the first broadside of the Constitution, the Guerriere had her masts and rigging shot away, and her hulk so injured, that she was in danger of sinking. . . . CAPT. PORTER, of the United States frigate *Essex*, captured, near the same place, the British sloop of war *Alert*, after an action of only eight minutes.

2. On the 13th of October, the army stationed at Lewiston, under GEN. VAN RENSSLAER, mostly composed of New York militia, made an unfortunate and unsuccessful attempt to invade Canada. A part of the army crossed, and a battle was fought at *Queenstown*. During the battle, Gen. Brock was killed, by a party headed by CAPT. WOOL. But GEN. SHEAFFE coming up with 1,000 British and Indians, while the militia on the American shore refused to cross, the republican troops on the Canada side were obliged to surrender.

3. GEN. SMYTH succeeded Gen. Van Rensselaer, and late in the season, made another abortive attempt to cross an army into Canada. CAPT. KING, with a party, had prepared the way, by gallantly storming a battery opposite *Black Rock*; but the army did not follow him, and he was made prisoner.

4. Ohio and Kentucky, had aroused at the call of Hull, for assistance; and an army, on its march for Detroit, was in the southern part of Ohio, when the news met them, of the surrender of that post. This rather stimulated than repressed their ardor. Kentucky put on foot 7,000 volunteers, Ohio nearly half that number. Congress appointed GEN. HARRISON to the command of these forces.

5. The Indians of the northwest had murdered twenty-one persons at the mouth of White river; and had committed other atrocities. For the de-

1. What other naval victory occurred?—2. Describe the affair of Queenstown?—3. What account can you give of Gen. Smyth's attempt?—4. What troops had been raised in the West? Who appointed to command?—5. What had been done by the Indians?

P.T. IV. fence of the Indiana and Illinois Territories, a large  
 P.D. II. number of mounted volunteers was collected, by  
 Oct. III. Gov. SHELBY of Kentucky. Under GEN. HOPKINS,  
**1812.** they attempted an expedition against the Kickapoo  
 Hopkins' and Peoria towns; but being gentlemen-volunteers,  
 unsuccessful ex- and feeling on an equality with their general, they,  
 peditition. after several days' march, put it to the vote of the army, whether or not they would proceed further: and a majority of the troops voting against it, they turned about, and, to the grief of the general, went home.

6. Gen. Hopkins, at the head of another party,— and after him Cols. Russell and Campbell, made predatory incursions into the Indian towns. They put the savages in fear, and protected the white inhabitants. . . . CAPT. JONES, in the American sloop <sup>Oct. 18.</sup> of war *Wasp*, captured, after a bloody engagement, **Naval V.** a British warlike vessel, the *Frolic*. Two hours <sup>Br. L. 104.</sup> after the battle, a British seventy-four took Capt. **Naval D.** Jones and his prize. . . . COM. DECATUR, in the frigate <sup>Oct. 25.</sup> *United States*, defeated and made prize of the **Naval V.** British frigate *Macedonian*, CAPT. CARDEN. . . . The <sup>Am. L. 12.</sup> fortunate frigate *Constitution*, commanded by COM. **Naval V.** <sup>Br. L. 161.</sup> BAINBRIDGE, captured, off the coast of Brazil, the British frigate *Java*. Besides these public successes, the American privateers took 250 British vessels, and 3,000 prisoners.

**State of party feeling.** 7. The warmth of party feeling had not abated. The enemies of the administration declared, that the ill-success of the war was owing to their inefficiency; while its friends attributed the failure, to the interference of the opposite party. Both were right in a degree; as the government, unused to war, had doubtless failed of making judicious and seasonable provisions: but all its difficulties were increased, by an ungenerous and almost treasonable opposition.

8. The most alarming opposition was not, how-

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5. Describe the expedition against them, headed by Gen. Hopkins.—6. What officers made successful incursions? What naval victory occurred Oct. 18th? What on the 25th of Oct.?—7. What was the state of party feeling?

ever, that arising from mere individual clamor. <sup>P.T. IV.</sup>  
 The States of Massachusetts and Connecticut had <sup>P.D. II.</sup>  
 refused their militia to the call of the general government. <sup>CH. IV.</sup>  
 They alleged that the State governments ought to determine when the exigencies of the nation require the services of their militia. They also declared that it was unconstitutional for the president to delegate his power to any officer, not of the militia, and who was not chosen by the respective States. It was probably owing to the disapprobation with which the great body of the people viewed these opinions and measures of the opposition, that the result of the election of president was not only favorable to <sup>son's majority increased.</sup> Mr. Madison, but showed a diminution of the federal, and an increase of the republican party.

9. Congress passed acts—authorizing the construction of four large ships of war for the increase of the navy on the lakes,—for increasing the bounty given to recruits,—and for enlarging the regular army. The previous law authorizing the employment of volunteers, as they had been found insubordinate, was repealed. To provide for the revenue, they authorized a loan of \$16,000,000; and gave power to the president to issue treasury notes to the amount of five millions. **MR. MADISON** received his second inauguration on the 4th of March, and **ELBRIDGE GERRY** was, at the same time, made vice-president.

**1813.**  
 Congress make laws to carry on the war.

Inauguration of Madison and Gerry.

## CHAPTER IV.

Campaign of 1813.—Massacre of Frenchtown.

1. THE head-quarters of GEN. HARRISON, were, at this time, at *Franklin*, in Ohio. GEN. WINCHES- Harrison divides his army.

8. What alarming symptoms of rebellion occurred in New England? What effect had the proceedings of the opposition on the election?—9. What laws did Congress make to carry on the war? Who was made president and vice-president? What year?

CHAPTER IV.—1. Where was Gen. Harrison with the western army? Whom did he detach?

**P.T. IV.** TER had been detached to proceed in advance of the main party. Hearing that a party of the British were stationed at *Frenchtown*, he attacked and dispersed them. But on the morning of the 22d, he was surprised and assaulted by the combined force of the British and Indians, under the command of COL. PROCTOR. Gen. Winchester was taken; and, being terrified with Proctor's threat of an Indian massacre, he presumed, though a prisoner, to send a command to the troops still fighting, to surrender; Proctor having promised them, in that case, protection. They laid down their arms, and the scenes of Fort William Henry were reacted. Proctor abandoned them, now unarmed and defenceless, to the savages. Five hundred were slain. They were mostly volunteers from respectable families in Kentucky.

**Jan. 22.** **Massacre of FRENCHTOWN.** **TO W.N.** **Am. L.** **k. 500,** **pr. 500.** **Br. L. k.** **24. w. 158.** **May 5.** **F.T.** **MEIGS.** Gen. Harrison removed his army to *Fort Meigs*. Proctor here besieged him with a combined force of British and Indians. GEN. CLAY, with 1,100 Kentuckians coming to his assistance, a plan was laid to attack the army of Proctor with the combined forces of Harrison and Clay. A party headed by COL. DUDLEY, fell into an ambuscade, and were slaughtered by Tecumseh and his Indians. But Proctor was defeated and obliged to raise the siege.

**Aug.** **FT. STEPHENSON.** **Br. L. 150.** **Feb. 22.** **Br. take OGDENSBURG.** The Indians, as success failed, began to desert their allies. But Tecumseh was faithful. The Five Nations now declared war against the Canadas. . . . With 500 men, Proctor attacked *Fort Stephenson*, on the Sandusky river. MAJOR CROGHAN, a youth of twenty-one, defended the fort with 160 men; and repulsed Proctor with the loss of 150.

4. On the 22d of February, the British attacked *Ogdensburg* with 500 men. The Americans, inferior in numbers, retired and abandoned their artillery and stores to the British. Two schooners, two

- 
1. What account can you give of the shocking scenes of Frenchtown?—2. Give a further account of the military operations near Lake Erie?—3. What was now done among the Indians? Give an account of the affair at Fort Stephenson.—4. Of the invasion of Ogdensburg.

gunboats, together with the barracks, were committed to the flames. . . . On Lake Ontario, COMMODORE CHAUNCEY, had by great exertions made ready a flotilla, to aid in the operations of the coming campaign.

5. The first important service of the flotilla, was that of transporting the army of GEN. DEARBORN, from Sackett's Harbor to York, the capital of Upper Canada. GEN. PIKE, by whose advice the descent was made, defeated GEN. SHEAFFE at the landing, in a severe contest. In the moment of victory, this excellent officer, with 100 Americans and 40 English, was killed by the blowing up of a magazine. The Americans took possession of the town. After three days they recrossed the lake to *Sackett's Harbor*, where they left their wounded.

6. On the 27th Gen. Dearborn re-embarked his army and proceeded to attack *Fort George*. After fighting for its defence, the British commander, COL. ST. VINCENT, spiked his guns, and abandoned the fort. The Americans took possession of Fort Erie, that having also been evacuated by the British. Col. St. Vincent, had retired, with his army to *Burlington Heights*, near the head of Lake Ontario. To pursue him, Gen. Dearborn detached GENS. CHANDLER and WINDER. Col. St. Vincent, at dead of night, stole upon them and attacked the camp. In the confusion and carnage which ensued, Chandler and Winder were both made prisoners. The Americans, however, maintained their post, and forced the enemy to retire. . . . Col. Berstler being sent against a British force at the Beaver Dams, which proved much larger than his own, surrendered his detachment.

7. The American fleet, now formed on Lake Erie, was commanded by COM. PERRY. It consisted of

4. Who commanded the American marine on Lake Ontario? What had he done?—5. What was the first important service of the flotilla? Give an account of the battle at the landing. Of the subsequent disaster. Of the further movements of the Americans.—6. Give an account of the military movements at Fort Erie. Of the affair at Stony Creek. What was done at Beaver Dams? What loss in prisoners?

P.T. IV.

P.D. II.  
CH. IV.

1813.

April.  
A flotilla  
on Lake  
Ontario.

April 27.

YORK.

Br. L. k.

90. w. 200.

pr. 800.

Am. L.

100.

May 27.

FT.

GEO'GE.

Br. L.

k. and w.

300.

Am. L. 62.

Affair of  
STONY  
CREEK.

BEA.

VER.

DAMS.

Am. L.

pr. 570.

PT. IV. the *Niagara* and *Lawrence*, each of twenty-five  
P.D. II. guns, and several smaller vessels, carrying two guns  
CH. IV. each. The enemy's fleet, of equal force, was com-  
**1813.** manded by COM. BARCLAY, a veteran officer. Perry,  
Sept. 19. at twelve o'clock made an attack. The flag-ship be-  
Naval V. came disabled. Perry embarked in an open boat,  
L. Erie. and amidst a shower of bullets, carried the ensign  
Br. lost of command on board another, and once more bore  
their whole down upon the enemy with the remainder of his  
fleet. At four o'clock, the whole British squadron,  
of six vessels, surrendered.

Sept. 29. 8. This success on Lake Erie, opened a passage to  
Detroit recovered. the territory which had been surrendered by Hull ;  
and Gen. Harrison lost no time in transferring the  
war thither. On the 23d of September, he landed  
his troops near Fort Malden, but Proctor, despite  
the spirited remonstrance of Tecumseh, an abler man  
than himself, and now a general in the British army,  
had evacuated Malden, burnt the fort and store-  
houses, and retreated before his enemy. The Ameri-  
cans, on the 29th, went in pursuit, entered, and re-  
possessed Detroit.

Oct. 5. 9. PROCTOR had retired to the *Moravian vil-*  
THE THAMES. *lage*, on the Thames, about eighty miles from  
Br. L. that place. His army of 2,000, was more than half  
pr. 600. Indians. HARRISON overtook him on the 5th of  
Ind. k. 120. October. The British army, although inferior in  
Am. L. 50. numbers, had the advantage of choosing their ground.  
Death of Tecum- Gen. Harrison gained much reputation for his ar-  
seh. rangements, especially as he changed them with  
judgment, as circumstances changed on the field of  
battle. Col. Johnson, with his mounted Kentucki-  
ans, was opposed to Tecumseh and his Indians. In  
the heat of the battle the chief fell, bravely fighting.  
His warriors fled. Proctor, dismayed, meanly de-  
serted his army, and fled with two hundred dra-  
goons.

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7. Describe the battle on Lake Erie.—8. What good effect im-  
mediately followed this victory ? What movement was made by  
Proctor ? By the Americans ?—9. What account can you give of  
the battle of the Thames ?

10. The Indian confederacy, in which were still PT. IV.  
P.D. II.  
CH. V. 3,000 warriors, had lost with Tecumseh their bond of union; and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Miamis, and Potawatomies, now sent deputies to Gen. Harrison, 1813.  
Indian  
Treaties. and made treaties of alliance.

11. In the early part of this year, *the bays of Chesapeake and Delaware* were declared by the British government to be in a state of blockade. To enforce this edict, fleets were sent over under ADMIRALS WARREN, COCKBURN, and BERESFORD. Admiral Cockburn made his name odious by his disgraceful behavior in the Chesapeake. He took possession of several small islands in the bay, and from these made descents upon the neighboring shores. *Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Fredericktown, Hampton, and Georgetown*, were successively the scenes of a warfare, of which savages would have been ashamed; and which did much to hurt the cause of the British, by incensing the Americans, more and more, against them. Havre de Grace, &c.  
Disgrace-  
ful con-  
duct  
of British  
marines.

## CHAPTER V.

Northern army.—Loss of the Chesapeake.—Creek War.

1. ON Lake Ontario, COM. CHAUNCEY, encountered a fleet of seven sail, bound for Kingston with troops and provisions. Five of the vessels he captured. . . . The general plan of the American government, was still to take Montreal. An army was at Sackett's Harbor, partly composed of the troops from Fort George, of which GEN. WILKINSON took the command. This army was embarked to proceed down the St. Lawrence, and was to be joined by the army from Plattsburg, commanded by GEN. WADE HAMPTON. Oct. 5.  
Naval V.  
L. Onta-  
rio.  
Br. lost  
5 vessels.

10. Did the death of Tecumseh produce consequences of importance?—11. What happened in the vicinity of the Chesapeake?

CHAPTER V.—1. What was done by Com. Chauncey? What was still the plan of the Americans? What movements were made, and by whom?

PT. IV. 2. A detachment of the army landed under GEN.

P.D. II. BOYD, and engaged a party of the British at *Williamsburg*, and was defeated. . . . GEN. HAMPTON, in

**1813.** attempting to move towards Montreal, had found

Nov. 11. some opposition from the British troops; and he returned to *Plattsburg* for the winter. He was soon succeeded in command by GEN. IZARD.

WIL-  
LIAMS-  
BURG.  
Am. L.  
339.  
Br. L. 180. 3. SIR GEORGE PREVOST, no longer fearing an attack on Montreal, sent Gens. St. Vincent and Drummond to recover the forts on the Niagara. GEN.

Nov.  
10 and 19. Newark,  
Buffalo,  
and Black  
Rock  
burned. MCCLORE, the American commander at *Fort George*, having too small a force to maintain his post, withdrew his troops, but burnt as he retreated, the British village of *Newark*. The American government disowned the act; but the British retaliated, by burning the villages of *Buffalo* and *Black Rock*.

Feb. 23. 4. NAVAL AFFAIRS.—Another naval victory, the Naval V. sixth in succession, now did honor to the sea-service. CAPTAIN LAWRENCE, in the *Hornet*, defeated

Br. L. 40. on the 3d of February, the British sloop of war

Am. L. 5. *Peacock*, after an action of only fifteen minutes. . . .

June 1. Lawrence was promoted to the command of the Naval D. frigate *Chesapeake*. She was lying in the harbor of

Shannon and Ches-  
apeake.

Am. L. and the frigate *Shannon*, with a picked crew of officers

k. 70.w. 63. and seamen. CAPT. BROKE, the commander, sent

Br. L. a challenge to Lawrence, which he injudiciously accepted.

half the The frigates met. In a few minutes every

number. officer, and about half the men of the *Chesapeake*,

were killed or bleeding and disabled. Lawrence,

mortally wounded and delirious, continually raved,

“Don’t give up the ship!” The British boarded

her; and they, not the Americans, lowered her colors.

5. Another naval disaster followed. The United

2. What happened at Williamsburg? What was the loss? What further account can you give of Gen. Wilkinson? What of Gen. Hampton?—3. What was now done on the Niagara frontier?

—4. Give an account of Capt. Lawrence’s victory. Of his defeat and death.

States sloop of war *Argus*, commanded by LIEUT. PT. IV.  
 ALLEN, was captured, in St. George's channel, by P.D. II.  
 the British sloop of war *Pelican*; Allen, mortally CH. V.  
 wounded, died in England. . . . The Americans were 1813.  
 again successful in an encounter between the brig Aug. 14.  
*Enterprise*, commanded by Lieut. Burrows, and the Naval D.  
 British brig *Boxer*. Burrows was mortally wounded. Am. L. 40.  
 Br. L. 8.

6. CREEK WAR.—The Creek Indians had become  
 in a degree civilized by the efforts of the govern-  
 ment, and those of benevolent individuals. Tecum-  
 seh went among them; and by his feeling of the  
 wrongs of their race, infused by his eloquence into  
 their minds, he wrought them to a determination of  
 war and vengeance.

7. Without declaring war, they committed such  
 acts of violence, that the white families were put in  
 fear, and fled to the forts for shelter. At noon-day,  
*Fort Mims* was suddenly surrounded by the Creek  
 warriors. They mastered the garrison, set fire to  
 the fort, and butchered helpless babes and women,  
 as well as men in arms. Out of three hundred per-  
 sons, but seventeen escaped to tell the tale.

8. What, in such a case, could the American gov-  
 ernment do, but to defend its own population, by  
 such means as alone have been found effectual, with  
 this terrible foe? GEN. JACKSON, probably the  
 most efficient commander ever engaged in Indian  
 warfare, went among them, at the head of 2,500  
 Tennesseeans. GEN. FLOYD, the governor of Geor-  
 gia, headed about 1,000 Georgia militia. They laid  
 waste the Indian villages; they fought with them  
 bloody battles, at Talladega, at Autosse, and at Ec-  
 caunachaea.

9. Finally, at the bend of the Tallapoosa, was  
 the last fatal field of the Creeks; in which they lost  
 600 of their bravest warriors. Then, to save the

Creeks  
stirred up  
by Tecumseh.

Massacre  
at  
FT.  
MIMS.  
273  
slain-  
tered.

Jackson  
and  
Floyd.

TALLA-  
DEGA.  
AUTOS-  
SE.  
ECCAU-  
NACHA-  
CA.

TOPO-  
HEKA.  
Ind. L.  
600.  
Am. L k.  
54, w. 156.

5. In what other case were the Americans unsuccessful? What victory was achieved?—6. What was the state of the Creeks? How were their minds excited?—7. Give an account of the massacre at Fort Mims.—8. Who went against the Creeks? At what places were they defeated?—9. Where was the final battle?

P.T. IV. residue of their wasted nation, they sued for peace; P.D. II. and a treaty was accordingly made with them. But CH. VI. while it remains, with the Indian nations, an allowed custom to make war without declaring it, treaties **1813.** with them, are of no permanent value.

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## CHAPTER VI.

The Niagara Frontier.—Battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater.

**Commissioners to treat for peace meet at Ghent.** 1. VARIOUS proposals to treat for peace having been made since the commencement of the war, the American government sent MESSRS. ADAMS, GALATIN, and BAYARD, in the month of August, to *Ghent*, the place of meeting previously agreed on. They were there met by LORD GAMBIER, HENRY GOLEBOURN, and WILLIAM ADAMS, commissioners on the part of Great Britain. On that of America, HENRY CLAY, and JONATHAN RUSSELL, were afterwards added to the delegation.

**May 24. A bold congress.** 2. Congress met in extra session,—and with the firmness of the days of the Revolution, taxed the people, regardless of popular clamor, for the necessary expenditures of their government. They also authorized a loan.... At the regular session, Congress, desirous of an efficient army, gave, by law, 124 dollars to each recruit.

**1814.** 3. CAMPAIGN OF 1814.—Gen. Wilkinson, having received orders from the secretary of war, detached GEN. BROWN, with 2,000 troops, to the Niagara frontier, and then retired to Plattsburg.

**14,000 o Wellington's veteran troops sent over.** 4. After the fall of Napoleon, a formidable army of 14,000, who had fought under the Duke of Wellington, were embarked at Bordeaux for Canada; and, at the same time, a strong naval force, was di-

9. What then occurred? Repeat the concluding sentence.

CHAPTER VI.—1. What persons were sent to treat for peace on each side? To what place?—2. What was done by Congress in their extra session? In the regular session?—3. What was done by Gen. Wilkinson?—4. What threatening measures were now taken by the British?

rected against the maritime frontier of the United States, to blockade and ravage the whole coast from Maine to Georgia.

PT. IV.  
P'D. II.  
CH. VL

1814.

Gen.  
Brown  
takes  
Ft. Erie.

5. In June, GEN. BROWN marched his army from Sackett's Harbor to Buffalo, expecting to invade Canada. Here were added to his army Towson's artillery, and a corps of volunteers, commanded by GEN. PORTER, making, in the whole, about 3,500 men. On the 2d and 3d of July, they crossed the Niagara, and invested *Fort Erie*, where the garrison, amounting to 100 men, surrendered without resistance. A British army, of the supposed invincibles, and commanded by GEN. RIALL, occupied a position at the mouth of the Chippewa.

6. The two armies met at the battle of Chippewa, in fair and open fight. The republican soldiers, headed by the able officers that had now come forward, defeated, with inferior numbers, the veterans who had fought with Wellington. Soon after the battle, GEN. RIALL fell back to Fort George, where in a few days he was joined by GEN. DRUMMOND, when his army amounted to 5,000 men.

July 5.  
CHIP-  
PEWA.  
Br. L. 513.  
Am. L.  
328.

7. Gen. Brown, being encamped at Chippewa, ordered GEN. SCOTT, with a brigade, and Towson's artillery, to make a movement on the Queenstown road, to take off the attention of the British from his stores on the American side, which, he had heard, they threatened. Instead of this, Gen. Riall was moving towards the Americans with his whole force. Gen. Scott passed the grand cataract, and then became apprised of the enemy's presence and force. Transmitting an account to Gen. Brown, he instantly marched on, and fearlessly attacked.

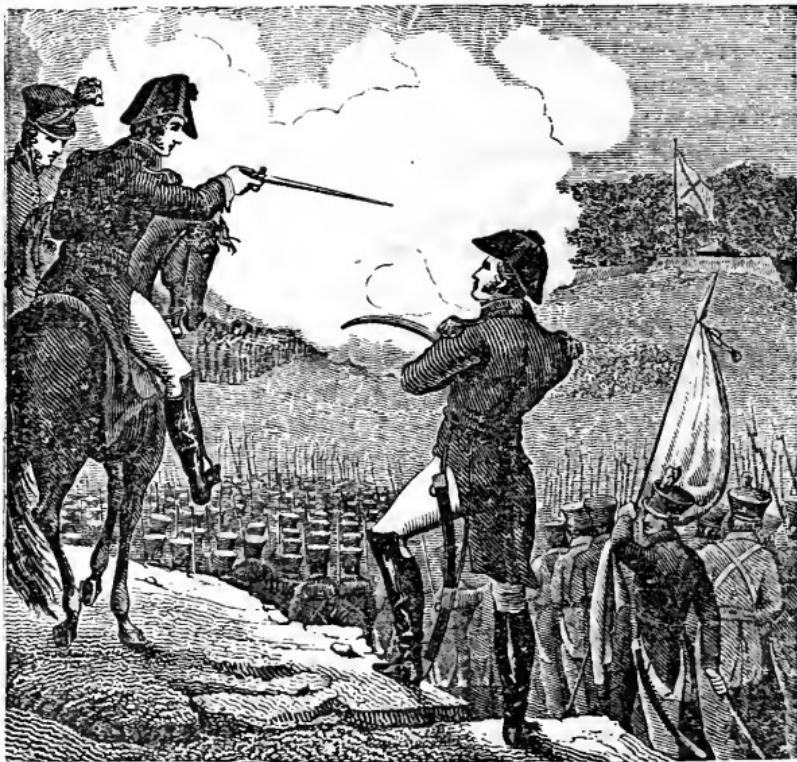
Gen.  
Scott's  
move-  
ment and  
bold  
attack.

8. His detachment maintained the fight for more than an hour, against a force seven times their num-

Br. L. 878.

- 
5. What movements were made by Gen. Brown? What addition was made to his army? What was the position and strength of the British army?—6. What account can you give of the battle of Chippewa? What was now the amount of the force under Gen. Riall?—7. Describe the commencement of the remarkable battle of Bridgewater.—8. What was done by Scott's detachment?

PT. IV. ber; and it became dark before the main army of  
P.D. II. the Americans, under Gen. Brown, came up. GEN.  
CH. VI. RIPLEY then perceiving how fatal to Scott's brigade  
**1814.** was a British battery of nine pieces of artillery, said  
Gens. Rip- to Col. Miller, "Will you take yonder battery?"  
ley and "I'll try," said Miller; and at the head of the 21st  
Drum-  
mond regiment, he calmly marched up to the mouth of the  
wounded blazing cannon, and took them.



BRIDGE- 9. The eminence on which they were planted, was  
WATER. the key of the British position; and Gen. Ripley  
Br. L. 87S. following with his regiment, it was kept,—notwith-  
Am. L. standing the enemy, by the uncertain light of the  
860, waning moon, charged with the bayonet, till they  
officers k. 11,  
w. 56. were four times repulsed. About midnight they

8. When were they joined by the main army? What was done by Ripley and Miller?—9. Was Miller's taking the battery important to the success of the Americans? Learn from the side-note what was the loss on both sides.

ceased to contend. The roar of the cataract alone <sup>PT. IV.</sup>  
was heard, as they retired, and left their position <sup>P.D. II.</sup>  
and artillery to the Americans. Gens. Brown and <sup>CH. VII.</sup>  
Scott were both wounded; and the command, after  
**1814.**

10. The American army, now reduced to 1,600,  
retired to *Fort Erie*, and there entrenched them-  
selves. The enemy, to the number of 5,000, fol-  
lowed and besieged them. Col. Drummond had <sup>Aug. 15.</sup>  
partially succeeded; and was in the act of denying <sup>FT.</sup>  
mercy to the conquered, who were begging for <sup>ERIE.</sup>  
quarter, when a barrel of powder beneath him be-  
came ignited, and he and they were blown together <sup>Br. L. 500.</sup>  
into the air. <sup>Am. L. 84.</sup>

11. GEN. BROWN, observing that a portion of the  
British army was divided from the rest, ordered a <sup>Sept. 17.</sup>  
sortie from the fort; which was one of the best con- <sup>ERIE</sup>  
ducted operations of the war. GEN. PORTER here <sup>SORTIE.</sup>  
distinguished himself, as did many others. But the <sup>Br. L. k.,</sup>  
loss was heavy for the wasting army of the Ameri- <sup>w. and pr.</sup>  
cans; and the country became anxious for the fate <sup>1,000.</sup>  
of those whose valor had shown the foe, that when <sup>Am. L. k.</sup>  
once inured to war, there are no better officers or <sup>and w. 309</sup>  
soldiers, than those of the American Republic. GEN.  
IZARD had been sent to their relief from Platts-  
burg; and now with 5,000 troops, he joined Gen.  
Brown. The British, after this, retired to their en-  
trenchments behind Chippewa.

## CHAPTER VII.

Washington taken by the British.—Baltimore threatened.

1. THE British fleet in the Chesapeake was aug- <sup>Aug. 17.</sup>  
mented by the arrival of ADMIRAL COCHRANE, who <sup>Cochrane</sup>

- 
9. What happened at midnight?—10. What was the condition of the American army after the battle? What the strength of the British? What was done by each? What loss occurred?—11. Describe the sortie from Fort Erie. What was the loss? What feeling had the country now respecting this army? What had the army shown? Who joined Gen. Brown? With what force?

P.T. IV. had been sent out with a large land force, commanded by GEN. Ross, in pursuance of the resolution which had been taken by the British government, "to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast, as might be found assailable."

**1814.**

Army  
under  
Ross.

**Aug. 22.**

Pig Point.  
Barney's  
flotilla.

It was on the 19th, that Gen. Ross landed at *Benedict*, with 5,000 infantry, and began his march to Washington, distant twenty-seven miles, keeping along the right bank of the Pawtuxent. At Pig Point, was stationed an American flotilla, commanded by COM. BARNEY. He blew up the boats, and retired with his men.

**Aug. 24.**

BLA.-  
DENSBURG.

Am. L. 80.

Br. L. 249.

2. The enemy's approach to Washington was by the *Bladensburg* road. Here he was met by GEN. STANSBURY, with the militia from Baltimore,—by COM. Barney's marines; and, finally, by the small army under GEN. WINDER, to which had been assigned the defence of the capital. The British were victorious.

**Aug. 25.**

Gen. Ross  
enters the  
capital.

3. Gen. Ross entered Washington at eight in the evening. His troops burnt, not only the capitol, which was in an unfinished state, but its extensive library, records, and other collections; appertaining not to war, but to peace and civilization. The public offices and the president's house, were wantonly sacrificed, together with many private dwellings. This barbarous usage irritated, as it insulted the American nation, and made the war popular with all parties.

**Sept. 11.**

The Br.  
threaten  
Baltimore.

4. Admiral Cochrane having received on board his fleet the elated conquerors,—the combined land and sea forces moved on to the attack of Baltimore. Ascending the Chesapeake, they appeared at the mouth of the Patapsco, fourteen miles from that city. Gen. Ross, with his army, amounting to about

**CHAPTER VII.—1.** What barbarous resolution had been taken by the British government? What sea and land forces had been sent out?—**2.** What opposition did Gen. Ross meet? What was the loss in the battle of Bladensburg?—**3.** When did the British enter Washington? What did they destroy?—**4.** Where did they next go?

5,000, debarked at *North Point*, and commenced PT. IV.  
P.D. II.  
CH. VII. his march towards the city.

5. GEN. SMITH, commanded the defenders. He dispatched 2,000 men, under GEN. STRICKER, who advanced to meet the enemy. A skirmish ensued, in which Gen. Ross was killed. COL BROOKE, having the instructions of Gen. Ross, continued to move forward. The Americans gave way, and Gen. Stricker retired to the heights, where Gen. Smith was stationed with the main army.

6. Col. Brooke could not draw Gen. Smith from his entrenchments. His supporting fleet had not been able to pass Fort McHenry; and he removed his troops in the night, and re-embarked at North Point; to the great joy of the inhabitants of Baltimore.

7. The eastern portion of the coast of Maine, was taken into quiet possession by the British. The frigate, John Adams, had been placed in the Penobscot river, near Hampden, for preservation. On the approach of the British, the militia who were there stationed as a guard, blew up the frigate and fled.

8. A British fleet under COM. HARDY appeared before Stonington. The marines landed and attacked at different points; but were met by the militia with much spirit. After bombarding the place for three days, Com. Hardy drew off his fleet.

9. The British army in Canada was augmented by another body of those troops, who had served under Wellington. With such an army, 14,000 strong, SIR GEORGE PREVOST invaded New York by the western bank of Lake Champlain. From the village of Champlain, he proclaimed, that his arms would only be directed against the government, and those who supported it; while no injury should be done to the peaceful and unoffending inhabitants.

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5. What steps were taken to defend Baltimore?—6. Why did Col. Brooke withdraw?—7. What happened in Maine?—8. What in Connecticut?—9. What reinforcement had Sir G. Prevost received? What was his force? How did he employ it? What proclamation make at Chainplain?

P.D. II.  
CH. VII.

1814.  
Sept. 12.  
Skirmish

Death of  
Ross.

Night of  
Sept. 14.  
The Br.  
withdraw.

July and  
August.  
Maine.

Aug. 9.  
British  
attack  
Stonington  
in Conn.

Sept. 3.  
Sir G.  
Prevost  
invades  
at Cham  
plain.

His pro  
clamation  
offends  
the  
people.

PT. IV. 10. The fire of genuine patriotism rekindled in  
P.D. II. the breasts of the Americans, when they heard that  
CH. VII. an invading enemy had dared to call on the people to separate themselves from their government.  
**1814.** They rise to oppose the invaders. The inhabitants of the northern part of New York, and the hardy sons of the Green Mountains, without distinction of party, rose in arms, and hastened towards the scene of action.

Sept. 6. Skirmish. 11. Sir George Prevost advanced upon *Plattsburg*. His way was obstructed by the felling of trees, and by a party, who in a skirmish, killed or wounded 120 of his men. But there was not a force at Plattsburg, which, at that time, could have resisted so formidable an army. Gen. Izard's departure had left GEN. MACOMB, his successor, not more than 2,000 regulars. Volunteers were, however, hourly arriving.

The naval force on L. Cham- plain. 12. Sir George waited, expecting that his navy would get the control of the waters of Lake Champlain. It was commanded by Com. DOWNIE, and was composed of the *Confiance*, a frigate of thirty-nine guns, with several smaller vessels, mounting, in the whole, ninety-five guns, and having 1,000 men. The American squadron, under Com. MACDONOUGH, which was anchored in the bay, mounted no more than eighty-six guns, and had only 820 men. It consisted of the *Saratoga*, of twenty-six guns, three small vessels, and ten galleys.

Sept. 11. Naval V. 13. Com. Downie chose his position and made the attack. The fleets engaged at nine in the morning. CHAM-  
PLAIN. The eager crowds upon the shore, beheld the combat under circumstances of intense and various interest. The powerful army of Prevost, was formed in order of battle, to follow up the striking of the American flag, with an assault, which the Ameri-

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10. What effect did it produce?—11. What was now done by Sir G. Prevost? What resistance was made by the Americans? What force had Gen. Macomb?—12. Why did Sir George suspend his attack? What naval force had the British on the lake? What had the Americans?—13. Describe the naval battle on Lake Champlain.

cans, who beheld the fight, had reason to believe P.T. IV.  
must be successful. But it was the British, not the P.D. II.  
American flag, which was struck. Great was the CH. VII.  
joy of the inhabitants. Sir George Prevost retreated  
in such haste, that he left a quantity of stores  
and ammunition behind. He was pursued by the  
Vermont volunteers under GEN. STRONG, who cut  
off a straggling party. The whole of the British  
fleet remained a prize to the Americans.

1814.

14. COM. PORTER, who sailed in the frigate *Essex*,  
had cruised in the Pacific Ocean. He had greatly annoyed the enemy's commerce, having captured Com. Porter in the Pacific.  
twelve armed whale-ships, whose aggregate force amounted to 107 guns, and 302 men. One of these prizes was equipped,—named the *Essex Junior*, and given in command to LIEUT. DOWNES.

15. To meet the Essex, the British Admiralty had sent out COM. HILLYAR, with the *Phebe* frigate Com. Hill-  
and the *Cherub* sloop of war. Com. Porter finding var sent  
that this squadron was greatly his superior in force, to meet him.  
remained in the harbor of Valparaiso. But at length the *Phebe* approached, when by a storm the Essex had been partially disabled. Porter, however, joined battle, and fought the most severe naval action of the whole war. He did not surrender until all his officers but one were disabled, and nearly three-quarters of his crew.

16. The sloop of war *Frolic*, was captured by a British frigate. The American sloop of war *Peacock*, April 21.  
*cock*, fought and took the brig *Epervier*. The *Wasp*, Naval D.  
in command of CAPT. BLAKELEY, sailed from Ports- April 23.  
mouth, New Hampshire. She fought the brig *Reindeer*, and was conqueror after a desperate battle. Continuing her cruise, she next met, fought, and conquered the brig *Avon*. Three British vessels hove in sight and the *Wasp* left her prize. She afterwards captured fifteen merchant-vessels. But the The Wasp founders at sea.

14. Where was Com. Porter? What had he done?—15. Who was sent to meet him? What was the consequence? What was the American loss?—16. What naval actions occurred in April and May? Give an account of the *Wasp*.

PT. IV. gallant ship was heard of no more ; and she probably went down at sea.

P.D. II. CH. VIII. 17. The discontents of the opposition party, produced a *Convention*, which met at *Hartford*. Delegates were appointed by the legislatures of three States, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. This assemblage, and the resolutions which they passed, were considered by the people generally, as tending to separate New England from the Union, at least in degree ; and the convention was, therefore, so unpopular, that of the leading men engaged in it, perhaps no one was ever afterwards elected to office. The committee by whom the resolutions were to be transmitted to the government, met the news of peace on their way to Washington. That conservative patriotism which, in monarchical governments produces loyalty to the Sovereign, in AMERICA, becomes fealty to the UNION.

Dec. 14.  
Hartford  
conven-  
tion.

## CHAPTER VIII.

British invasion and defeat at New Orleans.

Pensacola  
used as  
a hostile  
post.

1. AFTER the treaty with the Creeks, GEN. JACKSON had fixed his head-quarters at *Mobile*. Here he learned that three British ships had entered the harbor of Pensacola, and landed about 300 men, under COL. NICHOLLS,—together with a large quantity of guns and ammunition, to arm the Indians.

La Fitte  
and the  
Barrata-  
rians.

2. The *Barratarians* were a band of pirates, so called from their island of Barrataria. Col. Nicholls attempted to gain LA FITTE, the daring chief of the band. He gave Nicholls to think that he would aid

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17. On what occasion did a convention meet at *Hartford*? Was this an affair of individuals acting in their private capacity, or one in which State governments were implicated? Why was it unpopular? Repeat the concluding sentence.

CHAPTER VIII.—1. Where was Gen. Jackson after the peace with the Creeks? What did he there learn had happened?—2. Give an account of the Barratarians.

him, until he had learned from him that the British were to make a powerful attempt upon New Orleans. La Fitte then went to CLAIBORNE, the governor of Louisiana, and laid open the whole scheme. The pirates were promised pardon, if they would now come forward in defence of their country. These conditions, they gladly accepted; and they rendered efficient service.

3. Gen. Jackson, seeing that the British were using a Spanish port, for hostile acts against the United States, went to Pensacola, and forcibly took possession of the place. The British destroyed the forts at the entrance of the harbor, and with their shipping evacuated the bay.

4. There Gen. Jackson was informed, that Admiral Cochrane had been reinforced at Bermuda, and that thirteen ships of the line, with transports, and an army of 10,000, were advancing. Believing New Orleans to be their destination, he marched for that place, and reached it on the 1st of December.

5. The inhabitants were already preparing for invasion, particularly Gov. Claiborne and EDWARD LIVINGSTON. On Gen. Jackson's arrival, all agreeing to put him at the head of affairs, he spared no pains, nor forgot any possible resource to enable the Louisianians to meet the coming shock. He had a motley mass of persons under his direction; and a few days must decide the fate of New Orleans. To direct their energies, and to keep them from favoring the enemy, which he had reason to fear some were inclined to do, he took the daring responsibility of proclaiming martial law.

6. The enemy passed into *Lake Borgne*. They then mastered a flotilla, which, commanded by CAPT. JONES, guarded the passes into *Lake Pontchartrain*. GEN. KEAN, at the head of 3,000 British troops, landed at the head of Lake Borgne, and took post

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3. What course did Jackson take with respect to Pensacola?—4. What did he hear, and what do?—5. What course did the inhabitants of New Orleans take? What bold measures did Gen. Jackson pursue?—6. Describe the course of the enemy.

P.T. IV.  
P.D. II.  
CH. VIII.

**1814.**

Nov. 7.  
Jackson takes Pensacola.

Dec. 1.

Gen. Jackson placed at the head.

Dec. 18.

Dec. 22

**P.T. IV.** on the Mississippi, nine miles below New Orleans.  
**P.D. II.** The next day, late in the afternoon, Gen. Jackson  
**CH. VIII.** attacked him; but the British troops stood their  
**1814.** ground. The Americans retired to a strong position,  
<sup>Dec. 23.</sup> which was fortified with great care and skill,  
<sup>Bank of</sup> and in a novel and effectual manner. Bags of cot-  
<sup>MISSIS-</sup>  
<sup>SIPPI.</sup> ton were used in making the breast-work, which  
<sup>Whole</sup> received balls, like mounds of earth. The river  
<sup>Am. L.</sup>  
<sup>100.</sup> was on one side of the army, and a thick wood on  
<sup>Br. L.</sup>  
<sup>224. w.</sup> the other.

**k. unknown.** 7. SIR EDWARD PACKENHAM, the commander-in-chief of the British force, accompanied by MAJOR GEN. GIBBS, arrived at the British encampment with the main army and a large body of artillery.... On the first day of the new year, both  
**1815.** armies received reinforcements. That of the British  
<sup>Jan. 1.</sup> now amounted to 14,000, while all that Jackson had under his command were 6,000,—and a part of these undisciplined.

**Jan. 8.** NEW ORLEANS.  
<sup>Br. L.</sup> 2,600.  
<sup>Am. L.</sup> Am. L.  
**k. 7. w. 6.** On the 8th of January, the British made their grand assault on the American camp, and were entirely defeated. They attacked three times with great spirit, and were three times repulsed by the well-directed fire of the American marksmen. Sir Edward Packenham was killed, and the two generals next in command were wounded. The disparity of loss, on this occasion, is utterly astonishing. While that of the enemy was 2,600, that of the Americans was but seven killed, and six wounded. Completely disheartened, the British abandoned the expedition on the night of the 18th, leaving behind their wounded and artillery.

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6. What occurred on the 23d of Dec.? What was the loss on both sides? What can you say of the position where Gen. Jackson entrenched his army? Of his manner of fortification?—7. What was the numerical force of each army?—8. Describe the remarkable battle of the 8th of January? What was the loss on both sides?

## CHAPTER IX.

PEACE with England.—Naval combats.—War with Algiers.

1. ON the 17th of February, 1815, while the <sup>PT. IV.</sup> Americans were yet rejoicing for the victory at <sup>P.D. II.</sup> New Orleans, a special messenger arrived from Europe, bringing a treaty of peace, which the commissioners had concluded in the month of December, <sup>1815.</sup> Feb. 17. This treaty, which was immediately ratified <sup>Dec.</sup> <sup>1814.</sup> by the president and senate, stipulated that <sup>Treaty</sup> all places taken during the war should be restored, <sup>of Peace</sup> and the boundaries between the American and British dominions revised. . . . The motives for the impressment of seamen had ceased with the wars in Europe; but America had failed to compel England to relinquish what, by a perversion of language, she calls the “right of search.”

2. On the 6th of April, a barbarous massacre was committed by the garrison at *Dartmoor prison*, in <sup>1815.</sup> <sup>DART-</sup> <sup>MOOR</sup> England, upon the defenceless Americans who were <sup>massacre.</sup> there confined. The British government was not, <sup>k. 63.</sup> however, implicated in the transaction.

3. The United States declared war against *Algiers*. The Algerines had violated the treaty of <sup>War with</sup> <sup>Algiers.</sup> 1795, and committed depredations upon the commerce of the republic. A squadron, under <sup>Naval</sup> <sup>Victories</sup> <sup>DECATUR</sup>, captured in the Mediterranean, an Algerine frigate; and also a brig, carrying twenty-two guns. He then sailed for Algiers. The Dey, intimidated, signed a treaty of peace, which was highly honorable and advantageous to the Americans.

4. At the close of the war, the regular army of the United States was reduced to 10,000 men. For the better protection of the country, in case of an-

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CHAPTER IX.—1. What news arrived on the 17th of February, 1815? At what time was the treaty concluded? What were some of its stipulations?—2. What massacre occurred?—3. What war was declared? What squadron was sent out? What was done by Decatur?—4. What was the number of the army?

P.T. IV. other war, Congress appropriated a large sum for  
P.D. II. fortifying the sea-coast and inland frontiers, and for  
cn. ix. the increase of the navy.... An act was passed  
**1816.** by Congress, to establish a national bank, with a  
<sup>April.</sup> ~~A national~~ capital of \$35,000,000.... In December, INDIANA  
~~bank.~~ was admitted into the Union as a State.

**5. MANUFACTURES.**—As early as the year 1790,  
 factories for the spinning of cotton, and manufacturing of coarse cotton-cloths, were attempted in the  
 State of Rhode Island. They were first on a small  
<sup>Progress of manu-</sup>  
<sup>factories</sup>  
<sup>for cotton cloth.</sup> scale; but as the cloths found a ready market, their  
 number and extent gradually increased. The em-  
 barrassments, to which commerce was subjected  
 previous to the war, had increased the demand for  
 American goods; and led the people to reflect upon  
 the importance of depending upon themselves, inde-  
 pendent of the manufactures of foreign nations.

**6. During the war,** large capitals were vested in  
 manufacturing establishments, from which the capi-  
 talists realized a handsome profit. But at its close,  
<sup>Revision after war.</sup> the English having made great improvements in  
 labor-saving machines, and being able to sell their  
 goods at a much lower rate than the Ameria nman-  
 ufacturers could afford, the country was immedi-  
 ately filled by importations from England. The  
 American manufactures being in their infancy, could  
 not stand the shock, and many failed.

**7. NEW TARIFF.**—The manufacturers then peti-  
 tioned government for protection, to enable them to  
 withstand the competition; and in consequence of  
 this petition, the committee on commerce and man-  
 ufactures, in 1816, recommended that an additional  
<sup>Manufactures en- couraged.</sup> duty should be laid on imported goods. A new  
*tariff*, or arrangement of duties, was accordingly  
 formed, by which a small increase of duty was laid

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- 4.** What was done to put the country in a state of defence? What act was passed in April, 1816? What State was admitted?  
**—5.** Give some account of the progress, before the war, of man-  
 ufacturing cotton cloth.—**6.** How did the manufacturers succeed  
 during the war? How after the war?—**7.** What did the man-  
 ufacturers then desire the government to do? What was accord-  
 ingly done?

upon some fabrics, such as coarse cotton goods; **P.T. IV.**  
but from the strength of the opposition, it was not **P.D. II.**  
sufficient to afford the desired protection. **CH. X.**

8. COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—*A Society for colonizing free blacks* was formed. The society purchased land in Africa, where they yearly removed considerable numbers of the free blacks from America. The colony thus formed is named *Liberia*. . . . On the 4th of March **JAMES MONROE** was inaugurated president of the United States, and **DANIEL D. TOMPKINS**, vice-president. **1816.** **1817.** **March 4.**

9. A treaty was made with the chiefs of the Wyandot, Delaware, Shawanese, Seneca, Ottowa, Chippewa, and Potawatomie Indians. Each of these tribes ceded to the United States, all lands to which they had any title within the limits of Ohio. The Indians were, if they chose, to remain on the ceded lands, subject to the laws of the State and country. . . . The Territory of **MISSISSIPPI** was this year admitted, as a State, into the Union. **Indian Treaties.**

## CHAPTER X.

Internal Improvements.—Seminole War.

1. THE political feuds which had, since the Revolution, occasioned so much animosity, were now gradually subsiding. *A spirit of improvement* was also spreading over the country. *Facilities for travelling, and conveying merchandise and produce,* were continually increasing. These improvements were, however, made by the State governments; among which, the wealthy State of New York, at whose head was the illustrious **DE WITT CLINTON**, **1818.** **Internal improvements.** **De Witt Clinton.** **The great canals of N. Y.**

8. What society was formed? What is the African colony called? Who were made president and vice-president of the U.S.?—9. What treaty did the government make? What Territory was admitted as a State?

CHAPTER X.—1. What was at this time the condition of the country? By what authority were the improvements in roads, canals, &c., made? What State and what man took the lead?

PT. IV. took the lead. The *great western canal*, connecting Lake Erie with the waters of the Hudson; and the P'D. II. CH. X. *northern canal*, bringing to the same river the waters of Lake Champlain, were in 1823, fully completed.

**1816.** 2. Congress, however, by the consent of the legislatures of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, caused *the great Cumberland road* to be made; connecting, through the seat of government, the eastern with the western States, and passing over some of the highest mountains in the Union. *Military roads* were opened from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor, and from Detroit to the rapids of the Maumee. *Military posts* were established in the far West. One of these was at the mouth of the Yellow Stone River.

**The Seminole war.** 3. SEMINOLE WAR.—Outlaws from the Creek nation, and negroes, who had fled from their masters, had united with the Seminole Indians of Florida, and massacres became so frequent, that the inhabitants were obliged to flee from their homes for security. They were incited by an Indian prophet, and by Arbuthnot and Ambrister, two English emissaries.

**1817.** 4. A detachment of forty soldiers, near the river *Apalachicola*, were fired upon by a body of Indians that lay in ambush, and Lieut. Scott, who commanded, and all the party, except six, were killed. The offenders were demanded, but the chiefs refused to give them up. Gen. Jackson, with a body of Tennesseeans, was ordered to the spot. He soon defeated and dispersed them. Persuaded that the Spaniards furnished the Indians with supplies, and were active in fomenting disturbances, he entered Florida, took possession of forts St. Marks and Pensacola, and made prisoners of Arbuthnot, Ambrister, and the Indian prophet.

Dec.  
Lieut.  
Scott and  
34 men  
killed.

General  
Jackson  
makes  
a short  
campaign.

2. What great work was accomplished, and at what time? What road was, however, made by Congress? What military roads were made? What posts established?—3. What was the cause of the Seminole war? By whom were the Indians incited?—4. Relate the catastrophe of Lieut. Scott and his party. Who was sent against the Indians? What did he do?

5. A court-martial was ordered by Gen. Jackson, <sup>P.T. IV.</sup>  
 for the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. They <sup>P.D. II.</sup>  
<sup>CH. X.</sup> were found guilty of "exciting and stirring up the  
 Creek Indians to war against the United States,"  
 and also of supplying them the means to carry on <sup>1817.</sup>  
<sup>Two bad men.</sup> the war. Gen. Jackson caused them both to be ex-  
 ecuted.

6. PENSIONS.—The indigent officers and soldiers  
 of the Revolution had already been partially pro-  
 vided for. A more ample provision was now made,  
<sup>An act of justice.</sup> by which every officer, who had served nine months  
 at any period of the Revolutionary War, and whose  
 annual income did not exceed one hundred dollars,  
 received a pension of twenty dollars a month; and  
 every needy private soldier who had served that  
 length of time, received eight.

7. INDIANS.—This year the *Chickasaws* ceded to  
 the government of the United States, all their lands  
 west of the Tennessee river, in the States of Ken-  
 tucky and Tennessee. . . . The condition of those  
 tribes living within the Territories of the United  
 States, now attracted the attention of the govern-  
 ment, and a humane policy dictated its measures.  
 The sum of 10,000 dollars was annually appropriat-  
 ed for the purpose of establishing schools among  
 them, and to promote in other ways their civiliza-  
 tion. Missionaries, supported by societies, went  
 among the Indians; and success, in many instances,  
 crowned their efforts. . . . ALABAMA Territory was <sup>1819.</sup>  
<sup>Alabama.</sup> this year admitted into the union of the States;  
 and the Territory of *Arkansas* separated from Mis-  
 souri Territory.

8. FEMALE EDUCATION.—In December, 1818, De <sup>1818.</sup>  
 Witt Clinton, then governor of New York, recom-  
 mended in his message to the legislature of that

5. What did he order? What was done in reference to Ar-  
 burthnot and Ambrister?—6. What measure of justice did Con-  
 gress adopt?—7. What tribe ceded their lands to the United  
 States? What was done in respect to the Indian tribes? What  
 State was admitted? What territory was made?—8. What State  
 patronized female education? Who recommended it?

**PT. IV.** State, some special attention to the education of females. The legislature passed an act, in the course of the session, which was probably the first act of **1819.** any legislature, making public provision for the education of young women. It provides that academies for their instruction in the higher branches of learning, shall be privileged to receive a share of the literature fund.

**Feb. 23.** **Treaty with Spain negotiated.** Large edifices, apparatus, &c., &c., pass an act accordingly. Several of the States, especially among those recently admitted, have since made provision for the same object. Religious denominations and wealthy parents of daughters, have also favored it; and throughout the country, female schools have sprung up. Large and handsome edifices are erected; and adequate teachers, libraries, and apparatus, are provided for the use of the students.

**1820.** **Ratified.** On the 23d of February, 1819, a treaty was negotiated at Washington, between John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, and Don Onis, the Spanish minister; by which, Spain ceded to the United States, East and West Florida, and the adjacent islands. The United States agreed, on their part, to pay to their own citizens, what Spain owed them on account of unlawful seizures of their vessels; to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars.

**1821.** **Possession given.** The treaty was ratified by the Spanish government in October, 1820, and possession of the Floridas given the following year.

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8. What act was passed?—9. What has since been done in regard to female education?—10. What treaty was negotiated? When? What Territory was ceded? What was the American government to pay for it? When was the treaty ratified? When was possession given?

## LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

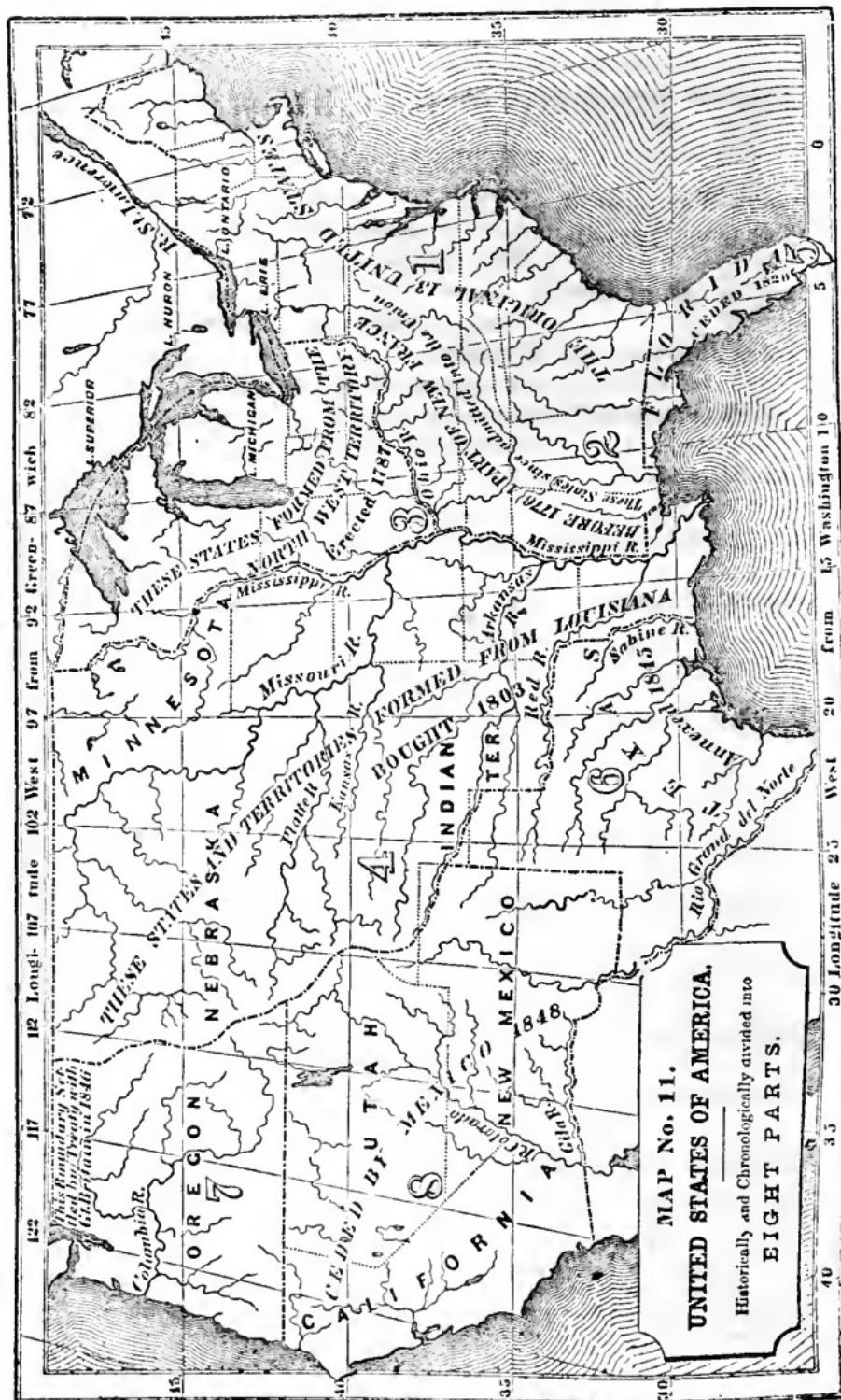
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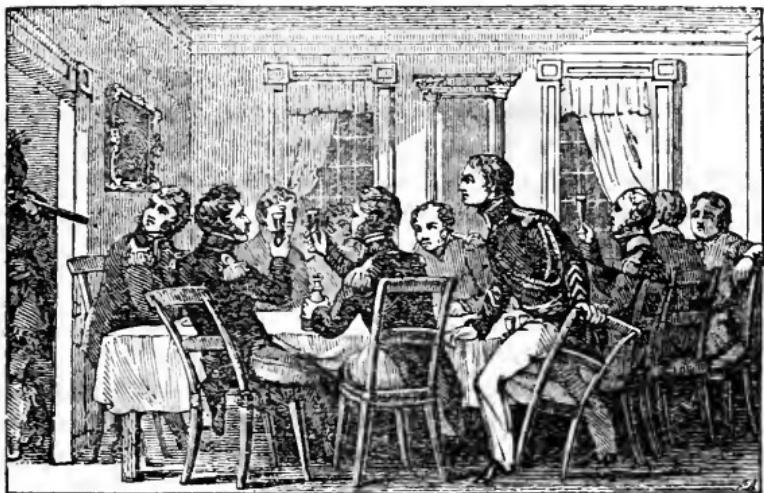
- GEORGE WASHINGTON**, of Virginia ;  
(Two terms, 8 years)....his first inauguration, April 30, 1789.  
His second, March 4, 1793.
- JOHN ADAMS**, of Massachusetts ;  
(One term, four years), March 4, 1797.
- THOMAS JEFFERSON**, of Virginia ;  
(Two terms), March 4, 1801.
- JAMES MADISON**, of Virginia ;  
(Two terms), March 4, 1809.
- JAMES MONROE**, of Virginia ;  
(Two terms), March 4, 1817.
- JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**, of Massachusetts ;  
(One term), March 4, 1825.
- ANDREW JACKSON**, of Tennessee ;  
(Two terms), March 4, 1829.
- MARTIN VAN BUREN**, of New York ;  
(One term), March 4, 1837.
- \*WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON**, of Ohio ;  
(Who dies after one month), March 4, 1841
- JOHN TYLER**, of Virginia ;  
Vice-president, becomes President, April 4, 1841.
- JAMES K. POLK**, of Tennessee ;  
(One term), March 4, 1845.
- \*ZACHARY TAYLOR**, of Mississippi ;  
(Who dies after 1 year and 4 months), March 4, 1849
- MILLARD FILLMORE**, of New York ;  
Vice-president, succeeds, July 9, 1850.
- FRANKLIN PIERCE**, of New Hampshire ;  
(One term), March 4, 1853.
- JAMES BUCHANAN**, of Pennsylvania ;  
(One term), March 4, 1857.

The presidents were all members of the national legislature before their election, and had all studied law, except Washington, Harrison, and Taylor.

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\* Died in office. If from this list is copied the names of the presidents, to place on the pillars of the American Temple of Time enlarged—to prevent the drawing being crowded the two names marked with a star should be left off.





Osceola's Attack.

## PERIOD III.

FROM  
THE CESSATION } 1820 { OF FLORIDA,  
TO  
THE CLOSE OF } 1848. { THE MEXICAN WAR.

### CHAPTER I.

The Missouri Question.—The Tariff.—Gen. Lafayette's Visit.

1. A QUESTION was now debated in Congress, PT. IV. which agitated the whole country. It had reference <sup>P.D. III.</sup> <sub>CH. I.</sub> to a subject, which, at this time, more threatens the stability of the Union, and consequently the existence of this nation, than any other. This is slavery. The question arose on a petition presented to Congress from the Territory of Missouri, praying for authority to form a State government, and to be admitted into the Union. A bill was accordingly introduced for that purpose, but with an amendment, prohibiting slavery within the new State. In this form, it passed the house of representatives, but was arrested in the senate.

CHAPTER I.—1. What very important question was now debated in Congress? What was done in reference to it?

PT. IV. 2. After much discussion, a *compromise* was agreed on, and a bill passed for the admission of <sup>P.D. III.</sup> <sup>CH. I.</sup> MISSOURI without any restriction, but with the *inhibition of slavery* throughout the Territories of the United States, *north of 36° 30' north latitude*. **1821.** <sup>Missouri admitted without restriction.</sup> MAINE was also received into the Union. . . . Mr. MONROE, by a vote nearly unanimous, entered upon his second term of office. MR. TOMPKINS was also continued in the vice-presidency. . . . By the fourth census the number of inhabitants in 1820, was found to be 9,625,734, of whom 1,531,436 were slaves.

<sup>Maine a separate State.</sup> <sup>Jackson governor of Florida.</sup> 3. President Monroe appointed Gen. JACKSON governor of Florida in March, but it was not until August that the reluctant Spanish officers yielded up their posts. . . . The *Alligator*, a United States

**1822.** <sup>Allen's Naval V.</sup> schooner, was sent against pirates in the West Indian seas, and recaptured five vessels belonging to Americans. She also took one piratical schooner; but <sup>His death.</sup> ALLEN, the brave commander of the Alligator, was mortally wounded in the engagement.

**1823.** <sup>Republics of S. A.</sup> 4. By recommendation of the president the independence of the South American Republics was acknowledged, and ministers were appointed to

**1824.** <sup>Treaty with Gt. B. concerning the slave-trade.</sup> *Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Columbia, and Chili*. . . . Articles were entered into, by the United States and Great Britain, authorizing the commissioned officers of each nation, to capture and condemn the ships of the other, which should be concerned in the slave trade.

<sup>Manufactures begin to prosper.</sup> 5. Notwithstanding the depression which succeeded the war, the manufacture of cotton had ultimately proved successful. Domestic cottons almost supplied the country, and considerable quantities were exported to South America. Factories for printing calicoes, had been erected in a few places; and in some instances the manufacture of lace had

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2. What compromise was made? What other State was admitted at the same time? What was the number of inhabitants in 1820?—3. Who was made governor of Florida? What was done in the West Indian seas?—4. What was done in reference to the South American Republics? In regard to the slave-trade?

been attempted. The manufacturers and their friends, still wished the government to lay such a duty on imported cotton goods, as must make them so high in the market, that they could afford to undersell foreign goods of the kind. After much discussion, a bill for a new tariff passed. It afforded <sup>A protective</sup> ~~PD. III.  
CH. I.~~ **1824.** the desired protection to cotton goods; but the question was still agitated in favor of the manufactures of wool, iron, &c.

6. GENERAL LAFAYETTE\* arrived in New York, in consequence of a special invitation, which Congress had given him, to become the guest of America. His feelings were intense at revisiting again, in prosperity, the country, which he had sought and made his own in adversity. Esteemed, as he was, for his virtues, and consecrated by his sufferings and constancy, no good man of any country could view him, without an awe mingled with tenderness; but to Americans there was besides, gratitude for his services, and an associated remembrance of those worthies of the Revolution, with whom he had lived.

7. Thousands assembled to meet Lafayette at New York; who manifested their joy at beholding him by shouts, acclamations, and tears. He rode, uncovered, from the Battery to the City Hall, receiving and returning the affectionate gratulations of the multitude. At the City Hall, he was welcomed by an address from the mayor. He then met with a few gray-headed veterans of the Revolution, his old companions in arms; and though nearly half a century had passed since they parted, his faithful memory had kept their countenances and names.

\* In the days of the Revolution, The Marquis de la Fayette was the style by which the hereditary nobleman was known. Subsequently he renounced all distinctions of this kind, and would receive no other title than that given by his military rank. His address was then General Lafayette.

Aug. 15.  
Lafayette arrives.

Deep feel-  
ing of all.

His recep-  
tion in  
N. Y.

5. What protection did the manufacturers still desire? Was a new tariff formed which met their wishes?—6. What is here said of Gen. Lafayette?—7. How was he received in New York?

PT. IV. 8. He travelled first east; then south and west,  
P.D. III. visiting all the principal cities, and every State in  
CH. I. the Union. His whole progress through the United  
 His tour of triumph.  
**1825.** States was one continued triumph, the most illustrious of any recorded in history. Nor was it merely honor, which the grateful republic gave to her former defender. Congress voted him the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and a township of land in Florida.

**1817** to **1825.** 9. During Mr. Monroe's administration, America enjoyed profound peace. Sixty millions of her national debt were discharged. The Floridas were peacefully acquired; and the western limits of the National prosperity and peace. Republic were—on account of the discoveries of CAPT. GREY, of Boston, and the expedition of CLARK and LEWIS, under Mr. Jefferson—now acknowledged to extend to the Pacific ocean. The voice of party spirit had died away, and the period is still spoken of, as the “era of good feeling.”

**Four can-** 10. Mr. Monroe's second term of office having  
**dida-** expired, four among the principal citizens were set  
**candidates** up as candidates for the presidency—John Quincy  
**for presi-** Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and William  
**dent.** H. Crawford. No choice being made by the electors, a president was to be chosen by the house of representatives, from the three candidates whose number of votes stood highest. These were Messrs. Adams, Jackson, and Crawford. MR. ADAMS was chosen.

**1826.** 11. On the 4th of July, 1826, died JOHN ADAMS  
 July 4. and THOMAS JEFFERSON. Their deaths occurring on the same day, and that, the birth of the nation, caused intense public feeling. . . . Another anniversary witnessed the death of Mr. Monroe.

**1831.** 12. A man by the name of WILLIAM MORGAN,  
 July 4. who was preparing to publish a book, purporting to

8. What can you say of his travels and progress through the country? Of the gratitude of our republic on this occasion?—9. What was now the condition of the country?—10. What was the course of the election?—11. What three ex-presidents died on the 4th of July? In what years?

disclose the secrets of Free-masonry, was taken, on P.T. IV.  
P.D. III.  
CH. II.  
the 11th of September, under color of a criminal process, from Batavia, Genesee county, New York,— to Canandaigua, in Ontario county,—examined and discharged; but on his leaving the prison in the evening, he was seized by persons unknown, forced into a carriage, rapidly driven out of the village, and was never seen by his friends again. . . . The legislature of New York appointed a committee of investigation, who reported that William Morgan had been put to death. Morgan's abduction excited a strong prejudice against Free-masonry; and a political party was formed, called the Anti-masonic,—the time-honored institution of Masonry has, however, in a great measure, recovered from the blow which it thus received from a few of its misguided votaries.

**1826.**

(Supposed that, to punish his revealing the secrets of Free-masonry, he was drowned.)

Anti-masonic party.

## CHAPTER II.

Black Hawk's war.—The cholera.—Nullification.

1. The tariff act was again amended and additional duties were laid on wool and woollens, iron, hemp and its fabrics, lead, distilled spirits, silk stuffs, window-glass, and cottons. The manufacturing States received the law with warm approbation; while the southern States regarded it as highly prejudicial to the interests of the cotton planter. . . . GEN. JACKSON was inaugurated president, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, vice-president of the United States.

**1828.**

Another protective tariff.

2. Though the tariff bill found but few friends in the southern States, the citizens of most of them were in favor of seeking its repeal by constitutional

**1829.**

March 4. Jackson's inauguration.

12. What offence had William Morgan given the Masonic societies? Give an account of Morgan's abduction. What was done in consequence of Morgan's abduction?

CHAPTER II.—1. What further was done in reference to the tariff? In what year was President Jackson's first inauguration? Who was made vice-president?

P.T. IV. measures. In South Carolina, however, a small  
P.D. III. majority, now first called the "State rights" party,  
on. II. and afterwards the "nullifiers," were preparing  
themselves, by high excitement, for rash measures.

**1832.**

April.  
Black  
Hawk's  
war.

3. The Winnebagoes, Sacs, and Foxes, inhabiting the upper Mississippi, became hostile. Under their chief, BLACK HAWK, they scattered rapidly their well-mounted war parties over that defenceless country, breaking up settlements, and killing whole families. GENS. ATKINSON and SCOTT, were charged with the defence of that frontier.

June 9.  
Cholera at  
Quebec.

4. The *Asiatic cholera* made its appearance in Canada, on the 9th of June, among some newly arrived Irish emigrants. It proceeded rapidly along the valleys of the St. Lawrence, Champlain, and Hudson, and on the 26th several cases occurred in the city of New York. A great proportion of the inhabitants left the place in dismay; but, notwithstanding the reduction of numbers, the ravages of the disease were appalling. It spread with great

Progress  
of the  
cholera  
through  
the  
Union.

rapidity throughout the States of New York and Michigan, and along the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico. From New York, it went south through the Atlantic States, as far as North Carolina. It apparently followed the great routes of travel, both on the land and water.

July.  
Gen. Scott  
and the  
troops  
for the  
Indian  
war.

5. Gen. Scott, hastening to the seat of the war, embarked a considerable force in steamboats, at Buffalo. The season was hot, the boats were crowded, and the cholera broke out among the troops. Language cannot depict the distress that ensued, both before and after their landing; and, although Gen. Scott watched over the sick soldiers with a father's tenderness, yet many died, and many deserted from dread of the disease and perished in the woods—either from cholera or starvation. . . . Gen.

2. What party now arose in South Carolina?—3. Give some account of Black Hawk's war.—4. At what time did the Asiatic cholera make its appearance, and where? What course did it pursue?—5. By what cause was Gen. Scott detained with his troops?

Atkinson came up with Black Hawk's army, near <sup>P.T. IV.</sup> the mouth of the upper Iowa, and routed and dispersed them. Black Hawk, his son, and several <sup>P.D. III.</sup> <sup>CH. II.</sup> warriors of note, were made prisoners.

6. *The State rights party, in South Carolina,* **1832.** held a convention at Columbia, from whence they issued an *ordinance* in the name of the people, in which they declared that Congress, in laying protective duties, had exceeded its just powers; and that the several acts alluded to, should, from that time, be utterly *null and void*; and that it should be the duty of the legislature and the courts of justice of South Carolina, to adopt measures to arrest their operation, from and after the 1st of February, 1833.

7. The friends of the Union, in South Carolina, also held a convention, at Columbia. They published a solemn protest against the ordinance. Meetings were held, and similar resolutions passed, in almost every part of the United States. When the legislature of South Carolina convened, Gov. HAMILTON, in his message, expressed his approval of the ordinance. He recommended that the militia should be reorganized;—that the executive should be authorized to accept of the services of 12,000 volunteers;—and that provision should be made for procuring heavy ordnance, and other munitions of war.

8. On the 10th of December, President Jackson published a proclamation, in which he said, “I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union,—contradicted expressly by the Constitution,—unauthorized by its spirit,—inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed.”

- 
5. What was done by Gen. Atkinson?—6. What convention was held? What was declared in the celebrated ordinance?—7. What did the friends of the Union in S. C.? What did the governor?—8. When did the President issue a proclamation? What view did he take of the question of a State's annulling the laws of the general government?

<sup>Nov. 19.</sup>  
Nullification  
Ordinance.

<sup>Nov. 24.</sup>  
The  
Unionists  
meet and  
protest.

<sup>Nov. 27.</sup>  
State au-  
thorities  
approve.

<sup>Oct. 10.</sup>  
President  
Jack-  
son's pro-  
clamation.

**P.T. IV.** 9. In conclusion, the president plainly said,—that  
**P.D. III.** the laws of the United States *must be executed*,—  
**CH. III.** that he had no discretionary power on the subject;—  
**1832.** that those who said they might *peaceably* prevent  
 their execution, deceived them; that nothing but a  
 Shows the  
 nullifiers  
 their error  
 and their  
 danger.  
 forcible opposition could prevent their execution,  
 and that *such opposition must be repelled*; for “dis-  
 union by armed force,” he said, “is treason.” Fi-  
 nally, he appealed to the patriotism of South Caro-  
 lina, to retrace her steps; and, to the country, to  
 rally in defence of the Union.

10. This proclamation of Gen. Jackson was popu-  
 lar—with all ranks and parties. It was not, how-  
 ever, immediately followed by submission on the  
 part of South Carolina; but preparations for war  
 went on,—both on the side of the general govern-  
 ment, and that of the opposing State.

**1833.** 11. On the 12th of February, MR. CLAY intro-  
 Feb. 12.  
 Mr. Clay's  
 compro-  
 mise  
 Tariff bill.  
 March 4.  
 Jackson  
 and Van  
 Buren.  
 duced into the Senate his plan of compromise. The  
 bill reduced the duties on certain articles, and lim-  
 ited the operation of the tariff to the 30th Septem-  
 ber, 1842. *Mr. Clay's compromise bill* was signed  
 by the president, and became a law on the 3d of  
 March. It gave content to the citizens of the Uni-  
 ted States; for the Union is the life of the na-  
 tion. . . . GEN. JACKSON having been re-elected pres-  
 ident, and MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York,  
 chosen vice-president, they were, on the 4th of  
 March, inaugurated.

### CHAPTER III.

The aboriginal tribes of the Mississippi sent to the Far West.—  
 The Florida war.

1. GEN. JACKSON, in his message, proposed that  
 an ample district, west of the Mississippi, and with-

9. What did he say in regard to the laws being executed?—**10.**  
 Was this proclamation popular? Did S. C. immediately submit?  
 —**11.** What was introduced into Congress? How was it received?  
 What may be said of the Union? At what time was Gen. Jack-  
 son's second inauguration? Who was made vice-president?

out the limits of any State or Territory, should be PT. IV.  
P.D. III.  
CH. III.  
set apart and guaranteed to the remaining Indian tribes; each to have distinct jurisdiction over the part designated for its use, and free from any control of the United States, other than might be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier. Congress approved the plan, and passed laws authorizing the president to carry it into execution.

2. With the *Chickasaws* and *Choctaws*, **treaties** were made by which they exchanged lands, and quietly emigrated to the country fixed on; which was the territory west of Arkansas. The United States paid the expense of their removal, and supplied them with food for the first year. . . . When Georgia ceded to the United States, April 2, 1802, all that tract of country lying south of Tennessee, and west of the Chatahoochee river, the government paid in hand to that State \$1,250,000, and further agreed, "at their own expense, to extinguish, for the use of Georgia, as early as the same could be *peaceably* obtained upon reasonable terms, the Indian title to the lands lying within the limits of that State."

3. The *Cherokees*, in the meantime, exercised a sort of independent dominion, within their reservations; by which a retreat was furnished for runaway slaves, and fugitives from justice, who were ever ready for violence. The legislature of Georgia, annoyed by their aggressions, extended its laws and jurisprudence over the whole Indian territory. The Indians, offended, appealed to the general government for redress. The well-known policy of President Jackson, was to remove them; and the Georgians, thus encouraged, sought to make their position untenable. They put in prison two missiona-

**CHAPTER III.—1.** What did Gen. Jackson propose with regard to the remaining Indian tribes? What did Congress?—**2.** What tribes *peaceably* emigrated? What contract was made between the general government and Georgia?—**3.** In what situation were the Georgians placed? What did their legislature? What did the Indians? What did Gen. Jackson? What was done in reference to the missionaries?

**1830.**  
 Jackson proposes the removal of the Indians.

**1831,**  
**2 & 3.**  
 The Chickasaws and Choctaws remove.

**1802.**  
 Georgia cedes Alabama.

*Cherokees* an independent State.

**1831.**  
 Missionaries put in prison.

PT. IV. ries, whom they suspected of dissuading the Indians  
P.D. III. against the removal. The president would do  
CH. III. nothing to check these irregular proceedings.

**1838.** 4. A treaty was at length obtained by the agents of the general government, from a few of the chiefs, by which the removal of the tribes was to take place. **Treaty with the Cherokees.** The fairness of this treaty was denied; and the Indians were averse to leaving their pleasant land, and the graves of their fathers. But their removal was at length effected without bloodshed.

**1823.** 5. **FLORIDA WAR.**—The greatest difficulty was found with the *Seminole*s, inhabiting East Florida.

**Ft. Moultrie** A treaty was made at *Ft. Moultrie*, with their chiefs, by which they relinquished a large portion of their lands, but reserved a part for the residence of their people. . . . A further treaty was made at

**1832.** <sup>Sept.</sup> **Payne's Landing**, in Florida; by which they gave up all their reservations, and conditionally agreed to <sup>May 9.</sup> Payne's remove. Subsequently, some of their chiefs made **Landing.** this agreement absolute; but the transaction was regarded by the Seminoles generally, as unfair and treacherous.

**1834.** 6. President Jackson, in 1834, sent **Gen. Wiley Thompson** to Florida, to prepare for the emigration. He soon found that most of the Indians were unwilling to leave their homes. On holding a conference with them, **Osceola**, their favorite chief, a man great in Indian talents, took a tone that displeased him. He put him in irons, and confined him to prison for a day. Osceola seemed penitent, signed the treaty to remove, and was released. But he dissembled, and concerted with the Indians a deep and cruel revenge.

7. The government ordered troops from the southern posts to repair to *Ft. Brooke*, at Tampa Bay. The command was given to **Gen. Clinch**, who was

4. What treaty was obtained? And what was at length effected?—5. Where was the greatest difficulty found? What treaties were made with the Seminoles? At what times?—6. Who was sent as government agent, and what were his first measures?—7. Who was appointed to the command?

**at Camp King.** MAJOR DADE, with 112 men, PT. IV. marched from Fort Brooke to join him. About P.D. III. eighty miles of the toilsome journey had been accomplished, when, on the morning of the 28th, Major Dade rode in front of his troops and cheered them with the intelligence that their march was nearly at an end. A volley was fired at the moment, from hundreds of unseen muskets, CH. III. The speaker, and those he addressed, fell dead. Thirty alone remained, when the Indians drew off. They improved the respite afforded them, to construct a breastwork of trees which they felled. While they were thus engaged, where was Osceola? It is supposed that he went the twenty miles from Dade's battle-field to *Camp King*, to perform a work there.

8. On that day, Gen. Wiley Thompson, with a convivial party, was dining at a house within sight of the garrison. As the company sat at table, believing themselves in perfect security, a discharge of muskets was suddenly poured through the doors and windows. A part fell dead, and a part escaping from the house, were followed and killed in the bushes without. Of the latter was Gen. Thompson, who was scalped by the revengeful Osceola. He and his mounted party then returned triumphant, and completed the massacre of the remaining thirty survivors.

9. Gen. Clinch collected a force, and marched from *Fort Drane* to the *Withlacoochee*. But he followed a guide who was in league with the Seminoles. When the soldiers had in part crossed the Withlacoochee, Osceola and his warriors rose from concealment and attacked them. They charged, and drove the Indians, but met a considerable loss; and returned without effecting their object.

10. Emboldened by success, the Seminoles appeared in the neighborhood of almost every settlement in Florida. Houses were burned, crops de-

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7. Where was he? Who marched to join him, and with what force? What befell the party?—8. What was done next by the savages?—9. Give an account of Gen. Clineh's battle of the Withlacoochee.

**1835.**  
Dade's  
march.

Dec. 28.  
DADE'S  
BATTLE  
FIELD.

Am. L. 82.

Osceola's  
MASSA-  
CRE AT  
CAMP  
KING.

The last  
scene  
of the  
tragedy.

Dec. 31.  
Clineh's  
battle  
of the  
WITH-  
LACOO-  
CHEE.

Am. L. 40.

w. 60.

P.T. IV. stroyed, negroes carried off, and families murdered  
 P.D. III. in every direction. GEN. SCOTT, now invested with  
 CH. III. the chief command, arrived at *St. Augustine*. The  
**1836.** savages having followed Gen. Clinch, his position  
 Feb. 7. at Fort Drane was critical. Gen. Scott sent troops  
 Scott arrives. to his relief, and was preparing a plan of offensive  
 operations, when GEN. GAINES landed at Tampa  
 Bay, four days after Scott arrived at St. Augustine.  
 He brought a force from New Orleans, and considered it as his right to command in the peninsula.

Feb. 11. Gaines  
b. 1,000  
from N.O. 11. Gaines marched his troops to Fort Drane; and taking from thiere four days' provisions, he set out for the Withlacoochee, to seek the Seminoles. Having reached that river, the Indians attacked him, and a battle ensued. The Americans kept the ground, though not without considerable loss. The Indians then besieged them in camp. Gen. Clinch approached  
 Feb. 20. Gaines'  
battle  
of the  
**WITH-**  
**LA COO-**  
**CHEE** with an army. Osceola contrived to amuse Gen. Gaines with a parley, until the Indian women and children were removed to the south. There, among the everglades and hammocks, the American troops vainly sought the tribe through bogs and fens,—in danger from serpents and other venomous reptiles,—tortured by poisonous insects, and often the victims of the climate.

12. GEN. JESUP soon arrived to take the command; Gen. Scott having been ordered to the country of the Creeks. Osceola, under protection of a flag, with about seventy of his warriors, came to the American camp. Gen. Jesup had reason to believe him to be treacherous; and he caused him with his escort, to be forcibly detained, and subsequently to be placed in a prison at Fort Moultrie, S. C., where, a few months after, he died of a complaint in the throat.

- 
10. What was the conduct of the Indians? Who arrived at St. Augustine? What did he do? What was done by Gen. Gaines?  
 —11. Where did he march? Describe Gen. Gaines' battle of the Withlacoochee. What happened after the battle? To what evils have the army been subjected in searching for these Indians?  
 —12. What change of officers occurred? What happened with respect to Osceola?

13. Gen. Jesup, at first supposed that the war PT. IV would soon be brought to a close, but finding him- P'D. III self mistaken, he directed COL. ZACHARY TAYLOR CH. IV to act offensively. This officer set out with a thousand resolute men, who marched four days through wet, swampy grounds. On the fifth, the Indians, whom they sought, attacked them at the entrance of the *Kissimmee* river into lake *Okee-Chobee*. The troops engaged them with coolness. The brunt of the battle fell at first on the sixth regiment. COL. CHOEBEE THOMPSON, their commander, mortally wounded, died, encouraging his men. The Indians were routed and dispersed, and a hundred gave themselves up to be carried to the West. GEN. WORTH had the honor of bringing this hard and difficult contest to a close.

14. CREEK WAR.—Early in May, the *Creeks* began hostilities—setting fire to houses, and murdering families. They attacked a steamboat which was ascending the *Chatahoochee*, eight miles below Columbus,—killed her pilot, wounded several others, and burned the boat. Another steamboat was fired at the wharf of Roanoke, and the passengers were consumed in the flames. The barbarians then set fire to the town, and destroyed it. The governor of Georgia raised troops, took the field in person, and Gen. Scott arrived on the 30th of May. Their combined efforts quelled the *Creeks*, and peace was restored early in the summer.

## CHAPTER IV.

The Bank Question.—The Revulsion.—Van Buren's Administration.—Harrison's Election and Death.

1. MR. RIVES, at Paris, negotiated with the minister of Louis Philippe, king of the French, a treaty

13. What were the circumstances connected with the battle of Okee-Chobee? Who brought the Florida war to a close?—14. Give an account of the atrocious acts of the *Creeks*. How were they brought to terms?

CHAPTER IV.—1. What treaty was negotiated by Mr. Rives?

1837.  
Dec. 20.

Dec. 25.  
*OKEE-*  
Sem. defeated.  
100 pr.  
Am. L. k.  
and w. 138.

1836.

Creek  
outrages.

May 30.  
They  
are over-  
powered.

1803.  
Rives'  
Treaty  
with  
France.

P.T. IV. by which that nation agreed to give 25,000,000 francs to indemnify the United States for spoliations on American commerce, made under the operations of the decrees of Napoleon. The French, however, had neglected to pay the money. Gen. Jackson took such prompt measures and so decided a tone, **1836.** that in 1836 the demand was liquidated agreeably to the treaty. . . . In September, 1835, Wisconsin was made a Territory, and ARKANSAS a State. **1837.** MICHIGAN was, in 1837, admitted to the Union, making Michigan the twenty-sixth State; *the original number, thirteen, being now exactly doubled.*

**1837.** 2. Extravagance and luxury had prevailed, and national adversity followed. The opponents of Gen. Jackson attributed the revulsion to circumstances connected with the overthrow of the national bank, caused by his hostility. . . . In 1832, the directors of the bank applied for a renewal of its charter. After much debate, Congress passed, by a considerable majority, a bill granting their petition. This bill **1832.** The veto. Gen. Jackson defeated by the presidential veto. . . . The funds of the government had been deposited in **1833.** the national bank. In 1833, the president caused them to be withdrawn. The public treasure, was by act of Congress, placed in certain selected State banks, known at the time as the "pet banks." These were encouraged to discount freely, as it might accommodate the people.

**1837.** 3. Mr. Jackson was succeeded by MARTIN VAN BUREN, who, during the last four years, had, as vice-president, presided with great ability in the Senate. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, was made vice-president.

**1837.** 4. After the public money went into the State

- 
1. When was the money paid? What Territory and States were organized? What can you say concerning the number of States at this time?—2. What had prevailed? What followed? How was this change in public prosperity accounted for by the opponents of Gen. Jackson? What happened in 1832? Where had the national funds been deposited? Who caused them to be withdrawn? Where were they then placed?—3. Who was made president? In what year?

banks, facilities too great before, were increased, P.T. IV.  
whereby men might, by pledging their credit, pos- PD. III.  
sess themselves of money. The good old roads of CH. IV.  
honest industry were abandoned, while fortunes 1835  
were made in an hour by speculation. This unnatural state of things had its crisis in 1837.

5. Before this crisis, every one was making money. Afterwards all were losing. Many had contracted large debts; when some began to fail, others, who had depended on them, were obliged to fail also; and so the disaster went on increasing its circle, until the whole community felt it, in a greater or less degree.

1837.  
Mania of  
Land spec-  
ulation.

The  
REVUL-  
SION  
causes  
great  
distress.

6. The banks now stopped specie payments. Those where the public funds were deposited, shared the common fate, and the questions arose how was the government to meet its current expenses, and what next should be done with the public purse? To decide these questions, Mr. Van Buren issued his proclamation, convening a special Congress.

Mr. Van  
Buren  
convenes  
a special  
session,  
Sept. 4.

7. In his message, the president recommended a mode of keeping the public money, called the "sub-treasury" scheme; which was rejected by Congress. Treasury notes were ordered to be issued, and other measures taken to supply the wants of the government; but the majority contended, that, as to the distresses of the people, the case did not call for the interference of government, but for a reformation in the individual extravagance which had prevailed, and a return to the neglected ways of industry.

"Sub  
treasury  
bill."

Treasury  
notes.

8. Among the causes of pecuniary distress, was a destructive fire in the city of New York. The mercantile houses, on whom, with the insurance offices, there fell a loss of \$17,000,000, did not generally fail at the time; for they were, with commendable

1835.  
Dec. 16.  
529  
buildings  
burned.

- 
4. What was the state of pecuniary affairs from 1835 to '37?  
—5. How was it before the crisis? How alter?—6. How was it with the banks? What was done by the president? When did Congress meet?—7. What did Mr. Van Buren recommend in his message? What was his scheme called? Did it succeed? What did Congress order? Why did they not attempt some relief to the people?—8. Give an account of the great fire in New York.

**P.T. IV.** humanity, sustained by the others. But the property was gone; and though in a measure equalized at the time, at length the deficit affected all. . . . On **1838.** the 13th of August the banks resumed specie payments. Aug. 13.

**9.** A party had been gradually formed in Canada who were opposed to the British government, and who loudly demanded independence. Many Americans on the northern frontier, regarding their cause as that of liberty and human rights, assumed the name of patriots, and formed secret associations, for the purpose of aiding the insurgents across the line.

**10.** In prosecuting this illegal interference in the concerns of a foreign power, a party of adventurers took possession of *Navy Island*, in the Niagara river, two miles above the falls, and lying within the jurisdiction of Upper Canada.—The president of the United States, and the governor of New York, both issued proclamations enjoining strict neutrality.

**1837.** **11.** A small steamboat, called the *Caroline*, was, however, hired to ply for unlawful purposes, between Navy Island and Schlosser. At evening, a detachment of 150 armed men from the Canada side, in five boats, with muffled oars, proceeded to Schlosser, drove the men who were on board the Caroline ashore, cut her loose from her moorings, and setting her on fire, let her float over the falls. A man named Durfee was killed, and great excitement prevailed. . . . A Bill to establish the sub-treasury scheme, now called the Independent Treasury, at length passed; and although it was repealed early in Tyler's administration, it was afterward re-enacted and became popular.

**1840.** **12.** The census of 1840, gave as the number of inhabitants in the United States, 17,068,666.—The

- 
- 8.** When did the banks resume specie payments?—**9.** Give an account of Canadian affairs as connected with American.—**10.** What was done at Navy Island? What proclamations were issued?—**11.** What were the circumstances of the burning of the Caroline? What important bill did Congress pass, in June, 1840?—**12.** What number of inhabitants were there in 1840?

presidency was, by a large majority, bestowed upon **PT. IV.  
P.D. III.  
CH. V.** GEN. HARRISON, whose social and public virtues had been rendered conspicuous by the various official stations of a long and useful life. **1841.** JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, was made vice-president.

13. From the capital, Gen. Harrison went to the presidential mansion—where thousands flocked around him with congratulations and proffers of service.\* He expired just a month from the day of his inauguration. **April 4.  
Death of  
Harrison.** MR. TYLER, by the Constitution, became president. He issued an able and patriotic address, and appointed a day of public fasting.

## CHAPTER V.

**Mr. Tyler's administration.—Mobs.—Disturbances in Rhode Island.—Anti-Rentism.—Mormonism, &c.**

1. THE Whig party were opposed to Mr. Van Buren's independent Treasury, and in favor of a National Bank, as a place of deposit for the public revenue. They said it would be more convenient and economical to the government,—that it would facilitate business, and promote prosperity; and that the attempt to bring back a specie circulation was a dangerous experiment upon the currency. The Democratic party, on the other hand, maintained that any connection of the government with banks, or with the business affairs of individuals, was foreign to its purposes, and a fruitful source of bribery and corruption. They believed that the government should keep its own money, operating not with paper currency, but with specie.

**1841.**

National Bank.

Opinions of the Whigs.

Opinions of the Democratic party.

\* Gen. Harrison was fatally overwhelmed with office-seekers—as shortly before his death, he told his friend, Mrs. Peter, of Ohio.

12. How did the presidential election terminate?—13. How long did President Harrison live to enjoy his new dignity? Who was his successor?

CHAPTER V.—1. What were the opinions of the Whig party in regard to a National Bank? What on the other hand was maintained by the Democratic party?

P.T. IV. 2. The majority of the voters adopting the views  
 P.D. III. of the Whigs, had chosen Messrs. Garrison and Ty-  
 ch. V. ler, with an expectation that they would favor a  
**1841.** National Bank. General Harrison, aware of this,  
 May 31. issued March 17th, his proclamation, calling an ex-  
 Congress convene tra session of Congress to convene on the 31st of  
 May, to consider "sundry weighty and important  
 matters, chiefly growing out of the revenue and  
 finances of the country." When this Congress met,  
 Mr. Tyler was president.

Aug. 6. 3. Congress repealed the Sub-Treasury law on  
 Repeal of the Sub-T. the 6th of August. Three days earlier, the House  
 of Representatives had passed an act, establishing a  
 National Bank. Mr. Tyler, to the deep chagrin of  
 Aug. 16. the party which elected him, defeated the measure  
 Tyler's first veto. by the presidential veto. The mortified Whigs got  
 up another scheme for a bank, and passed it through  
 Sept. 9. Congress under the name of a "Fiscal Corporation of  
 His second. the United States." A second time Mr. Tyler de-  
 feated them by his veto. The able cabinet selected  
 Cabinet all resign by Harrison, had all remained in office up to the  
 except Mr. Webster. period of this second veto, when all resigned, ex-  
 cept DANIEL WEBSTER, the secretary of state. His  
 country needed him in the office; and remaining, he  
 found occasion to render her essential service.

4. In the unwarrantable stretch of credit which  
 had existed, States over-zealous for internal improve-  
 ment, had participated; and when the revulsion  
 came,\* some of these found themselves unable, with-  
 out direct taxation (to which their too timid rulers  
 dared not promptly resort), to meet their engage-  
 ments; and the holders of their bonds, many of  
 whom were foreigners, could not obtain the interest  
 when due. These States were said to have repudiated  
 their bonds, and this *repudiation* for a time

(\* The  
 revision  
 of 1837,  
 whose ef-  
 fects were  
 felt for  
 several  
 years  
 after.)

Repudia-  
 tion.

2. What views were adopted by the majority of the voters? How manifested? What was done by Gen. Harrison? What change occurred before the meeting of Congress?—3. What was done by Congress with regard to the Sub-Treasury? With regard to a National Bank? How were their acts met by Mr. Tyler? What occurred immediately after his second veto?—4. Give an account of what was called repudiation.

cast disgrace upon the whole nation. With returning prosperity, however, nearly all of these States resumed payment.

P.T. IV.  
P.D. III.  
CH. V.

5. A disagreement between the United States and England had long existed in regard to the northeastern boundary. Much excitement prevailed between the inhabitants of Maine and New Brunswick,—regions adjoining the disputed line,—and measures were taken on each side, which threatened war. LORD ASHBURTON was sent from England, as a special envoy, to settle this dispute; and Mr. Webster, with great diplomatic ability, arranged with him the terms of a treaty, by which the important question of a northeastern boundary is finally and amicably settled.

Aug. 21.  
Ratified  
by the  
U.S.  
Oct. 14.  
By G. B.

6. DANGEROUS TENDENCIES TO ANARCHY.—Serious *riots* occurred in the spring of 1844, in Philadelphia. They grew out of a jealousy on the part of native American Protestants, that the foreign Roman Catholic population intended to gain the control of the common-schools, and change the established order of instruction, especially in regard to the use of the Scriptures. Thirty dwelling-houses, a convent, and three churches were burned. Fourteen persons were killed and forty wounded. These disgraceful scenes were renewed on the 7th of June. The governor called out 5,000 of the military. Years have passed, and these unhappy jealousies have subsided.

Philadelphia  
riots.  
May 6.  
k. 14.  
w. 40.

June 7.  
k. and w.  
50.

7. Rhode Island now became the theatre of an unlawful attempt to set aside existing authorities. The “*suffrage party*,” by whom it was made, did not, however, regard the matter in this light. They formed, though by illegal assemblies, what they considered a constitution for the State; and then proceeded to elect under it a governor—MR. DORR—and members

April 18.  
Dorr's  
attempt.

5. On what subject was there a disagreement between the United States and Great Britain? How was it settled?—6. Give an account of the riots in Philadelphia, remembering to state the times, and the numbers killed in the first and second riots.—7. What occurred in Rhode Island?

PT. IV for a legislature. Their opponents,—called the “law and order” party,—acting under existing authorities, elected State officers, MR. KING being made governor.

**1843.** 8. On the 18th of May, Dorr went with an armed force, and took the State arsenal. No lives were lost, as his directions to fire on those who opposed his progress, were not obeyed. Gov. KING, meantime, put himself at the head of the military. Several persons were arrested, and Dorr fled. He afterwards appeared at Chepachet, with some two or

June 25.  
Dorr at  
Chepa-  
chet.

**1844.** <sup>Dorr sent to the State's prison.</sup> three hundred men; but a force being sent by the general government, they dispersed. Dorr afterwards returned, was tried, convicted of treason, and sentenced to the State's prison. Meantime a new

**1845.** <sup>Is re-  
leased.</sup>

constitution was by legal measures adopted. In 1845 Dorr was released from prison.

**Anti-rent disturbances** 9. An alarming tendency to anarchy has been experienced in the *anti-rent disturbances* in the State of New York. Under the Dutch government, certain settlers had received patents of considerable portions of land; of which that of Van Rensselaer (Rensse-  
laerwyck,  
48 m. long,  
28 broad.) was the most extensive,—comprehending the greater part of Albany and Rensselaer counties. These lands were divided into small farms, and leased in perpetuity, on low rents, to be paid in a certain quantity of wheat, a certain number of fowls, &c. In process of time, the tenants began to consider these legal conditions as anti-republican,—a relic of feudal tyranny.

**1844.** <sup>Anti-  
renters  
disguised  
as Indians.</sup> 10. In the summer of 1844, the anti-rent disturbances broke out with great violence in the eastern towns of Rensselaer, and on the Livingston manor, in Columbia county. Extensive associations were formed by the anti-renters to resist the laws. They kept armed and mounted bands disguised as Indians,

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8. Give an account of the illegal proceedings of Mr. Dorr, and his punishment. When was he released from prison?—9. How in the State of N. Y. was a tendency to anarchy manifested? Give an account of the Dutch patents, with the conditions of rent. How in process of time had the tenants come to regard these conditions?

scouring the country ;—and the traveller—as he met them issuing from some dark wood, with their hideous masks and gandy calicoes, was required, on penalty of insult, to say, “Down with the rent.”

1844.

P.T. IV.  
P.D. III.  
CH. V.

11. These lawless rangers forcibly entered houses, —took men from their homes, tarred and feathered, or otherwise maltreated them. In Rensselaer county, at noonday, a man was killed where about fifty “Indians” were present,—some of whom were afterwards arraigned, when they swore that they knew nothing of the murder. Sometimes 1,000 of these disguised anarchists were assembled in one body. Similar disturbances occurred in Delaware county. At length STEELE, a deputy-sheriff, was murdered

(Smith killed in Grafton.)

(Steele killed in Del'ware.)

12. Meanwhile SILAS WRIGHT was chosen governor of the State. Much does his country owe him for the wisdom and firmness of the measures by which public order was restored. On the 27th of August he proclaimed the county of Delaware in a state of insurrection. Resolute men were made sheriffs, and competent military aid afforded them. Leading anti-renters were taken, brought to trial, and imprisoned. The murderers of Steele were condemned to death,—but their punishment was commuted to that of perpetual confinement. The successor of Mr. Wright, released from the State’s prison the whole number, eighteen, who had been committed for anti-rent offences. Fresh outbreaks followed.

1846.  
Governor Wright's measures.

13. In Congress, March 3d, 1845, an act was passed admitting two States into the Union,—IOWA, its western boundary the river Des Moines,—and FLORIDA, comprising the east and west parts, as defined by the treaty of cession.

1845.  
March 3  
Iowa and Florida.

14. MORMONISM.—This is the most extraordinary

**10 & 11.** What happened in the summer of 1844?—**12.** What is here said of Silas Wright? What was done in regard to sheriff’s? What was done in regard to the leading anti-renters? The murderers of Steele? Were they suffered to remain in prison?

—**13.** At what time were two States admitted into the Union, and what States?

**P.T. IV.** imposture of the age. Its founder, JOSEPH SMITH, **P.D. III.** was an obscure, uneducated man, born in 1805, in **CH. V.** Sharon, Vermont. Under pretence of special revelation, he produced the stereotype plates of the "Book of Mormon" \* by which he persuaded numbers, that he was the inspired founder of a new religion—which was to give to Mormons the same pre-eminence over all other people, as the Jews had over the Gentiles. Mormonism gives its followers license to commit every crime which may be sanctioned by the leading "prophet;"—especially does it, by allowing polygamy, degrade and demoralize women.

**1838.** Yet numbers of both sexes were found to join and aid this delusion—throwing their property into common stock. On their arrival at the Far West, Oct. 6. in Missonri, the Mormons were charged with various crimes; among others, an attempt to assassinate Gov. BOGGS; and they were finally expelled the Mormons at Far West. State by a military force commanded by Gen. Atkinson. They then purchased a large tract of land in Illinois, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi. There, Nanvoo in Illinois. on a beautiful slope, they built *Nauvoo*, and erected a pompous temple. But murders, robberies, and other secret crimes became frequent in their neighborhood. The surrounding people were enraged.

**1846 to '48.** The Mormon prophet and his brother were seized by the State officers, and confined in jail at Carthage. A hundred armed men, in disguise, broke in and murdered them. The Mormons then sold their possessions at Nauvoo, and in 1846 migrated westward to the *Great Salt Lake*. Their settlement, **Collect at the Salt Lake.** containing about 10,000 inhabitants, formed the nucleus of the *Territory of Utah*.

**1850. Utah made a Territory.** \* The Rev. Mr. Spalding wrote the *Book of Mormon*, as a work of imagination, founded on the Old Testament. He died, after having placed the manuscript in the hands of a publisher. SIDNEY RIGDON, a young printer of the office, thus became acquainted with it, and he showed it to Joseph Smith; and they two concerted the plan of bringing it out as a new revelation. The plates found were called "the golden" plates.

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**14.** Give some account of Mormonism, and its originators. (See note.)—**15.** Give a further account of the progress of Mormonism, to the building of the temple—to the departure of the Mormons to California.

## CHAPTER VI.

Texas.—Causes of Annexation and the Mexican War.

1. ON account of the discovery of *La Salle*, the P.T. IV.  
 French claimed *Texas* to the Rio Grande, as forming a part of Louisiana. The Spaniards of Mexico remonstrated, and sent thither an armed force, but the French had already dispersed. *The first effectual settlement in Texas, was that of San Antonio de Bexar, made by the Spaniards in 1692.* But the Mexican authorities seemed not so desirous to occupy this country, as to keep it a desolate waste,—that thus an impassable barrier might be maintained between them and their Anglo-American neighbors. This desire to avoid contact by means of an intervening desert, was so strongly felt by the Mexicans, even in 1847, as to break off negotiations for peace, when Gen. Scott was at the gate of their capital with a victorious army. The aversion to the Anglo-Americans thus manifested, the Mexicans at first derived from their mother-country; and it may be marked as the first and predisposing cause of the Mexican war.

2. After Ferdinand VII., king of Spain, had, in 1810, fallen with the Spanish nation, under the power of Napoleon, the Mexicans revolted. But the people were not united;—and after the bloody war of eight years, called the *first revolution*, the royalists prevailed. *The second revolution* was begun in 1821, by the Mexican general ITURBIDE. Under him they threw off the Spanish yoke. But he made himself a monarch. The people wished for a republic; and

CHAPTER VI.—1. On what account did the French claim Texas? How was this claim met by the Spaniards? Describe the first effectual settlement made in Texas. How did the Mexicans manifest aversion to Anglo-Americans, at an early day, and again recently? Of what may this aversion be regarded as the first cause?  
 —2. When did the Mexicans revolt against the Spanish government? Give some account of the first revolution—of the second—of Iturbide.

P.D. III.  
CH. VI.

1685.  
La Salle  
discovers  
Texas.

1692.  
Bexar  
founded.

1810.  
Mexico  
revolts.

1818.  
Royalists  
prevail.

1821  
—24.  
Iturbide.  
(He is shot  
at Pa-  
dillo.)

P.T. IV. they deposed Iturbide, banished,—and, on his re-  
P.D. III. turn, condemned and executed him. In 1824, a  
our. VI. *federal Constitution* was formed under the auspices  
**1824.** of a new leader, SANTA ANNA; by which Mexico,  
 Federal constitution of like our republic, was divided into States, with each,  
 Mexico. a legislature, and over the whole a general govern-  
 ment.

**1820.** 3. In 1803, the United States, in purchasing Lou-  
 isiana of France, obtained with it a just claim to  
 Texas; but in 1820 they ceded it by treaty to Spain  
 as a part of Mexico; Florida being then granted by  
 that power to the United States. Two years there-

**1821.** after, STEPHEN F. AUSTIN led a colony from the  
 United States to Texas, and made a settlement be-  
 tween the rivers Brazos and Colorado. The Spanish  
 authorities in Mexico, desirous of defence against  
 the destructive incursions of the fierce and hostile  
 Comanches, had, contrary to their ordinary policy,  
 made laws favoring American immigration; yet only  
*under the condition that the immigrants should adopt the Catholic religion, and send their children to Spanish schools.*

**Mexican clergy alarmed.** 4. Austin's enterprise being joined by others who,  
 like himself, sought to better their fortunes, his col-  
 ony soon flourished to such an extent, that it attract-  
 ed the attention of the Mexican clergy. They found  
 that the law, which required the settlers to make  
 oath that they were Catholics, and would establish  
 Spanish schools, had been disregarded. They felt  
 the utmost alarm; desiring that those whom they re-  
 garded as foreign heretics, should either submit to  
 their national laws, and embrace their national re-  
 ligion, or be rooted out. *Here were sown the seeds*

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2. What was done in 1824?—3. When had the United States a claim to Texas? How obtained, and how and when was it relinquished? When and by whom led, was the first American colony of Texas? Where established? What motives had the Mexicans in admitting these settlers, and what conditions did they require of them?—4. How did the Mexican clergy find that these conditions had been met on the part of the settlers? How did the clergy regard them, and what appears to have been their desire respecting them? To what would such feelings naturally lead?

*of future war;* for these supposed heretics were the <sup>PT. IV.</sup> brothers of American citizens, and though expatriated, they were children born of the republic. <sup>P.D. III.  
CH. VI.</sup>

5. Texas, under the Constitution of 1824, was united in one State with the neighboring province of Coahuila. The Spanish Mexicans of this province outvoted, and pursued an oppressive policy against the Texans. Stephen F. Austin was sent by them to the city of Mexico to petition against these grievances, and for the privilege of forming Texas into a separate State. The Mexican Congress treated him with neglect. He wrote a letter to the Texans advising them at all events to proceed in forming a separate State government. The party in Texas opposed to Austin, sent back his letter to the Mexican authorities,—who made him prisoner as he was returning,—sent him back to Mexico, and threw him into a dungeon.

(In 1833 there were about 10,000 Americans in Texas.)

Austin taken prisoner (at Saltillo.)

Texan Revolution begins.

6. Meanwhile, Santa Anna subverted the Constitution of 1824, and in the name of liberty, made himself the military tyrant of Mexico. He sent GENERAL Cos into Texas, to place the civil rulers there in subjection to the military. At this time, Austin returned, and was placed at the head of a central committee of safety. Appeals were made through the press to the Texan people, and arrangements set on foot to raise men and money. Adventurers from the American States came to their aid. The object of the Texans at this time, was to join a Mexican party now in arms against the military usurpation of Santa Anna, and thus to maintain the Constitution of 1824.

7. Mexican forces had been sent to *Gonzalez* to demand a field-piece. The Texans attacked and

Oct. 2.  
*GONZA-*  
*LEZ.*  
Mex. force  
1,000,  
Tex. 500.

5. With what Mexican province was Texas united, and how treated? For what was Austin sent to Mexico? How was he there treated, and what course did he pursue? Why was Austin thrown into a dungeon?—6. What, in the mean time, was the course of Santa Anna with respect to the constitution of 1824, and with regard to the Texans? What measures indicating resistance were taken by the Texans? What was now their object?—7. Where was the first blood shed?

**PT. IV.** drove them from the ground with loss. Santa Anna had now caused the fortresses of *Goliad* and the **P.D. III.** **CH. VI.** *Alamo*, or citadel of Bexar, to be strongly fortified, the latter being the headquarters of General Cos. **Mex. L.** **100.** The Texans, on the 8th of October, took Goliad with valuable munitions. On the 28th, they obtained a victory near Bexar.—Texan delegates, November 22d, met in convention at St. Felipe, and established a *provisional government*. On the 11th of December, their forces under **GENERAL BURLESON**, took, after a bloody siege and a violent struggle, the strong fortress of the *Alamo* and the city of Bexar; General Cos and his army were made prisoners, and *not a Mexican in arms remained*. But Santa Anna, ever active and alert, was gathering his forces, and in February, 1836, was approaching with 8,000 men.

**1836.** **March 6.** **Massacre of the ALAMO.** **Am. L.** **k. 150.** Unhappily, divisions prevailed in the Texan counsels, while the small and insufficient garrison of the Alamo was attacked by this powerful army; headed by a man, who added to the smoothness of the tiger, his fierceness and cruelty. TRAVIS, who commanded, had only 150 men. They fought all one bloody night, until he fell with all the garrison but seven;—and they were slain, while crying for quarter!

**March 2.** **Texans declare independence.** Meantime, a Texan convention had assembled at Washington, on the Brazos, which, on the 2d of March, DECLARED INDEPENDENCE. They had desired, said the delegates, to unite with their Mexican brethren, in support of the Constitution of 1824, but in vain. Now appealing to the world for the necessities of their condition, they declared themselves an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, and committed their cause to the SUPREME ARBITER OF NATIONS.

10. COLONEL FANNING commanded at Goliad. He had besought the Texan authorities to reinforce

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7. Give some account of the battle of Gonzalez. What was done by the Texans under Burleson?—8. Give some account of the massacre of the Alamo.—9. Of the Texan declaration of independence.

him; and he had been directed by them to abandon his post, and save his garrison by retreat.\* This he had attempted to do; but the Mexicans, by their superior force, overpowered him. He surrendered on condition that he and his men should be treated as prisoners of war. Santa Anna ordered their execution; and four hundred unarmed and unresisting men, unsuspecting of harm, were drawn out. One of the fated soldiers exclaimed, "They are going to shoot us; let us turn and not be shot in the back." In another instant the fire was given, and the prisoners fell dead. Fanning was shot the next day;—and his body denied a burial. These men were American-born. Fanning had been an officer in the army of the United States. American hate and sympathy kindled as the shocking massacre was told. *Annexation followed in time, and the Mexican war.*

1836.

March 27.  
Massacre  
at  
GOLIAD

A.M. L.  
k. 400.

11. On the 21st of April, the main Texan army, under GENERAL HOUSTON, met the Mexicans, who were double their number, near the San Jacinto. Furiously the Texans rushed to battle with the cry, "Remember the Alamo!" They fought at less than half-rifle distance, and in less than half an hour wholly routed the Mexicans; killing and wounding a number greater than the whole Texan force. Among the prisoners taken after the battle, was Santa Anna himself. As supreme ruler of Mexico, he, by a treaty, acknowledged their independence, and allowed their western boundary to be the Rio Grande. This treaty was, after his return, disavowed by Mexico,—and by Santa Anna himself, on the plea that it was made while he was a prisoner.

April 21.  
SAN JA-  
CINTO.

Mex. force  
1,600.

Tex. 733.  
Mex. L.  
k. 630,

w. 208.  
Tex. L.  
k. s. w. 17.

\* Of this fact the writer was, in conversation, informed by Gen. Houston. Fanning had marched out of the fortress, met, and contended with the Mexicans, was taken and carried back, so that the massacre was at Goliad.

10. Of the massacre of Goliad. Who were the men massacred at Goliad, and with what feelings was their slaughter heard of in America? What followed?—11. Give some account of the battle of San Jacinto. What treaty did Santa Anna make with the Texans? How was it observed?

P.T. IV. 12. Although the United States, England, and  
 P.D. III. other powers acknowledged the independence of  
 on. VI. Texas; yet Mexico, through all her changes of  
**1837.** rulers ever claimed the country, and occasionally  
 March 3. sent troops to renew the war by predatory excursions.—The Texans, in 1841, sent under McLEOD, a  
 United States party of 300, who were mostly Americans, to take  
 recognize Texan possession of *Santa Fé*, the capital of New Mexico,  
 Independence. that city lying on the eastern side of the Rio Grande.  
 These were made prisoners by the Mexicans, and treated with great cruelty.

**1842.** 13. GENERAL WOLL, sent by Santa Anna to invade Texas, took *Bexar*. A Texan army, having driven him back, were full of zeal to carry the war into Mexico. A party of 300 crossed the Rio Grande, and proceeding to *Mier*, they attacked it; and although opposed by five times their force, they fought their way into the heart of the place, killed and wounded double their whole number, when, although they had lost only 35 men, they capitulated.\* These prisoners were treated with great severity.

**1844.** 14. Texas early made application to be received into the American Union. General Jackson objected, and afterwards Mr. Van Buren,—on the ground of existing peaceful relations with Mexico, and the unsettled boundary of Texas. Mr. Tyler, by the influence of Mr. Calhoun, secretary of state, brought forward the proposition. It was lost in Congress. Elected as president, J. K. Polk, But the mass of the American papers were in favor of Tenn. Vice-P., G. M. Dallas, of Pa. of Annexation. The Whig candidates for president and vice-president, were Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, who were opposed to immediate an-

\* They were, says General Green, in his Journal of the Expedition, betrayed into the surrender by Fisher, their leader, who had lost his mind by a gunshot wound. Green says this party of 300, killed and wounded 800 of the Mexicans at Mier.

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12. Who acknowledged the Texan independence, and who did not? Give some account of the attempt to take *Santa Fé*.—13. The attempt of the Texans on *Mier*.—14. Give a history of the Annexation of Texas, to the close of the presidential election. How is it manifested by this account that the people were in favor of annexation?

nexion ; and the Democratic were, JAMES K. POLK, PT. IV. and GEORGE M. DALLAS, who were pledged in its favor. The latter were elected ; and on the 4th of March, 1845, they were duly inaugurated.

**1845.**  
March 4  
Inaugurated.

*Joint res.  
olution  
annexing  
Texas.*

(March 1.  
It receives  
the Pres-  
ident's  
signa-  
ture.)

15. On the 28th of February—after the election and before the inauguration—Congress passed the *joint resolution* to annex Texas. By this act, additional new States, not exceeding four, may be formed from this Territory *with* slavery, if south of lat.  $36\frac{1}{2}$ , but if north, *without*. The Mexican minister at Washington, SENOR ALMONTE, who had before announced that Mexico would declare war if Texas were annexed, now gave notice, that since America had consummated “the most unjust act recorded in history,” negotiations were at an end.

16. Mexico had been to the Americans an unjust and injurious neighbor. Such had been the undressed wrongs of person and property, to which American citizens had been subjected in Mexico, that had she not been a weaker nation and a sister republic, war would have resulted during Jackson’s administration. Mr. Van Buren recommended measures leading to war ;—when the Mexicans negotiated ; and in 1839 a treaty was made, by which they agreed to pay large indemnities to American sufferers. This treaty was modified in 1843, but its stipulations the Mexican government had mostly failed to observe.

**1839.**  
Mexican  
Treaty.

**1843.**  
It is  
modified.

17. The assent of Texas, by which she became a part of the American Union, was expressed in the ordinance of July 5, 1845. Two days thereafter, a

**1845.**  
July 5.  
*Txan or-  
dinance  
completes  
annexa-  
tion*

14. Are presidents of the United States elected the same year in which they are inaugurated—Mr. Polk for example ?—15. When did Congress pass the joint resolution to annex Texas ? What condition was there respecting new States ? What had previously been announced as the determination of Mexico in case the United States annexed Texas ? What announcement was now made by the Mexican minister ?—16. What had been the course of Mexico towards American citizens ? What hindered war during Jackson’s administration ? What was done during Mr. Van Buren’s administration respecting a treaty ?—17. When did Texas by her own ordinance actually become a part of the American Union ?

**P.T. IV.** request was dispatched to President Polk to send an armed force to protect Texas against the threatened invasion of Mexico. The administration judiciously chose, as commander of the forces to be sent, COL. **ZACHARY TAYLOR.** On the 30th of July, he was ordered by the war department to move as near the Rio Grande as prudence would dictate. He took post at *Corpus Christi*. A Mexican force, in the mean time, had collected on the western bank of the Rio Grande, near Matamoras.

(He is soon made a brigadier.)

1845. 18. The ancient aversion of the Mexicans had been, by the annexation, wrought into jealousy and fierce revenge; and he who most vilified the Americans, and the loudest blustered for war, was most the popular favorite; and such was PAREDES, by whose party, Herrera, the president, and a wise patriot, was denounced as a traitor for suspected intercourse with the foes of the nation.

**TRENTON.** Jan. 16. 19. TREATY WITH CHINA.—In 1845, the United States senate ratified a treaty with China, which had there been negotiated between MR. CUSHING, **TRENTON.** the American envoy extraordinary, and the commissioner of the Chinese Emperor.

1792. (Capt. Grey, sailing in the Columbia, gives to the river the name of his ship.)

20. OREGON.—England and America both claimed the extensive country north of the Columbia river, to the Russian settlements. Columbia river and its vicinity, belongs to the Americans by right of the discovery made in 1792, by CAPTAIN GREY of Boston, and by the explorations made by LEWIS and CLARK, in the employ of the American government, made in the years 1804–5. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of New York, founded *Astoria*, at the mouth of the Columbia river, in 1811. The first house on its waters, was, however, established on Lewis river, by the Missouri Fur Company, in 1808.

17. What was done two days thereafter? Who was chosen to command the military defenders of Texas? What orders did he receive, and what do?—18. How did the aversion of the Mexicans now manifest itself?—19. Give an account of the Chinese treaty.

—20. What part of Oregon was in dispute, and with whom? On what was the American claim to the Columbia river and its valley founded? What were the first settlements in Oregon?

21. The difficulty with England became so serious as to threaten war. It was, however, compromised by a treaty negotiated at Washington between MR. PACKENHAM, the British Minister, and MR. BUCHANAN, the American Secretary. This treaty makes the northern boundary of Oregon, the line of lat. 49 deg.; but gives to the British the whole of Vancouver's Island, and a right to the joint navigation of the Columbia river.

P.T. IV.  
P.D. III.  
CH. VII.

**1846.**  
June 18.  
Treaty  
of Wash-  
ington.

## CHAPTER VII.

Mexican War.—Army of Occupation.

1. GEN. TAYLOR was ordered by the secretary of war, Jan. 13, 1846, to take post at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The effect of the order was to precipitate the collision of arms. Gen. Taylor accordingly moved from Corpus Christi on the 8th of March. On the 25th, the army reached Point Isabel, which, from the nature of the coast, he must make the depot for his stores. Leaving them with 450 men under MAJOR MUÑROE, he advanced, and took post at the mouth of the Rio Grande, opposite to *Matamoras*. Batteries were erected by the Mexicans, pointing at his camp. This he intrenched, and immediately commenced a fort, whose guns threatened the heart of the city. Yet Gen. Taylor was strictly courteous to all. He had come, in peace, he said, to protect Texas, not to invade Mexico; but if attacked, he should know how to defend himself.

Effect of sending Gen. Tay- lor to the Rio Grande.

March 28. Gen. Taylor encamps opposite Matamo- ras.

(April 10. Col. Cross rode out from the camp alone, and was killed by Mexi- can ran- cheros.)

2. This attack he had hourly reason to expect. Paredes had put in requisition the best troops of Mexico, headed by her ablest generals, and they

**21.** How was the difficulty with England settled?

CHAPTER VII.—1. What order did Gen. Taylor receive? What was its effect? Give an account of Gen. Taylor's march from the mouth of the Nueces to that of the Rio Grande. What was here done by the Mexicans and the Americans? What was Gen. Taylor's course of conduct?

**P.T. IV.** were gathering towards the Rio Grande. On both **P.D. III.** sides of the river, all was warlike action;—here, **CH. VII.** mounting or relieving guards,—and there, planting artillery. **GEN. ARISTA** now arrived, and took the **1846.** command at Matamoras. *The Mexican government made a formal declaration of war on the 23d of May.* On the 24th, CAPT. THORNTON with sixty-three dragoons was sent by Gen. Taylor a few miles up the river to reconnoitre. They fell into an ambuscade, and, finding themselves surrounded by a far superior force, they attempted to retreat, cutting their way; but they were obliged to surrender, with the loss of 16 killed and wounded.

**Astonishment and anxiety.** **April 24.** Hostilities commenced by Thornton's capture. **Am. L. K. and w. 16.** 3. The American Congress and people were astonished and agitated, when Gen. Taylor's account of this first bloodshed was received. Their army was surrounded and in danger, from the soldiers who had committed the massacres of Goliad and the Alamo! A kind of monomania pervaded the nation. The President announced to Congress that the Mexicans had “invaded our territory, and shed the blood of our citizens upon our own soil.” Congress responded, that “war existed by the act of Mexico,” and in two days passed a law authorizing 50,000 volunteers to be raised for twelve months; and appropriating, towards the carrying on of the war, ten millions of dollars. Thus were the means at once provided.

**May 11.** President extra message. **May 13.** Act of Congress to raise men and money. **Plan of the Executive.** 4. Declared war being upon the hands of the Executive, the plan for its prosecution and results appears to have been,—to take for indemnity and as a permanent acquisition, that part of the Mexican territory lying between the Old United States and the Pacific; and so to carry the war into the more vital and richer parts of Mexico, that the people would

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2. What was now the aspect of things in regard to war? How did hostilities actually commence? When did the Mexicans declare war?—3. How was news of the breaking out of the war received in America? and what was done by the President and by Congress?—4. What was the general plan of the American Executive?

be willing to receive peace and some needful funds, P.T. IV.  
though at the sacrifice of this territory, and the re-  
P.D. III.  
CIV. VII.  
linquishment of Texas to the Rio Grande.

5. The American Executive,\* aided by the head  
of the war department, and by General Scott, now  
sketched out, in two days' time, a plan of a cam-  
paign, exceeding, in the vastness of the spaces over  
which it swept by sea and land, any thing of the  
kind known in history. Vessels were to pass round  
Cape Horn to the coast of California, to aid those  
already there, in conquering that country: An  
“Army of the West” was to be assembled at Fort  
Leavenworth to take New Mexico, and then pro-  
ceed westward to the Pacific, to co-operate with  
the fleet. An “Army of the Centre,” to be col-  
lected from different and distant parts of the Union,  
was to rendezvous at San Antonio de Bexar, and  
thence to invade Coahuila and Chihuahua. These  
armies were mostly to be created from the raw ma-  
terial. The existing regular force of the United  
States, officers and men, did not exceed 9,000.

6. Gen. Taylor, whose force was called the  
“Army of Occupation,” now received intelligence by  
CAPT. WALKER, that a large Mexican force in his rear,  
was interposed between him and his stores at Point  
Isabel. Walker had there been stationed by Major  
Munroe, to keep open the communication; and he  
had fought fifteen minutes with his one company of  
Texan rangers (armed with revolving pistols), with  
1,500 Mexican cavalry,—killed thirty, and escaped;  
and subsequently he had found his way with six  
men through the Mexican army to bring this in-  
formation.

7. Leaving his camp at Matamoras, with a gar-  
rison in command of the trusty veteran, MAJOR  
BROWN, Taylor marched with the main army, and

5. What military operations were now sketched out? What is  
in the side-note concerning Senator Benton?—6. What was now  
received by Gen. Taylor? What was the first battle of the war in  
which Mexican blood was shed?—7. What was now done by  
General Taylor?

**1846.**

May 15  
and 16.  
(\* Mr.  
Polk had  
for adviser  
Senator  
Benton,  
who  
desired to  
conduct  
this war  
as Lieut.  
General.  
Mr. Polk  
nominated  
him,  
but the  
Senate re-  
fused to  
confirm.)

April 28.  
Walker's  
battle.  
Mex. L. k.  
and w. 30.

May 1.  
Taylor at  
Point  
Isabel.

P.T. IV. reached Point Isabel unmolested. The Mexicans at P.D. III. Matamoras attacked the camp with their batteries, CH. VII. and Major Brown opened his guns upon the city. **1846.** May 7 to 9. The firing was anxiously heard by Taylor, and a messenger for aid reached him from Major Brown. Cannon-ade of Fort Brown. The garrison at Point Isabel being reinforced by 500 men, supplied by COMMODORE CONNER from the navy, Gen. Taylor announced to the war department, "I shall march this day with the main body of the army, to open a communication with Major Brown, and throw forward supplies of ordnance and provision. If the enemy opposes my march, in whatever force, I shall fight him."

**May 8.** **Taylor leaves Pt. Isabel.** **7th.** **PALO ALTO.** **Mex. force 6,000.** **Am. 2,300.** **Mex. L. k. and w. 400.** **Am. L. k. 4, w. 40.** The same evening he marched. The next day at noon he came in full sight of the Mexican army, drawn up in order of battle, and extending a mile across his way. Taylor halted his men,—bade them refresh themselves at the pools—then formed his line. The Mexicans, although with choice of the Am. 2,222. ground, and more than double numbers, were forced, Mex. L. k. after five hours, to yield to the Americans the victory of *Palo Alto*. MAJOR RINGGOLD was here mortally wounded.

**May 9.** **RESACA DE LA PALMA.** **Mex. force 6,000.** At two o'clock the next day the army resumed its march. Having advanced about three miles, the Mexicans were discovered, skilfully posted, with ar-tillery, at *Resaca de la Palma*. At four o'clock Am. 2,222. the Americans came up. The field was fiercely contested. It was here, that CAPT. MAY, with his Mex. L. 600. dragoons, rode up to a Mexican battery, cut down Am. L. k. and w. the men, and took GEN. LA VEGA, as he was applying mortally a match to one of the guns. The Mexicans 44. were wholly routed. Their camp, its stores, equipage, and Gen. Arista's private papers, fell into the hands of the Americans. The arrival at the camp

7. What cannonade was heard by him at Point Isabel? What determination did he announce?—8. Give an account of the battle of Palo Alto, the numbers engaged, loss, &c.; see side-note. (*When the direction is, Give an account of a battle, let the side-notes be studied as well as the text.*)—9. Give an account of the battle of Resaca de la Palma. What had occurred at the camp?

of Taylor and his victorious army, carried joy to the <sup>PT. IV.</sup>  
wearer combatants. But the commander of the <sup>P.D. III.</sup>  
fort had been killed. Gen. Taylor named the place <sup>CH. VII.</sup>  
where he fought and fell, *Fort Brown*.

**1846.**

10. Great were the rejoicings and illuminations in the United States, for the victories of the Rio Grande. The Mexican army now deserted Matamoras, and the civil authorities suffered the Americans to take quiet possession. Everywhere the young men of America were now ready, nay in haste, to go forth to defend their brethren, fight the Mexicans, and push for the "Halls of the Montezumas."\* Gen. Taylor was embarrassed and delayed by the ill-provided numbers who came. The towns on the lower Rio Grande were taken and occupied by the Americans. *Camargo*, made the depot of provisions and stores, was garrisoned with 2,000 men under GEN. PATTERSON.

11. The army being now 6,000 strong, its first division, under GEN. WORTH, marched for the interior on the 20th of August. Gen. Taylor, with the rear column, soon followed. On the 5th of September, the several divisions were concentrated at *Marin*. Moving on, they encamped on the 9th, at Walnut Springs, three miles from the city of *Monterey*, a stronghold which they must capture. Here, on the south and west towered the high peaks of the Sierra Madre, while before them stood the walls of Monterey, bristling with cannon and surrounded by fortresses. Around them was an unknown region—an invaded country, with thousands of embittered foes. Most of their troops were untried volunteers. But their officers, mostly educated at West Point, had no superiors. Especially had they a commander,

May 18.  
Taylor  
occupies  
Matamoras

June and  
July.  
(Taylor  
delayed  
by the  
press of  
unfur-  
nished  
volun-  
teers.)

Sept. 5.  
The army  
at Marin.  
9th, at  
Walnut  
Springs.

\* Prescott's very popular history, "The Conquest of Mexico," had just appeared; and it had no little influence in producing this enthusiasm.

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10. What effect in the U. S. had the victories of the Rio Grande? What occurred at Matamoras? What effect on Taylor's movements had the too great accession of ill-provided numbers?  
—11. Give an account of the movements of the army until reaching Walnut Springs. What now was its position?

P.T. IV. cool and deliberate,—judicious to plan, and energetic to act.

P.D. III. 12. He perceived towards the southwest, that the mountains were cleft by the small stream of the San Juan, along which was the road from Saltillo to Monterey. He thought if a new way could be made by which the Saltillo road could be reached, the enemy's line of supplies would be cut, and probably less formidable defences intervene. The skill of the American engineers, under CAPT. MANSFIELD, found out such a way; and Gen. Worth being selected for the important service, led a column of 650 men on the 20th and 21st, by a difficult detour round to the Saltillo road.

(Forts Federation and Soldado carried.) Sept. 20. Worth leaves the camp. (21st. A skirmish. Mex. L. 100. Col. May distinguished.) 13. This road being gained, two batteries on a hill were taken, and their guns turned on the third and principal battery, called the *Bishop's Palace*, situated on the steep hill *Independence*. After having with hardship and loss taken this battery, and turned it against the city, the war-worn troops—now three days from the camp, their numbers thinned by death, stood close upon the rear of Monterey.

Sept. 22. 3 o'clock, A. M. Bishop's Palace stormed. 14. Meantime, Taylor had sought to direct the attention of the enemy from this, his real point of attack, by making a feigned one in front. But so fiercely was this movement conducted by GEN. BUTLER and GEN. QUITMAN, that the city was entered, though with great sacrifice of life. On the morning of the 23d, the defences of the opposite side were carried by Gen. Worth.

(*"Santa Anna's Pass"* was dated May 15, 1846.) 15. The Mexican general, AMPUDIA, came with a flag to propose capitulation and an armistice, on the ground that peace might shortly be expected,—Paredes being displaced, and Gen. Santa Anna now in power. General Taylor knew that in consequence of President Polk's hope of that wily Mexi-

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12. What plan was formed for approaching Monterey in rear? Who led the detachment?—13. Give an account of the movements of Worth's party until it reached the rear of Monterey.—14. Of those of Quitman and Butler.—15. On what ground did Gen. Ampudia propose an armistice?

can's favorable disposition, he had given an order to <sup>PT. IV.</sup>  
the fleet, which Com. Conner obeying, Santa Anna <sup>P.D. III.</sup>  
had passed unmolested on his return from Cuba. <sup>CH. VIII.</sup>

16. Gen. Taylor had not men sufficient to guard  
the Mexican soldiers, if he kept them as prisoners ;  
and his own unsupplied army needed all the pro-  
visions to be found in Monterey ; and he wished to  
spare, especially "non-combatants." With the ad-  
vice of his officers, he therefore agreed to an armis-  
tice of eight weeks, on condition of the approval of  
the American government. This, on correspondence,  
was withheld ; and the war, after six weeks, was <sup>Sept. 28.  
The  
armistice</sup> <sup>Its rejec-  
tion by  
Mr. Polk.</sup>  
renewed.

## CHAPTER VIII.

Army of the Centre.—Gen. Wool's march.—Battle of Buena Vista.

1. To GEN. WOOL the administration confided the principal share in mustering and preparing the volunteers. His orders, dated May 29th, he received at Troy ;—left immediately for Washington, —from thence moved through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi ;—meeting the enlisted volunteers at designated places of rendezvous, and inspecting and admitting them, if suitable men, into the army. These distances were accomplished, and twelve and a half regiments (two of cavalry), making about 12,000 men, were inspected, mustered into the service, and sent to their destined places, by the 16th of July.

2. About 9,000 of these recruits went to the Rio Grande, to reinforce the army of Gen. Taylor. Those to form the "Army of the Centre" went by different routes to rendezvous at Bexar ;—some go-

15. What did Taylor know of Mr. Polk's course in regard to Santa Anna ?—16. What farther do you learn concerning the armistice of Monterey ?

CHAPTER VIII.—1. Give an account of Gen. Wool's movements in mustering volunteers.—2. How many of these went to Gen. Taylor ? Where were those for the Army of the Centre to rendezvous, and by what routes ?

May  
Gen  
Woo  
ordere

July 1<sup>st</sup>  
In six  
weeks  
3,000  
miles tra-  
versed,  
and 12,000  
men  
mustered.

Aug. 1.  
(Gen. W.  
at La Vaca  
on Mat-  
agorda  
Bay).

P.T. IV. ing the far circuit of *Little Rock*, in Arkansas, and  
 P.D. III. some by the Gulf through *La Vaca*. At Bexar began that drill and strict discipline of the volunteers,  
 CH. VIII. 1846. which made Gen. Wool's corps, whether resting or

<sup>Gen. Wool's discipline (unpopular with his men at the time).</sup> moving, a camp of instruction; and which, together with his great care that every article necessary to health and efficiency, should always be prepared and ready, gave to it the praise of being "a model army."

<sup>Gen. Wool leaves Bexar—crosses the E. G. at Presidio.</sup> 3. Gen. Wool's destination was Chihuahua. His force, amounting to 500 regulars and 2,440 volunteers, crossed the Rio Grande at *Presidio*, on a flying bridge prepared for the purpose. From this fertile spot they marched westward 26 miles, to *Nava*, over a dead level,—without finding a drop of water or a human habitation. The troops, in crossing the *Sierras of San José* and *Santa Rosa*, encountered steep rocky ascents and deep mountain gorges; and often before their 300 heavy-laden wagons could pass, roads must be repaired or made. Sometimes, as the army appeared, the ignorant people of the country, taken by surprise, believed that the robber bands of Mexico were upon them. The shrieking women would run from their houses, and embrace the crosses by the wayside,—probably where some friend had been killed, whose fate they expected to share.

<sup>Oct. 31.  
Gen. Wool at Monclova.</sup> 4. But Gen. Wool protected the quiet and the weak against the lawless and the strong; and as he passed on through *San Fernando* and *Santa Rosa* to *Monclova*, his advance was heralded as that of a friend. He there peacefully unfurled the American flag over the government-houſe of the province. At *Monclova*, Gen. Taylor communicated to him the capture and armistice of Monterey.

<sup>(Troops under drill during the armistice; they are always encamped without the cities and villages).</sup> 5. On the 25th of November, Gen. Wool marched upon *Parras*; Gen. Taylor having advised him to

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2. What gave to Gen. Wool's corps the credit of being a "model army?"—3. Describe the army's march.—4. To whom did Gen. Wool afford protection? How was his advance regarded by the well-informed Mexicans? What did he learn at *Monclova*?—5. Why did he march to *Parras*?

establish a post in that fertile region and collect <sup>PT. IV.</sup> provisions, of which his army were in need, and <sup>P.D. III.</sup> which the country about Monterey could not supply. At Parras, Gen. Wool was received with all <sup>CH. VIII.</sup> **1846.** the courtesy due to a distinguished guest. The <sup>Nov. 28 to Dec. 5.</sup> strictness of his discipline was not only improving <sup>March from</sup> his army, but, by imparting the new feeling of security to a people, so long the victims of anarchy, he was winning their affections, and giving them desires for a better government. Stores came in abundantly, and the necessities of the two armies were fully supplied.

6. In the mean time Gen. Taylor had proceeded to *Victoria*, the capital of Tamaulipas, expecting to co-operate with Gen. Patterson and a naval force in the reduction of *Tampico*. But that place had surrendered to Commodore Conner on the 14th of November. Gen. Butler was left in command at Monterey. *Saltillo*, the capital of Coahuila, of which the Americans had taken peaceable possession on the 17th, was garrisoned and commanded by Gen. Worth.

7. The changeful Mexicans, having now displaced Paredes, and given full power to *SANTA ANNA*, he had concentrated a force of 22,000 at *San Luis Potosi*. Gen. Worth, 60 miles in advance of Monterey, and 200 from Taylor at Victoria, now received the startling intelligence that this army was immediately to be brought down upon him;—he having but 900 men. He sent a rapid express, entreating Wool to hasten to his aid with his whole force. In two hours Gen. Wool was in motion, only fourteen of his soldiers being unable to march. Such was the gratitude of the protected people, that the ladies of Parras came forward and voluntarily took these sick soldiers to their houses. In four days the army

5. What was the effect of his discipline?—6. Give an account of the arrangements detailed in paragraph 6th.—7. What do you now learn of Santa Anna? What alarmed Gen. Worth, and what express did he send? What was done by Gen. Wool? What remarkable proof of gratitude did he receive from the ladies of Parras?

(Nov. 14.  
Tampico  
taken  
without  
blood-  
shed, by  
the cour-  
age and  
conduct of  
Mrs.  
CHASE,  
wife to  
the Am.  
consul.)

Dec. 17.  
An ex-  
press from  
Gen.  
Worth,—  
Gen. Wool  
leaves  
Parras;  
his rapid  
move-  
ment.

P.T. IV. marched 120 miles, to *Agua Nueva*, twenty-one  
P.D. III. miles in advance of Saltillo.

**1846.** <sup>Scott su-</sup> 8. Gen. Taylor, while at Victoria, learned that the city of Mexico was to be approached by Vera Cruz; and that Gen. Scott, appointed to conduct this invasion, would, as his senior, supersede him in the Mexican command; and it was from the forces of Taylor and Wool, that Scott's army was, by the direction of the war department, mainly to be drawn;—they, “to stand on the defensive, till more could be sent by government.” Whatever might have been their feelings, the two generals obeyed the order; and promptly detached many of their best officers—Worth among the rest—with the greater part of their regular troops and volunteers. Yet, with the remainder, they met and bore back the danger which then threatened them—the shock of the most formidable army which Mexico had ever sent to the field.  
<sup>Taylor and Wool are stripped of their forces.</sup>

**1847.** <sup>Santa Anna ap-</sup> 9. Gen. Taylor, in order to prepare for the coming crisis, left a small garrison at Monterey, and advanced south with about 300 men to the camp of Wool, at Agua Nueva. Their whole force, officers and men, was 4,690, and Santa Anna was approaching with more than four times that number—besides 3,000 regular cavalry under GEN. MINON, and 1,000 under GEN. URREA, sent in advance, to turn the American position, destroy their stores, and cut off their retreat.  
<sup>Great inequality of force.</sup>

**Santa Anna,** <sup>deceived,</sup> 10. The army remained encamped at Agua Nueva until the afternoon of the 21st of February; when, Santa Anna being now near, the camp at Agua Nueva was broken up; and Santa Anna, believing that his foes were flying in dismay, eagerly pursued, till he was drawn to the mountain-gorge of Angos.  
<sup>is drawn to a bad position.</sup>

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7. What march was made by Gen. Wool?—8. What disagreeable intelligence was received by Taylor? What was his conduct? Was Gen. Wool affected by the government order? What did the two generals effect with the remainder of their force?—9. What was now the position and force of the Mexican and American armies?—10. What occurred on the afternoon of the 21st of February?

tura, previously chosen by Gen. Wool, as the place <sup>PT. IV.</sup> for the battle. He was left by Taylor the active <sup>P.D. III.</sup> commander at Buena Vista; while, anxious for his <sup>CH. VIII.</sup> stores menaced by Minon, Taylor himself went to <sup>1847.</sup> Saltillo.

11. On the morning of the 22d, Gen. Wool drew up the army for battle. The gorge was the key of the position. Here was placed Capt. Washington's battery. <sup>Feb. 22.</sup> <sup>BUENA VISTA.</sup> Mexican army appears. THIS WAS THE BIRTHDAY OF THE GREAT WASHINGTON, and the battle-cry was to be, "The memory of Washington!" From their positions the troops looked out through the gorge to the south, and beheld, issuing from clouds of dust, the long array of the Mexican host,—glittering with burnished arms, and gorgeous with many-colored draperies.

12. About noon the Mexicans pushed forward a party to the heights on the east, or American left. At three o'clock began the battle. <sup>3 o'clock,</sup> <sup>P. M.,</sup> <sup>battle begins.</sup> The Mexicans made no impression upon the American lines, while <sup>Mex. L. k.</sup> <sup>and w.</sup> they suffered loss. Night came. <sup>more than 300.</sup> The Americans remained under arms. Two hours after midnight <sup>Am. L.</sup> <sup>w. 4, k. 0.</sup> the Mexicans commenced the second day's attack.

13. No language can depict the perilous condition of the comparatively few Americans who fought, and finally won the long and bloody battle of Buena Vista. Some of the volunteers fled in the early part of the day, and in endeavoring to rally them, CAPT. LINCOLN lost his valuable life. Once the Mexicans had turned the American left, and in that quarter were gaining the field, when they were met and repelled by COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS, with the unerring rifles of the Mississippi volunteers. Repeatedly the battle had been lost but for the flying-artillery, which changed rapidly from point to point as it was needed. Twice LIEUT. O'BRIEN checked masses of the enemy with his small battery, remaining in their way so long that he could only save himself by leaving <sup>Col. Davis and the Mississippians.</sup> <sup>O'Brien.</sup> <sup>Washington.</sup>

**11.** What on the morning of the 22d?—**12.** What were the military operations of the afternoon of that day?—**13.** Relate some of the earlier incidents of the battle of Buena Vista.

P.T. IV. part of his guns. Washington, though repeatedly P.D. III. attacked, maintained his position.

On VIII. 14. Once Mexican cavalry found their way to the rear of the Americans, and attacked their camp; but they were repelled. COL. YELL here lost his life. **1847.** Then came a moment in which several thousand Mexicans were in danger, when Santa Anna relieved them, and changed his batteries for a final assault, <sup>Camp attacked.</sup> <sup>Santa Anna's base with a flag trilling</sup> by the vile trick of sending a flag, as if for surrender. This last assault was furiously made on the American centre, commanded by Taylor in person. <sup>Last assault of the Mexicans.</sup> For a few moments the volunteers were in danger of being overwhelmed by numbers. COLONELS HARDIN, CLAY, and MCKEE, were killed. The batteries of BRAGG and SHERMAN arrived, and by almost superhuman exertion, they saved the day.

**Feb. 23-4.** 15. Santa Anna was obliged to draw back his **BUENA VISTA.** much diminished forces. The second night came on. Officers and men were on the alert, and horses in harness. The field was strewed with the lifeless victims of war. The American surgeons and their assistants administered to the wounded, whether friend or foe; and Mexican women were there, to soothe the dying, or wail the dead.

**Anxiety and relief.** 16. At morning the Americans were prepared to renew the contest. Outposts, by astonishing marches, had reached the camp. MARSHALL, with his mounted Kentuckians, and PRENTISS with his artillery, had travelled from the Pass of Rinconada—35 miles of bad road—in one day. At dawn, Gen. Wool, abroad to reconnoitre, discovered that the enemy were in full retreat. Hastening with the news to the tent of Taylor, they embraced and wept,—while the glad shouts of victory rang over the battle-field.

17. Santa Anna had promised his army, before the battle, *the lives and property of their foes, and*

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14. Of the later.—15. What was the position of things when night came on?—16. What preparation had the Americans made to renew the contest? What was discovered at dawn of day?

he had sent, besides regular troops, hordes of ran- P.T. IV.  
cheros, to fill the mountain-passes, so that not an FD. III.  
American should escape with his life. By a body CU. IX.  
of these troops, a wagon train was attacked at Ra- 1847.  
mas, and 45 wagoners killed. On the day of the Santa An-  
battle, Gen. Minon, with 1,800 cavalry, was driven ns's prep-  
from Saltillo by CAPT. WEBSTER and those under arations to  
his command. cut off the whole Am. army

18. The victory of Buena Vista diminished, and in a degree disengaged, the Mexican army, while it gave animation and impetus to that of the Americans—needful for them in the difficult enterprise to be undertaken by Scott, and it left the Americans in quiet possession of the northern provinces of Mexico proper. Gen. Taylor returned to receive the highest honors of his country. Gen. Wool was left in command at Monterey; where he so protected the conquered region, that its principal citizens desired its annexation to the American Union.

## CHAPTER IX.

Army of the West.—Conquest of New Mexico and California.

1. A FLEET was already on the coast of California, when the war commenced. Commodore Sloat, the commander, was advised by the navy department, that war with Mexico might occur, in which case he was, without further notice, to employ his fleet for hostile purposes. Having been led to believe that war existed, Com. Sloat took *Monterey* on the 7th of July, 1846. On the 8th, *San Francisco*, north of Monterey, was taken by a part of his squadron, acting under the orders of Com. Montgomery.

2. At *Sonoma* the American flag had already been

**17.** What had Santa Anna promised and prepared to do? What occurred at Ramas? At Saltillo?—**18.** What is here said of Gen. Taylor? Of Gen. Wool?

CHAPTER IX.—1. Of what was Com. Sloat advised? What places in California were taken on the 7th and 8th of July, 1846?

1846.  
July 7.  
Monterey,  
in Califor-  
nia,  
taken by  
Com.  
Sloat

P.T. IV. planted by COL. FREMONT,—who, with 63 men  
P.D. III. had been sent out in 1845 by the government with  
CH. IX. the ostensible object of making peaceful explorations.

**1846.** Fremont being threatened with destruction by DE CASTRO, the Spanish commandant, went north and aroused the American settlers in the neighborhood of Sonoma, and on the river Sacramento. They added to his force, and he swept out the Mexican authorities from around the Bay of San Francisco and further north. The American Californians, July 5th, declared their independence, and placed Fremont at their head.

(Called the Bear Revolution, from the flag adopted.) A few days after, a rumor came that war existed between the United States and Mexico; when the California colors were joyfully pulled down and the American hoisted. . . . On the 15th of July arrived, in a frigate at Monterey, COMMODORE STOCKTON. Fremont, with his battalion, now increased to 160—placed himself under Stockton's command, Commodore Sloat leaving the station.

3. Gen. Castro went south to *Los Angeles*, the seat of civil government. Stockton and Fremont, with their combined land and naval forces, followed.

**Aug. 17.** Aug. 17. Com. S. The Mexicans withdrawing, they took peaceable possession; and Com. Stockton assumed, by proclamation, the style of governor. He and Fremont then going north, a Mexican force under GEN. FLORES retook Los Angeles and the southern towns, driving out the American garrisons. Fremont increased his California battalion to 428, with which in December and January he assisted in the final conquest of California.

(Army of the West—  
1st reg. 856.  
Inf. 145.  
Lt. Art. 250.  
Drag. 407.  
16 pieces of ord.) 4. ARMY OF THE WEST.—Immediately after the opening of the war, orders were issued by the Executive for organizing an “Army of the West,” to be commanded by GEN. KEARNY;—for the object of taking,—and placing under American laws, New

2. Give some account of Col. Fremont and his military operations in California. Who arrived? What further is said of Fremont?—3. What happened at *Los Angeles*?—4. What was the object of the Army of the West?

Mexico and California. The army began, June 5th, <sup>P.T. IV.</sup>  
 to appear at the rendezvous, which was *Fort Leav-* <sup>P.D. III.</sup>  
*encorth.* Here the volunteers chose their own offi- <sup>en. IX.</sup>  
 cers. The men elected by them had entered their <sup>1846.</sup>  
 ranks as privates. <sup>June 18.</sup> *DONIPHAN* was chosen colonel of  
 the first Missouri regiment. All were for twenty <sup>Doniphan</sup>  
 days instructed by such of their officers as had been  
 West Point students; and thus the military arts  
 and sciences infused into this celebrated school, by  
 COL. SYLVANUS THAYER and his associates and suc-  
 cessors, were rapidly transfused into the capable  
 volunteers of the West.

5. Gen. Kearny having sent forward his baggage, <sup>June 26-</sup>  
 and taken in convoy the annual train of merchants' <sup>29.</sup>  
 wagons, now numbering 414 (going to trade at <sup>Army</sup>  
*Santa Fé* and Chihuahua), set out with his army on <sup>march.</sup>  
 the last of June. They moved south-westerly across <sup>30th.</sup>  
 the river Kansas and its southern branches,—along <sup>Reach the</sup>  
 the Arkansas to Bent's Fort; thence south and <sup>Kansas.</sup>  
 southwesterly to *Santa Fé*. <sup>July 12.</sup> <sup>The Ar-</sup>  
<sup>Kansas.</sup>

6. A great portion of the region moved over, was prairie;—one wide, wild, unmeasured level, or gently undulating field;—sometimes green, as far as the eye could reach, with tall, rank grass,—and sometimes gay with unnumbered flowers,—perhaps blushing, far round with the varieties of the prairie rose,—or tinged orange with the wild lily; and sometimes showing the pale green and delicate white and red of the moccasin flower, the “belle of the prairie.” Along the Arkansas the troops found great herds of buffalo; and cheerily joined the hunt, and enjoyed the feast.

7. But they had many hardships. The ground was often so soft and spongy that the wagons sunk; and the strength of the men must be added to that

<sup>Prairie</sup>  
scenes.

<sup>From</sup>  
<sup>June to</sup>  
<sup>Aug. 19.</sup>

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4. What occurred with respect to election of officers and discipline, and where?—5. What is said of a wagon-train which Gen. Kearny was to convoy? What course was taken by the army in their march to *Santa Fé*?—6. Describe the prairie scenery, and the chief pleasure of the army.—7. What disagreeable scenes had they to encounter?

P.T. IV. of the horses to drag them forth. Again, chasms P.D. III. must be filled, and torrents bridged; and sometimes CH. IX. the volunteers must lie down at night in places infested with serpents, horned frogs, lizards, and mosquitoes. Often they made long marches without water, and sometimes with scarcely any food.

**1846.** Aug. 18. Gen. Kearny having thus marched 900 miles, peacefully entered the city of Santa Fé, containing about 2,000 inhabitants. He occupied the governor's palace, and planted above it, August 18th, the standard eagle of Republican America. The day after he proclaimed himself governor of New Mexico. He next required the principal men to swear allegiance to the laws and government of the United States.

He establishes civil government. Sept. 25. Gen. Kearny leaves Santa Fé. 9. Gen. Kearny having taken possession of New Mexico, and organized a government,—it next became his duty to proceed to California. He made CHARLES BENT, civil governor of Santa Fé; and appointed Col. Doniphan, as his military successor; with orders, however, that on the arrival of volunteers under Col. Price, Doniphan should leave him in command, proceed with his regiment and some additional forces to Chihuahua, and there report to Gen. Wool.

(\* Fremont is promoted for military services.) Nov. 22. Gen. Kearny at the mouth of the Gila. 10. Proceeding down the Rio Grande, Kearny was met by an express from Col. Fremont,\* by which he learned that California was already conquered. Selecting 100 men as his escort, he ordered the return of his main force to Santa Fé. Crossing the Rio Grande in latitude  $33^{\circ}$ , he reached the river Gila, at the copper mines, on the 20th of October; and following its course, he arrived at its mouth on the 22d of November, in lat.  $32^{\circ}$ . From this point he kept along, or near the Colorado, forty miles N.; thence westerly sixty miles, through an arid desert.

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8. What were some of the circumstances of Gen. Kearny's taking Santa Fé and establishing government?—9. What was Gen. Kearny next to do? Whom did he leave to succeed him? What orders did he give?—10. What information met Gen. Kearny and what was his course of action? Describe the route of Gen. Kearny.

11. On the 2d of December, Gen. Kearny reached PT. IV.  
Wamas village, the frontier settlement of California. P.D. III.  
CH. IX  
By capturing a Mexican express, he had learned the  
revolt, and had sent to Stockton at St. Diego; by 1846.  
whose orders he was met on the 5th by Captain  
Gillespie, with thirty-six men. A corps of the  
enemy were near. The next morning the gen-  
eral mounted his little party on the jaded beasts,  
which they had ridden from Santa Fé, 1050 miles,  
and at day-dawn went forth to San Pascal,—where Dec. 6.  
SAN  
PASCAL  
he engaged 160 mounted Californians. The Amer-  
icans were victorious;—but these more northern  
troops sold victory at a dearer rate, than the south-  
ern Mexicans. Kearny was twice wounded. Mex.  
force 160.  
CAPTAINS JHONSON, and MOORE, and LIEUT. HAMMOND,  
were killed;—indeed, more than half the officers  
were either killed or wounded, with 19 of the men.  
When the surgeon appeared, the commander di-  
rected, “first dress the wounds of the soldiers;”  
and then fell,—fainting with exhaustion. Happily,  
his wounds were not dangerous. He reached San  
Diego on the 12th of December.

12. On the 29th of that month, Com. Stockton 1847.  
and Gen. Kearny, at the head of 500 marines with Jan. 8.  
the land forces, marched to the vicinity of Ciudad SAN GA-  
los Angeles to quell the revolt of the inhabitants,—BRIEL.  
met and defeated them at San Gabriel, on the 8th Am. L. 20.  
of January, and the next day took peaceable posses-Mex. L.  
sion of Los Angeles. The Californians, still in force, 70.  
knowing that Fremont approached, passed the city,  
marched twelve miles north, and surrendered to him Jan. 13.  
at Cowenga, on an honorable capitulation. This Capitu-  
proved the final pacification of California. lation of  
Cowenga

13. The following day the American parties Jan. 14.  
met at Los Angeles. Who should be governor?  
Stockton said it should be Fremont. General The three  
Kearny claimed the office on account of his su-at Ange-  
perior rank, and the President's authority. But les.  
Jan. 17.  
Fremont  
refuses to  
obey.

- 
- 11.** Describe the battle of San Pascal.—**12.** Of San Gabriel—  
the capitulation.—**13.** Relate the dispute concerning the gover-  
norship.

P.T. IV. Kearny's written order, Fremont refused to obey, P.D. III. until further directed, from Washington. Kearny  
CH. X. left him in the gubernatorial mansion; and marched  
**1847.** forth, with the poor remains of his party, to San Di-  
Jan. 19-23. ego. Here he was reinforced by the Mormon bat-  
Kearny's talion under Col. Cooke. Leaving them, he sailed  
March to S. Diego. to Monterey; where in conjunction with Com. Shu-  
Feb. 8. brick, he made a proclamation as governor;—annex  
At Monterey. ing California to the United States.  
March 1.  
Proclama- 14. Fremont learning, at length that the Presi-  
tion. dent would not sustain his course, rode on horse-  
March 21 back, 400 miles in three days and ten hours, to make  
to 23. his submission to Kearny, at Monterey. . . . COL.  
Fremont's horseback MASON arrived with orders to supersede Kearny,  
journey. and permit Fremont to join his regiment, or pursue  
Aug. 22. his explorations. He was forced, instead, to accom-  
His arrest. pany Kearny in his overland journey by the South  
**1848.** Pass;—arrested by him at Fort Leavenworth, tried  
His sentence. at Washington by a court-martial, and finally sen-  
 tenced to lose his commission. The President  
 offered its restoration, but Fremont would not accept  
 it at his hands.

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## CHAPTER X.

Doniphan's Expedition to Chihuahua.—Revolt in New Mexico.

**1846.** 1. THREE days after Gen. Kearny's departure  
Sept. 28. from Santa Fé, Col. Price arrived with his recruits.  
Col. Price arrives at Col. Doniphan was awaiting this event to commence  
Santa Fé. his march upon Chihuahua. But on the 11th of Oc-  
Oct. 11. tober, he received an order from Kearny, dated "near  
Doniphan ordered La Joya," to march with his regiment against the  
against Navajo Indians,—their chiefs not having come to  
the Navas- Santa Fé to hold a peace-council with those of other  
joes. Indian nations, as they had been invited, and as they  
 had promised to do;—but instead of this, they had

13. What was Kearny's course?—14. What was Fremont's?  
 What was the result?

CHAPTER X.—1. What was Gen. Kearny's order to Col. Doni-  
 phan?

made war on "the inhabitants of New Mexico, under the protection of the United States." PT. IV.  
P.D. III.  
CH. X.

2. Winter was approaching, and the abodes of the powerful Navajoes, the "mountain-lords" of unknown regions, extended far to the west. The more thoroughly to scour their country, Col. Doniphan divided his regiment into three parties,—one under MAJOR GILPIN, to take a northern route; one under COL. JACKSON, a southern, while Doniphan himself was to take a central range. All were to meet at *Ojo Oso*, or the Bear Springs,—bringing in the chiefs to hold a council. Notwithstanding incredible hardships, this was done; and on the 22d of November a treaty of peace and amity was made in form. 1846.  
Nov. 11.  
(Major  
Gilpin  
marches  
about 750  
among the  
Indians.)

3. From *Valverde*, Col. Doniphan moved his army in three divisions; with baggage-wagons and merchant trains in convoy. He now crossed a dreary desert of ninety miles, called the "Journey of the Dead," where was neither water, food, nor fuel. At Doñanna the army found refreshment. Nov. 22.  
Treaty  
with the  
Nava-  
joes.

4. At *Bracito* on the *Del Norte*, they encountered a Mexican force, commanded by GEN. PONCE DE LEON, who sent an officer with a black flag, demanding Doniphan to appear before him. On refusal, he said in haughty defiance, "We neither ask quarter, nor give it!" The Mexicans advanced, firing three rounds. The Missourians falling upon their faces, were supposed to be dead; but suddenly rising, they delivered a fire so fatal, that the foe fled in confusion, leaving about 200 killed and wounded. Dec. 14.  
Doni-  
phan's  
army  
move  
from  
Valverde.

5. In the delightful valley of *El Paso del Norte*, the troops were fully recruited. Their march from *El Paso* was forth into unknown hostile regions. And now they had learned that Gen. Wool was not at Chihuahua. But fearlessly they pressed on. They encountered as they went from the *Del Norte* a

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2. What divisions of his force were made by Col. D.? For what object? With what result?—3. Describe the army's march from *Valverde* to Doñanna.—4. What occurred at *BRACITO*?—5. Describe the march from *El Paso* to *Laguna de los Palos*.

PT. IV. desert of sixty-five miles in extent, in which the P.D. III. whole army were in danger of perishing from thirst.

CH. X. Many animals, and some men gave out, and lay down to die. Many officers and soldiers threw all aside, and were running with their last strength to reach a lake ten miles distant. But that Providence which so often saved our armies during this war, relieved their sufferings by a shower so copious, that the torrent-streams came dashing from the rocks, to refresh and save them. Having at length reached the lake (*Laguna de los Palos*), they remained to recruit, one day only, and on the 18th resumed their march.

Feb. 28. 6. Col. Doniphan, as he approached Chihuahua, learned that an army of 4,000 men had been raised to oppose him by DON ANGEL TRIAS, governor of the province. He met this formidable force strongly posted, and fortified with heavy ordnance at the *Pass of Sacramento*, eighteen miles from the capital; and his little army of about a thousand brave men here defeated quadruple numbers of their enemies.

March 2. 7. The city and province of Chihuahua were now at the mercy of the conqueror. He entered the succeeding day, March 2d, and planted the colors of his country over a city containing 40,000 inhabitants, and having in its vicinity some of the richest mines in Mexico. His soldiers marched by Parras to Saltillo, where at length they met Gen. Wool. Their term of service expired on the last of May. By Camargo and the Rio Grande, they arrived at New Orleans on the 15th of June; having marched 5,000 miles since they left the Mississippi.

May 22. 8. In the mean time the New Mexicans had secretly conspired against the American authority. At Saltillo. On the 19th of January, at *Fernando de Taos*, were cruelly murdered Gov. Charles Bent, Sheriff Lee, and four other persons. Massacres occurred at other places. Col. Price, the military commander

Jan. 19. Massacre  
of Gov.  
Bent and  
18 others.

6. Give some account of the battle of Sacramento.—7. Of the entrance of Col. Doniphan into Chihuahua. Of his army's return —8. What occurred in New Mexico on the 19th of Jan., 1847?

at Santa Fé, received the startling intelligence on PT. IV. the 20th; when he learned, that a force, hourly increasing, approached him. On the 23d he marched with 350 men,—met the foe on the 24th, near the small town of *Canada*, attacked and defeated him; and again on the 29th, at the mountain-gorge called the *Pass of Embudo*.

9. The Americans next had a march over the Taos mountain, through snows two feet in depth, with a degree of cold so intense, that many froze their limbs. At Pueblo de Taos they met the enemy, stormed his fortifications, and drove him from his position. The valuable lives of CAPTAIN BURGUIN and other officers were here lost. Fifteen Mexicans were executed as conspirators. Peace was now restored, but a fear of secret conspiracy remained.

P.D. III.  
CH. XI.

**1847.**  
Victories  
of Col.  
Price.  
Jan. 24.  
*CANA-*  
*D.A.*  
Jan. 28.  
*EMBU-*  
*D.O.*  
Mex. force  
about  
1,500.  
Am. 479.

Feb. 5.  
*TAOS.*  
Mex. L. k.  
200, w. 68

## CHAPTER XI.

Scott's Invasion.—Vera Cruz.—Cerra Gordo.

1. SINCE Mexico refused to treat for peace, the American Executive determined to strike at her capital through Vera Cruz. Gen. Scott, the first officer in the American army, was properly selected to conduct this perilous enterprise. He was, on the 18th of November, notified by SECRETARY MARCY of his appointment, and directed, as we have seen, to draw his force chiefly from Gen. Taylor. Santa Anna was lying with 22,000 men at San Luis Potosi. It would have seemed probable that he would have turned towards Vera Cruz, and uniting with forces in that vicinity, oppose, as he might have done, with an army of more than 30,000 the landing of Gen.

**1846.**  
Nov. 18.  
Scott's  
orders.

8. What were the two first victories of Col. Price?—9. What the third and most important? How many were executed? Was confidence restored as well as peace?

CHAPTER XI.—1. Of what was Gen. Scott notified, and what directed to do? What is here stated concerning Santa Anna's position and movements?

P.T. IV. Scott:—rather than to march against Gen. Taylor  
P.D. III. But (as Scott learned after landing) Santa Anna  
cu. xi. chose the latter, and was defeated at Buena Vista.

**1847.** 2. The rendezvous of the several corps, which  
Feb. 23 were to compose the invading army, was the island of  
and 24. **BUEÑA LOBOS,** 125 miles from Vera Cruz. It was on the 7th  
**VISTA.** of March, that Gen. Scott embarked on board the  
March 7. transporting squadron, commanded by Com. CONNER.  
Scott embarks his army. Reaching Vera Cruz on the 9th, he debarked his  
9th,— lands at Sacrificios army on the west side of the island of Sacrificios.  
18th,— begins the cannonade. Having vainly summoned the garrison to surrender,  
pr. 5,000. Scott, with the aid of his engineers, of whom Col.  
Am. L. k. 12. TOTTEN was chief, planted his batteries, and on the  
VERA CRUZ. night of the 18th, bombarded the city. The fleet  
Mex. L. lent its aid, although exposed to the fire of the castle.

3. On the night of the 27th, Vera Cruz, with the  
March 26 strong castle of San Juan d'Ulloa,—the principal  
-7. commercial port and the strongest fortress in Mex-  
ico, were surrendered, with 5,000 prisoners (dis-  
missed on parole), and 500 pieces of artillery. Two  
meritorious American officers, CAPTAINS ALBURTIS and VINTON, with ten privates, were killed. CAPT.  
SWIFT, one of the brightest ornaments of the ser-  
vice, who had organized a company of sappers and miners,—too eager in duty for his impaired health,  
sainted at the head of his corps, from over-exertion, and died in the hospital. The discipline of Gen.  
Scott's army was strict, and no invasion of private rights was permitted.

(Captain Hunter, with val-  
or, but disrespect to his superior, took Al-  
varado.) 4. Com. PERRY succeeded Conner in command of  
 the Gulf squadron. *Alvarado* on the south was  
 captured, and *Tuspan* on the north. The Ameri-  
 can government about this time adopted the policy  
 of drawing a revenue from the conquered;—lest by  
 too much lenity, in paying for all needed supplies,  
 the war should become a pecuniary advantage to  
 to the Mexicans, and thus peace be deferred. Amer-

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2. Give some account of the embarkation and landing of Scott's army. Of the attack on Vera Cruz.—3. Of the surrender. Of the loss of officers and men.—4. What places were captured by the navy? What was done in reference to collecting a revenue?

ican revenue officers were appointed, and impost P.T. IV.  
P.D. III.  
CH. XL duties collected in the captured ports.

5. On the 6th of April, Gen. Scott, leaving a garrison in Vera Cruz, sent forward the advance of his army under GEN. TWIGGS, on the road to *Jalapa*. At the base of the grand eastern chain of the Cordilleras, the other division of the army came up, and the commander established a camp at *Plan del Rio*. There lay before him an arduous and difficult ascent through a mountain-gorge. Across this way, and on the heights which commanded it, bristled the artillery of the invaded foe, 12,000 strong, commanded by Santa Anna, who declared that he would die fighting rather than "the American hosts should proudly tread the imperial capital of Azteca."

6. Gen. Scott found that the Mexican position was so commanded by the batteries of the lofty height of Cerro Gordo that approach in front was impracticable. But, aided by the skill of his engineers, LEE and BEAUREGARD, he turned to the left, causing to be made a new road, by which—ascending along difficult slopes, and over deep chasms, his army might reach the rear of the enemy's camp. After three days of secret labor, the road was made. On the 17th of April, the commander published a general order for the next day,—showing how the battle was to be gained,—how the flying were to be pursued,—and how the greatest advantage was to be reaped from the victory. All was done as he commanded.

7. About noon the steep ascent was won. The heights of Cerro Gordo were stormed by Twigg's brigade,—and the enemy's camp by a party led by COL. HARNEY, GEN. SHIELDS (severely wounded),—and by COL. RILEY. At two o'clock, p. m., the enemy were put to flight,—more than a thousand having

5. To what point did Gen. Scott move, and what was his position in regard to the Mexican army?—6. What great advantage was here gained by the American skill in engineering, and the sagacious foresight of the commander? What was his general order?—7. Give a sketch of the battle of Cerro Gordo.

**PT. IV** fallen. Santa Anna and a part of his army had fled,  
**P.D. III.** and the eager pursuit had commenced. Scott, in  
**CH. XI.** his orders before the battle, had directed that the  
**1847.** pursuers should each take two days' subsistence, and that wagons with stores should immediately follow, so that they need not return.

**April 22.** On the 19th, the pursuing squadrons entered and took possession of *Jalapa*. On the 22d, having now attained the summit of the eastern Cordilleras, General Worth displayed the American banner from the unresisting *castle of Perote*, the strongest fortress in Mexico, next to San Juan d'Ulloa. Thus by vigorously following up this remarkable victory, the enemy were unable to recover in time to make a stand in this, their strongest inland post; and thus other battles were saved.  
**Worth takes the town and castle of Perote.**

**(54 pieces of cannon and mortars were taken at Perote.)** 9. Three thousand prisoners were taken at Cerro Gordo, among whom were four generals. General Scott dismissed them all upon parole, having neither food to sustain, nor men to guard them. Santa Anna's equipage and papers were secured. . . From Perote the army passed onwards, through that great table-valley between the grand chains of the Cordilleras, called "Terras Frias," or the cold country.

**May 15.** On the morning of the 15th May, the advance under Worth, entered *Puebla*, the second city of Mexico, containing 80,000 inhabitants. Eagerly did the Mexican men and women look out from their balconies and from the roofs of their houses, to see their mighty conquerors. War-worn, and habited in the sober hue of the American army, the Mexicans, accustomed to a gaudy uniform, looked upon them with disappointment, and could find no reason but one for their success. "Their leaders," said they, "are gray-headed men."

7. Of the pursuit of the flying.—8. Of the places now occupied by the Americans.—9. What was taken at Cerro Gordo? What is here related of Puebla?

## CHAPTER XII.

**S**tate of the army.—Its march.—Contreras.—Churubusco.

1. THE American Executive about this time, sent P.T. IV. P.D. III. CH. XII.  
**NICHOLAS P. TRIST**, as an agent to make the experiment, whether Mexico would not treat for peace. But the olive-branch was again rejected. The interruption of the army's activity caused by this unavailing effort for peace, was opportune. Its numbers were lessened by sickness; for the climate though pleasant, proved so unhealthy, that hundreds were in hospitals, and many died. The time for which large numbers of the volunteers were enlisted, expired, and many had deserted. Congress had, however, passed a law, February 11th, 1847, authorizing ten new regiments; and these being raised, reinforcements were sent by the way of Vera Cruz; and although not in sufficient numbers to admit of leaving such garrisons behind as would keep open his line of supplies, yet General Scott determined to move forward.

2. On the 7th of August he marched from Puebla with 10,728 men, leaving more than 3,000 in hospitals, and as a garrison under Col. CHILDS. Keeping the several columns into which he had divided the army, within supporting distance, and himself accompanying the van, General Scott moved forth with his little army;—like a second Cortez, to encounter the unknown numbers which would be brought against him, at the coming death-struggle of an infuriated nation.

3. The march of the Americans was now through a beautiful and cultivated region, whose abundant waters flowed pure and cool. Soon they began to

Ang. 7.  
Scott's  
march  
from  
Puebla  
through  
the Terras  
Friás.

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CHAPTER XII.—1. What experiment was now made by the American Executive? What was now the condition of the army?  
 —2. In what manner did Gen. Scott with his army go forth from Puebla?—3. Describe the march of the army and the appearance of the country.

PT. IV. ascend the gradual slope of the great Cordilleras of P.D. III. Anahuac, central between the eastern and western CH. XII. oceans. On the third day, their toilsome march

**1847.** Aug. 10. First view of the grand Valley. reached the summit; and three miles beyond *Rio Frio*, burst upon their gaze, all the glories of the grand valley of Mexico. Spreading far round and beneath, were its mingled lakes, plains, cities, and cloud-capped mountains. The giant peak of Popo catapet was far to their left; before them lay the lake Tezcuco; and beyond it, the domes and towers of the city of the Montezumas.

Aug. 11. Advance at Ayotla. 4. On the 11th, the advance commanded by Gen. Twiggs, rested at *Ayotla*, north of *lake Chalco*, and fifteen miles from the capital. The remaining corps were soon concentrated at small distances; some on the lake's eastern border. The ground-plot of the city had formerly been an island. What was once the lake on which it stood, was now an oozy marsh. Long straight causeways, easily raked by artillery, led through the marsh to the several gates, from the great roads by which the city was approached; and much the longest was that connected with the road from *Vera Cruz*. But before reaching the causeways was an exterior system of strong defences.

5. By the *Vera Cruz* road, on which the army were, the city could not be approached, without first encountering the strongest of the exterior fortifications, that of *El Penon*. "No doubt," says General Scott, "it might have been carried, but at a great and disproportionate loss, and I was anxious to spare the lives of this gallant army for a general battle, which I knew we had to win before capturing the city, or obtaining the great object of the campaign —a just and honorable peace."

Aug. 15  
-18.  
Army marches from Ayotla to St. Augustine. 6. The commander then moved his troops 27 miles; they making a new road directed by the engineers, over such sharp rocks and deep chasms, as

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4. Where did the army rest, and what was their position in regard to the Mexican capital?—5. Why did Gen. Scott not approach the city by the *Vera Cruz* road?

the foe had not dreamed could be passed ; when,—  
PT. IV.  
PD. III.  
CH. XII.  
 having turned the lakes *Chalco* and *Jochamilcho*,  
 they encamped at *St. Augustine*, on the Acapulco  
 road, eight miles south of Mexico. From the camp,  
 looking towards the city, the defences on this road,  
 were the fortress of *Antonio*, and a mile and a half  
 further north, the strongly fortified hill of *Churu-*  
*busco*. These could be approached in front only by  
 a dangerous causeway. By making a detour to the  
 west, where lay yet other dangers, they might be  
 reached from the left.

7. Two movements, ordered by the commander,  
 were simultaneously made. Worth with Harney's  
 cavalry, went to menace Antonio in front ; while to  
 the left, GENERAL PILLOW's division, consisting of  
 the brigades of GENERALS PIERCE\* and CADWALLA-  
 DER, conducted by the engineers, Lee, Beauregard,  
 and others, made a road through craggy rocks of  
 ancient lava ; whose crevices shot up the thorn-  
 armed maguey, and whose deep chasms were filled  
 with water. To cover and support the working  
 party, was sent General Twiggs' division, made up  
 of the brigades of GENERALS RILEY and PERSIFER  
 SMITH.

8. In the afternoon of the second day, after ac-  
 complishing nearly three miles of this difficult road,  
 the troops found themselves within cannon-range of  
 the enemy's fortified camp at *Contreras*, com-  
 manded by GENERAL VALENCIA, with 6,000 men, sur-  
 mounted by 22 heavy guns, and communicating by  
 a good road with Mexico, and also with the main  
 camp of Santa Anna, which was lying two miles  
 nearer the city. Upon this road the American sol-  
 diers saw the Mexicans hurrying to the scene of  
 action.

August  
18-19.  
A road  
made to  
Contreras.

19th.  
(The  
troops  
within  
range of  
the guns  
of Con-  
treras.)

\* Gen. Pierce afterwards became President of the Union.

---

6. To what position did he remove his army, and by what means ? What was now his position in regard to the Mexican city and army ?—7. What movements were next ordered and effected ?—8. What was now the position of the party sent to the left ?

P.T. IV. 9. Fighting now begins, in which the divisions of  
 P.D. III. Twiggs and Pillow, especially Riley's brigade, are  
 C.H. XII. engaged. They advance, though suffering from the  
**1847.** enemy's fire. About sunset, the commander, now  
 on the field with fresh troops, gives to COL. MOR-  
 GAN of the regular infantry an order, which, aided  
 by General Shields of the volunteers, he executes;  
 taking the village of *Ansalda*, which lay on the  
 road from the fortified camp, to that of Santa Anna,  
 The enemy's line of reinforcements was now cut.

*(\* Of seven officers sent by Scott after sundown to carry orders, not one succeeded in reaching Ansalda.) Night of the 19th.* 10. Night,—cold, dark and rainy, closed in. Comfortless was the condition of the troops, remaining without food or sleep, upon the ground. The officers at Ansalda, in their perilous position,—separated as they were from their commander by the almost impassable\* lava-field; whose crags, on account of the rain-flood, were interspersed by torrents,—now found resources in their own genius, courage, and union.

*Morning of the 20th. 2d August.* 11. General Persifer Smith proposed to set out at midnight, surprise and storm the camp at Contreras. From that moment, dark forebodings passed from the army, and each officer and man, as by spontaneous movement, fell into his proper place. Gen. Shields extending his 600 men into a long line, and keeping up fires, was interposed between the storming party and the camp of Santa Anna, with his 12,000 reserve. One messenger alone—LEE, the engineer—found his dark and watery way over the lava-rocks, and carried to the gratified commander the tidings of the gallant attitude of his troops,—and also the request of Gen. Smith, for co-operation. Scott complied, by sending with the messenger the force under Twiggs, to Contreras at five in the morning—to aid, by making a diversion in their front—the storming party, approaching the enemy's rear.

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9. What was now done, and what advantage gained by the Americans?—10. What was the night of the 19th of August, and the condition of the troops?—11. What plan was proposed, and by whom? What part had Gen. Shields? What was done by Lee? What by Scott?

12. A little past midnight, General Smith sets forward, conducted by engineer Smith,—Col. Riley leading the van. The rain continues to fall in torrents, and their progress is slow. So profound is the darkness, that the men must touch each other as they move, lest they divide, and some be lost. At sunrise they storm the intrenchments, and precipitate themselves upon the surprised Mexicans. Dismay and carnage prevail for seventeen minutes, when the camp is carried. Eighty-eight officers and 3,000 men are made prisoners. Thirty-three pieces of artillery are captured; among which are found two of those so honorably lost by O'Brien at Buena Vista. They are received with shouts of joy by the victors of Contreras; in which the commander, now present, heartily participates.

13. General Scott next directed a grand movement upon *Churubusco*, to which the victory already achieved, opened the way. Moving northeasterly by the road through St. Angel, he keeps the centre of the extended field, while General Worth on his extreme right, is driving the now terrified garrison from *Antonia*. General Shields, who at Contreras, had kept for hours the whole army of Santa Anna in check, was in command of the extreme left; still charged with the dangerous duty of keeping off the grand Mexican army from the immediate object of attack. In the centre, General Twiggs presses forward to *Churubusco*, and entering it from the west, attacks one of its two strong defences, the fortified church of *San Pablo*. In the mean time, Worth, joined by Pillow and Cadwallader, comes in from *Antonio*, and furiously carrying the stronger fortress, called *Tête du Pont*, or Bridge's Head, he turns its guns upon the citadel-church, which now surrenders.

14. Meantime, Shields, Pierce, and others, are fighting a bloody battle with Santa Anna, with fear-

12. Describe the approach to Contreras, and the storming of the camp.—13. Describe the approach to Churubusco, and the assault.

PT. IV.  
P.D. III.  
CH. XII.

1847.

CN.

TREERAS

Mex. force

7,000;

12,000

more in

sight.

Am. force

engaged

4,500.

Mex. L. k.

700, pr.

813, 88 of-

ficers.

Am. L. k.

and w. 68.

Antonia  
taken.

August  
19 and 20.  
CHURU-  
BUSCO.

Entire  
Am. force  
4,052.

**PT. IV.** ful odds against them. Scott sent successive regiments to their aid. Churubusco was now taken,—  
**P.D. III.** the brave old GENERAL RINCON, its commander,  
**CH. XIII.**

**1847.** having surrendered. Santa Anna abandoned the field. Worth and Shields pursued. COL. HARNEY with his dragoons dashed by them, and one of his officers, CAPTAIN KEARNY, not hearing the call to return, followed the flying Mexicans to the very gate of the capital, in which the army of Santa Anna was now inclosed.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

Armistice.—Molinos del Rey.—Chapultepec.—Mexico.

**Generous proceedings of Scott.** 1. THE commander, following up his victory, might now have entered Mexico. But he was not sent to conquer the country, but to "conquer a peace," and he believed that the reduction of the capital would delay, rather than accelerate this result. He did not wish to drive the government away from the city dishonored. "The army," says Scott in his dispatches, "are willing to leave to this republic something on which to rest her pride,—and they cheerfully sacrifice to patriotism the eclat that would have followed an entrance, sword in hand, into a great capital."

**Aug. 21.** 2. *Tacubaya* now became the head-quarters of the American army. The general-in-chief occupied the archbishop's palace, with its beautiful gardens. Here he negotiated with Mexican commissioners an armistice, as a step preparatory to a final peace. But the Mexicans would not agree to the terms proposed; and they, violating the armistice by strengthening their defences, General Scott declared it at an end. The Mexicans then called on

**24th.**  
**Armistice concluded.**

**Violated by the Mexicans.**

**14.** Give a sketch of the closing scene of the victories of this "great day in war."

CHAPTER XIII.—1. What were the reasons why General Scott now forbore to enter Mexico?—2. What efforts were now made for peace, and how did they result?

the provinces to come to their aid in mass ; and by <sup>P.T. IV.</sup>  
fire—or poison,—by any weapon, in any manner, to <sup>P.D. III.</sup>  
injure and destroy the invader. <sup>CH. XIII.</sup>

3. From Tacubaya, Mexico was in full view—  
northeast, and distant three miles. North—bearing  
a little east—distant a mile—rose in beautiful  
prospect, the fortified hill of Chapultepec; its por-  
phyritic rocks abruptly descending on its southern to  
and eastern sides,—while to the west, the hill fell  
gradually, with a gentle, wooded slope, till it met  
the fortified building of stone, called *El Molinos*  
*del Rey*, or the King's Mills. A quarter of a mile  
west of the fortified mills stood another stone for-  
tress called *Casa Mata*. These were the obstacles  
which now barred the way of the Americans to the  
capital ; and they constituted the supporting points  
of the Mexican army, ranged behind them, headed  
by Santa Anna, and amounting to fourteen thousand.

4. After reconnoitering, Scott gave the order for  
an assault on Molinos del Rey, committing its exe-  
cution to Worth. A terrible battle was fought,—  
and an important but melancholy victory was won.  
The commanders had been deceived as to the ene-  
my's strength, which was five times that of the as-  
sailing party. In the heat of the action, MAJOR  
WRIGHT, assisted by MASON of the engineers, fell  
upon the enemy's centre, and took his main field-  
battery ; when so furiously did he charge to regain  
it, that of fourteen American officers, eleven fell.  
Among the number were Wright and Mason. One  
brigade lost its three senior officers,—COL. MCIN-  
TOSH and MAJOR WAITE, wounded, and COL. MAR-  
TIN SCOTT, killed. *Casa Mata* was blown up, and  
*El Molinos* dismantled.

5. It was at the beautiful hill of *Chapultepec*,  
where once arose the veritable “Halls of the Montezumas.” Here was now the military school of Mex-

2. What call was made upon all Mexican citizens?—3. What  
was the position of the city, regarded from the American head-  
quarters?—4. Give an account of the battle of Molinos del Rey.  
—5. Where were the “Halls of the Montezumas?”

Scott's  
position in  
respect  
to Mexico  
and its  
defences.

Sept. 8.  
MOLI-  
NOS  
DEL  
REY.

Mex. force  
14,000.

Am. 3,200.  
Mex. L.

severe but  
unknown;

pr. 800,  
52 officers.

Am. L.  
k. 116,

w. 665,  
including

49 officers.

**P.T. IV.** ico, and the last exterior defence of the successors  
**P.D. III.** of Cortez to that capital which he had so iniqui-  
**CUL. XIIIL** tously taken, shedding seas of blood, because “the  
**1847.** Spaniards had a disease of the heart, which nothing  
(\* See could assuage but gold.”\* The God of battles, who  
Prescott’s had so signally made the American armies the means  
Conquest of Mex- of chastising the Spanish Mexicans for national cru-  
ico.) elties, again led them to victory.

**Sept. 11.** 6. On the night of the 11th of September, Gen-  
Four eral Scott caused to be erected four heavy batter-  
batteries ies, bearing on Chapultepec. On the 12th, the out-  
erected works of that fortress began to give way. On the

**13th.** 13th. *CHA-  
PULTE-  
PEC.* (See Mex-  
ico.) 7. On the places assigned them, by eight  
o'clock in the morning.

**The** 7. The cannonade ceases for a moment. It is the  
**fortress** signal for the assault. In an instant the assailants  
**stormed.** are in rapid motion. General Quitman hastens  
from the south, General Persifer Smith from the  
southeast, and General Pillow, with Col. Clark,  
from the wooded slope on the west. The batteries  
throw shells into the fort over the heads of their  
friends, as they begin the furious attack. The gar-  
rison, though they fight with desperation, are over-  
powered. Some yield, and others attempt to retreat.

**Sept. 12.** 8. Meantime the main force under Santa Anna,  
*MEXICO* in the rear of Chapultepec, is attacked and defeated  
Mex. force more than by Gen. Worth. Directed by the commander, he  
20,000, pursues the enemy as he flies to the city, pressing  
Am. 7.180. forward to enter, by a circuitous route, the San  
Mex. L. Cosme gate on the northwest. Gen. Quitman, in  
the whole army, except about 6,000, k., a route direct from Chapultepec.

w., or deserted. 9. Gen. Scott, meantime, advanced with Worth  
Am. L. into the suburb of *San-Cosme*, where opposing bat-  
Sept. 12 -14, teries were taken; but he returned at night to Cha-  
k. 13° - pultepec, to look with a father’s care to the condi-  
10 officers; w. 703—

68 officers. 6. Relate the operations previous to the assault on Chapultepec.  
—7. Describe the assault—the defeat and flight of the enemy.  
—8. The pursuit by Worth—by Quitman.—9. What was now the  
conduct of Gen. Scott?

tion of all,—the living, the wounded, and the dead. PT. IV.  
PD. III.  
CH. XIII.  
1847.

Worth, as instructed, remained in the suburb until morning. But General Quitman, accompanied by Shields and Smith, rested that night within the city; having changed the feint which the commander ordered, into a real attack, by which they entered (though with considerable loss) the Belen gate. They had not yet passed the formidable citadel.

Sept. 14.  
MEXICO  
TAKEN.

10. At four o'clock on the morning of the 14th, Gen. Scott having returned to San-Cosme, the Mexican authorities sent him a deputation, desiring of him terms of capitulation; their army having fled a little after midnight. Gen. Scott replied that the Americans would come under no terms but such as were self-imposed, and demanded by honor, by the spirit of the age, and the dignity of the American character. Worth and Quitman, as directed, moved cautiously forward,—Worth to the Alameda, and Quitman to the Grand Plaza, where the victorious army reared above the National Palace of Mexico, the stars and stripes of the Republic of America.

The Am  
colors  
were  
hoisted at  
7 A. M.)

11. Three hours before noon, Gen. Scott made his entrance, with escort of cavalry, and flourish of trumpets; and as his towering figure approached the grand plaza, he was loudly and warmly cheered by shouts, which arose from the hearts of his companions in arms. . . . The troops for twenty-four hours now suffered from the anarchy of Mexico more than her prowess had been able to inflict. Two thousand convicts, let loose from the prisons, attacked them from the house-tops, at the same time entering houses and committing robberies. The Mexicans assisting, these felons were quelled by the morning of the 15th.

12. Gen. Scott gave his army, on the day of his entrance into Mexico, orders directing that companies and regiments be kept together, that "there be

Convicts  
kill and  
destroy.

9. The position of Worth? of Quitman?—10. What negotiations now took place? How did the two parties enter the city? —11. What is said of Gen. Scott's entrance? How did the troops now suffer?

**P.T. IV.** no disorders, no straggling, no drunkenness. **M-A-**  
**P.D. III.** rauders shall be punished by courts-martial. The  
**CH. XIV.** honor of the army, the honor of our country, call  
 for the best behavior from all. The valiant must,  
Scott en-  
joins  
order, so-  
briety, and  
mercy. to win the approbation of God and their country, be  
 sober, orderly, and merciful."

13. On the 16th, he called on the army to return public and private thanks to God for victory. On the 19th, for the better preservation of order, and suppression of crime, he proclaimed martial law. Thus protected by the American army, the citizens of Mexico were more secure from violence, and from fear of robbery and murder, than they had ever been under their own flag.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### Treaty of Peace.

**1847.** 1. MEXICO was now conquered; and if the Republic of America, like that of ancient Rome, desired to subjugate neighboring nations, nothing hindered her taking possession of the whole country. But American annexation—making equal States of a race unfit for freedom—would have been a suicidal policy. To bring forward a Mexican government, with which peace could be made, became at this period, the difficult task of the well-meaning of both nations.

March 16.  
ROZA-  
LES.  
Mex. L.  
k. and w.  
258.  
Am. L. 20.  
(Gen P.  
took the  
Mexican  
comman-  
der and 42  
officers.)

2. The remaining occurrences of the war, were mostly confined to skirmishes of American soldiers marching to join Scott, and guerilla parties watching to cut them off. At the north, however, Gen. Sterling Price, marching to the aid of Scott from New Mexico, fell in with a Mexican force, fought

12. What were now the orders of Gen. Scott?—13. What was done on the 16th of September? on the 19th?

CHAPTER XIV.—1. Suppose America, like ancient Rome, had desired to subjugate neighboring nations? What was now the desire and the difficult task of the well-meaning of both nations?

—2. What may be said of the remaining circumstances of the war?

and defeated it. This was, unfortunately, after the <sup>PT. IV.</sup>  
treaty of peace had been signed.

<sup>PD. III.  
CH. XIV.</sup>

3. Santa Anna, abandoned by his troops, resigned his offices on the 18th of October, and soon became a fugitive. The supreme power passed into the hands of Señor Peña y Peña, by virtue of his office as President of the Supreme Court. He forthwith sent his circulars, calling on the several States in pathetic language, to send deputies to *Queretaro*, to treat for peace. A Congress there assembled on the 11th of November, which appointed four commissioners, to arrange with Mr. Trist the plan of a treaty. Meantime, that gentleman had lost the confidence of the American Executive, and his powers had been revoked. Nevertheless, with General Scott's approbation, he presumed, in this emergency, to act.

**1847.**

<sup>Nov. 11.  
Mexican  
congress  
appoint  
commis-  
sioners.</sup>

4. On the 2d of February, the treaty was signed by Mr. Trist and the Mexican commissioners at the city of *Guadalupe Hidalgo*, and twenty days afterwards it was submitted by the President of the United States to the Senate. That body adopted it with alterations. President POLK then appointed two gentlemen, MR. SEVIER, of the Senate, and MR. CLIFFORD, attorney-general, to proceed with the modified treaty to *Queretaro*. There, on laying it before the Mexican Congress, the President eloquently urged its acceptance, and it was ratified by a large majority.

**1848.**

<sup>Feb. 2.  
Treaty  
of Gua-  
dalupe  
is signed.  
22d. Laid  
before  
the Senate  
of the  
U. S.</sup>

5. On the 21st of February, the beloved and venerated patriot, John Quincy Adams, who, since his presidency, had served his country in the national legislature, fell from his seat during the debates of the house of representatives, struck by a fatal paralysis. Congress, in both its branches, suspended public ac-

<sup>Feb. 23.  
Death of  
Ex-presi-  
dent J. Q.  
Adams.</sup>

2. What of the battle of Rozales?—3. What is said of Santa Anna? What change in the supreme power now occurred in Mexico? How was a congress called? When and where did it assemble, and what do?—4. When and where was the treaty of peace signed? What action was taken upon the treaty in the United States? What commissioners were appointed?—5. What occurred on the 21st of February?

P.T. IV. tion ; and its members were waiting as around the P.D. III. couch of a dying father. He expired, in Christian on. XIV. hope and resignation, on the 23d, saying : "This is the last of earth."

**1848.**

6. Peace was declared to the American army in May 29. Mexico, on the 29th of May, by General Butler, <sup>Peace pro-</sup> who was, by order of the government, left in command of the army by General Scott, he being about <sup>claimed in</sup> Mexico. to return to the United States.

<sup>Boun da-</sup>  
<sup>ries.</sup>

7. The treaty stipulated that all Mexico should be evacuated by the American armies within three months. Prisoners on each side were to be released ; and Mexican captives made by Indians within the limits of the United States, were to be restored. These limits, as they affect Mexico, were to begin at the mouth of the Rio Grande—thence to proceed along the deepest channel of that river to the southern boundary of New Mexico. From thence to the Pacific, they were to follow the river Gila, and the southern boundary of Upper California. This boundary is now removed south, including a Territory called *Arizona*.

<sup>Citizens</sup>  
<sup>allowed a</sup>  
<sup>choice.</sup>

8. Citizens of New Mexico and Upper California, are allowed a year to make their election—whether they will continue Mexican citizens, and remove their property (in which case they are to receive every facility), or whether they will remain and become citizens of the United States. The American government, not sanctioning the right of conquest by war, is to pay to Mexico, for the lands she receives from her, fifteen millions of dollars ; and also to assume her debts to American citizens, to the amount of three millions and a half more. Three millions were paid to Mexico in hand ; Congress having the preceding winter placed that sum with the President,

<sup>Money</sup>  
<sup>paid for</sup>  
<sup>territory</sup>  
<sup>already</sup>  
<sup>con-</sup>  
<sup>quered.</sup>

6. When and by whom was peace proclaimed in the city of Mexico ?—7. Mention some of the stipulations of the treaty ? Describe the boundary between the United States and Mexico.—8. What was stipulated respecting Mexican citizens in the ceded territory ? What money was paid, and what yet remains to be paid by the United States as a consideration for the territory acquired ?

in anticipation of such an event;—the remaining twelve millions to be paid in instalments.

PT. IV.

P.D. III.

CH. XIV.

9. The Territory of WISCONSIN was admitted into the American Union as a State on the 29th of May, 1848. The Mexican treaty was brought home by Mr. Sevier; Mr. Clifford remaining in Mexico as American envoy. President Polk made his proclamation of peace on the 4th of July, 1848; the first day of our seventy-third national year.

1848.

May 29.

July 4.

Peace  
pro-  
claimed.

10. The American armies have evacuated Mexico. The remains of officers who died in the service of their country, have been brought home to be honored in death, and to find their last repose among their friends. And the soldiers too—they who fought so bravely for their native land,—have returned. Regiments that went forth full and fresh, have returned,—smitten and scathed. Many is the desolate hearth, to which the son, the husband, the father, shall return no more. No kindred eye shall weep at his grave. He is buried with the undistinguishable dead, who fell in the foreign battlefield, or died in the hospital. Thirty thousand American lives, it is calculated, have been sacrificed in this war; and about seventy-five millions of money expended,—and we know that the sacrifice of Mexican life and property, has been still greater.

Return of  
the army.Fate of  
the com-  
mon  
soldier.Am. L. in  
the Mex.  
war, 30,000  
men,  
75,000,000  
of dollars.

11. Let the value of money be estimated by the good that it may be made to do, and we shall see the magnitude of the evils which, in a pecuniary way, war inflicts. Ireland was visited with famine in the winter of 1846-7, from the failure of crops, especially that of the potato. The benevolent among us were moved with compassion, and contributed money and food to her relief. The government in one instance sent a public ship to carry provisions thus contributed.\* The very heart of affectionate

1847  
(\* March  
28, Sailed  
from  
Boston,  
the sloop-  
of-war  
James-  
town,  
Captain  
Forbes.  
She an-  
chored at  
Cork,  
April 22.)

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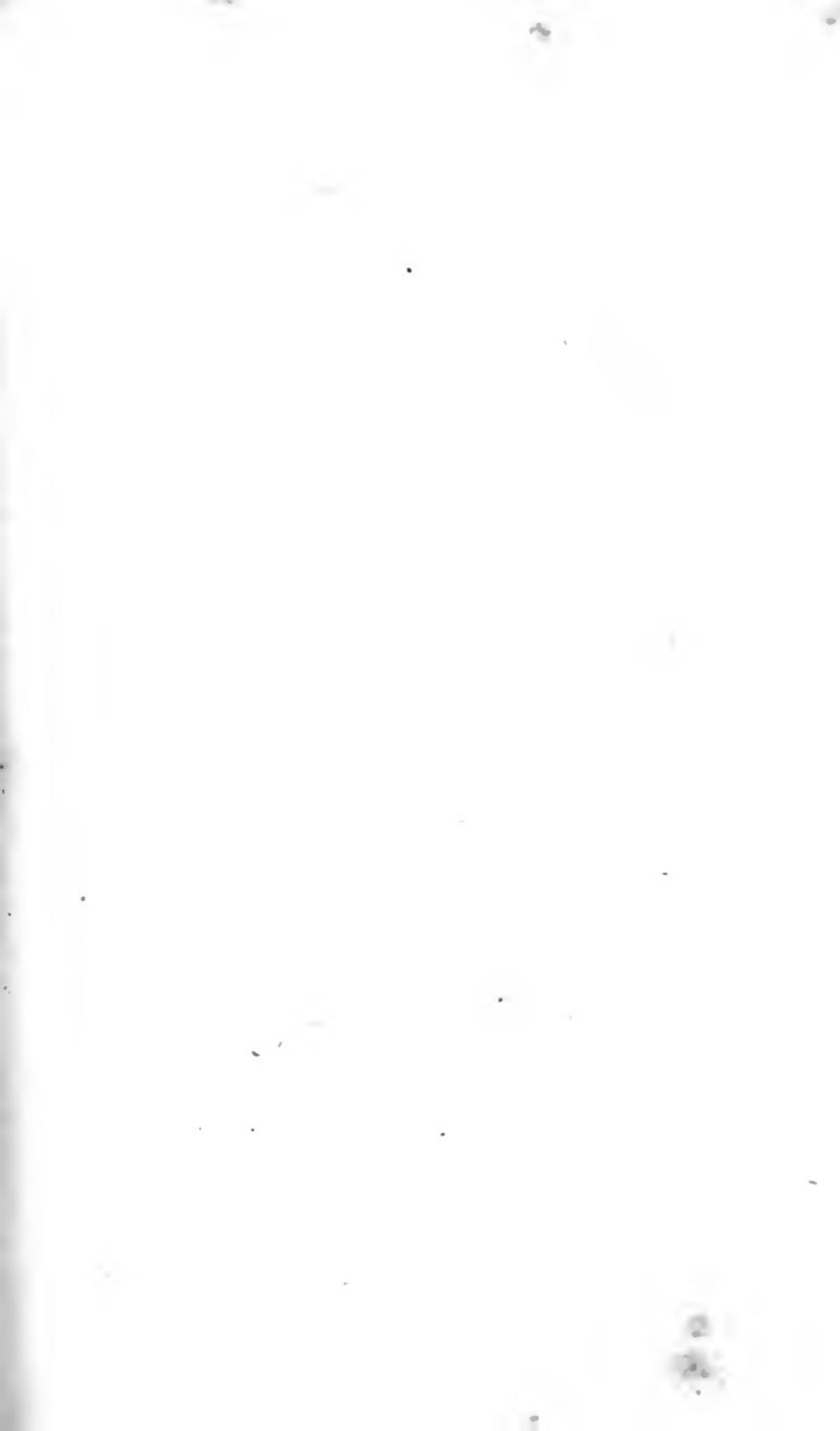
9. What new State was added to the Union, and when? When did President Polk proclaim peace?—10. What is said concerning the return of the army?—11. How may the value of money be estimated? What was the condition of Ireland and what the relief contributed by this country?

PT. IV. Ireland overflowed with gratitude; and England  
PD. III. and Scotland, themselves sufferers in a less degree  
CH. XIV. from the same cause, felt and praised our liberality.

**1847.** Thus we blessed others, and were ourselves blessed  
(\* This includes soldiers' bounty-lands, widows' pensions, &c.) in return; and the money which it cost us, was about half a million of dollars; whereas, we paid three hundred millions,\* to kill and distress the Mexicans... The time to act for the prevention of war, as of incendiaryism, is when none is raging; and those to move first in the cause of peace, should be nations and men, of undoubted courage and ability in war. The Mexican contest has placed our Republic in that position. No country has at any period shown braver soldiers, or better officers.

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11. How is the expense of this good deed and that of the Mexican war contrasted?



120

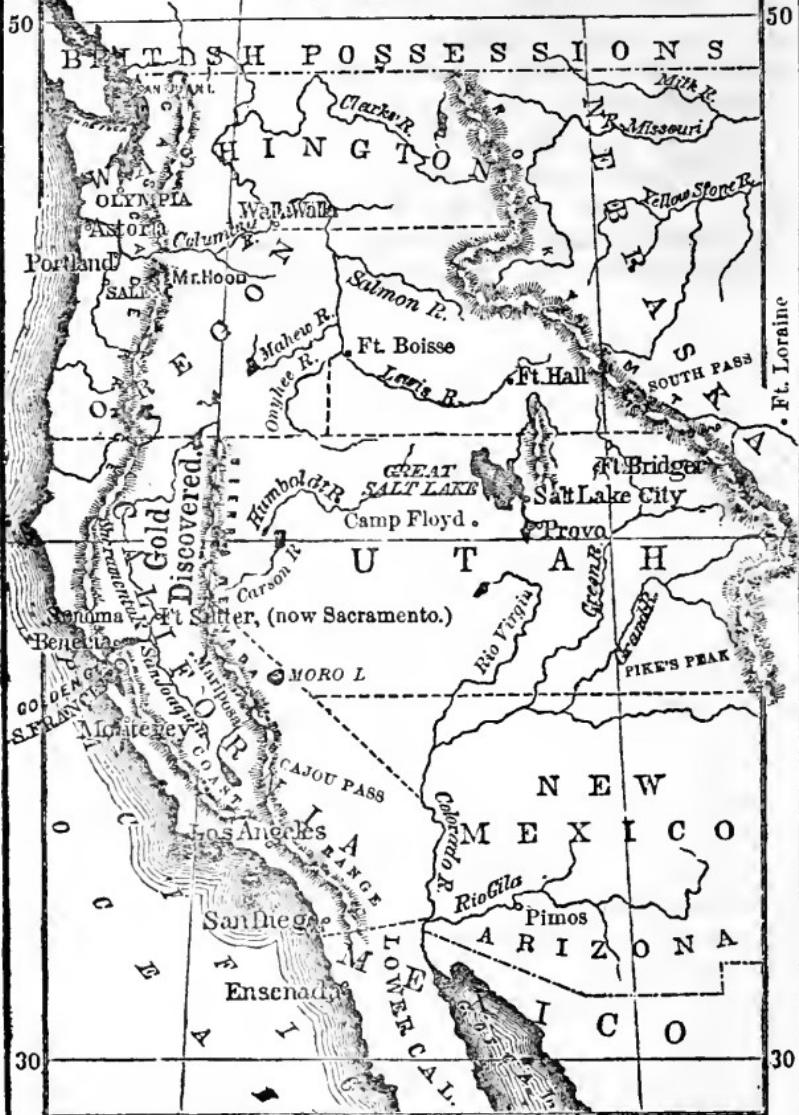
110

The Pacific Part

Map No. 12.

OF THE

AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



FRANKMEYER. 120 Longitude West from Greenwich 110

W. & C.



First discovery of Gold in California

## PERIOD IV.

FROM  
THE TREATY OF } 1848 } GUADALUPE HIDALGO,  
TO  
THE COMPROMISE } 1850. } MEASURES.

### CHAPTER I.

Oregon.—American California.—Capt. Wilkes' Exploring Expedition.—Capt. Fremont's Explorations.—Discovery of Gold and its Effects.

1. OREGON.—In the valley of the Walla-walla, P.T. IV.  
the worthy Presbyterian missionary, DR. WHIT- P.D. IV.  
MAN, with his wife and twelve others, were barbar- CH. I.  
ously murdered by the Cayuse Indians. The peo- 1847.  
ple petitioned Congress for protection and a Terri- Nov. 2.  
torial government. The northern members desired Murder of  
that slavery should be prohibited; the southern, Dr. Whit-  
that it should be recognized. The day before the man and  
session closed, the Territorial bill was passed, with a family.  
clause forbidding slavery; this having been con- 1848.  
Aug. 13.  
OREGON a  
territory.

CHAPTER I.—1. What occurred in Oregon? What petition followed? How was the petition met in Congress? What was the final result of the petition?

P.T. IV. semented to by some southern members, and sanctioned by the president, on the ground that Oregon lies wholly north of latitude  $36^{\circ} 30'$ ; that being the line of the Missouri compromise.

2. AMERICAN CALIFORNIA was called by the Mexicans *New or Upper California*, in distinction from the peninsula, which was named *Old or Lower California*.

**1579.** It was discovered in 1579, by **SIR FRANCIS DRAKE**. He called the country *New Albion*, and took possession of it for his sovereign, Elizabeth of England. But the English lost the right imparted by discovery, as they sent out no colonies.

**1603.** The Spanish under Cortez had discovered Old California. About 1603 Philip III. of Spain sent **SEBASTIAN VISCAINO**, who discovered and took possession of the harbors of *San Diego* and *Monterey*. Attempts of the Spaniards to colonize the country, proved ineffectual, on account of the hostility of the natives, whom the emigrants provoked by ill-usage. The Spaniards, however, frequented the coast, on account of its valuable *pearl fishery*.

**1769.** The first permanent settlement in New California, was a Franciscan mission at *San Diego*. The Spanish king had given to the priests leave to settle in the country, for the purpose of converting the natives to Christianity. They selected the most fertile lands, and founded twenty-one missions, each occupying about fifteen miles square. The buildings were all contained in an inclosure made of *adobe* or sun-dried brick. To the principal missions was attached a *presidio*, where was a quadrangular fort of *adobe*. In this was stationed a company of soldiers, to protect the missions from the natives, and to aid in bringing their feeble and disorderly tribes into subjection to the priests.

2. What was American California called by the Mexicans, and why? When discovered? and by whom? Did it remain under the English?—3. Give an account of the Spanish discoveries. Of the results of their first attempts to colonize.—4. Where was the first permanent settlement? By whom made? For what object? How many missions were there? Describe them.

5. The order of things was not favorable to the P.T. IV.  
 increase of population. The missions were made up P.D. IV.  
 of monks and nuns; and to these were added the CH. L.  
 soldiers of the presidios, not allowed by the priests The  
 to bring their wives into the country. A few, how-priests  
 ever, had taken with them their families, and a 1840  
 small number of towns had thus sprung up; the (The en-  
 largest of which were *Los Angeles, Monterey, San* tire popu-  
*Diego, and San Francisco*—neither of which con-lation of  
 tained, in 1840, a thousand inhabitants. California  
is esti-  
mated at  
22,000;  
of which  
5,000 are  
whites.)

6. This country, during the Spanish rule, consti-1846.  
 tuted a part of the *viceroyalty of Mexico*, or *New*  
*Spain*. When Mexico became a federal republic,  
 not finding California sufficiently populous to form a (Los An-  
 State, she established over it a Territorial govern-geles con-  
 ment, of which Los Angeles and Monterey were the tains  
 seats. 1,500 in-  
habitants.)

7. NEW MEXICO.—In 1581, a party of adventur-1581.  
 ers from Mexico, under FRANCISCO DE LEVYA Bo-N. M. first  
NILLO, visited the country, and finding similar abo-explored.  
 riginal inhabitants, mines, etc., they gave it the name  
 of New Mexico. In 1594 the COUNT DE MONTEREY, 1594.  
 then viceroy of Mexico, sent the gallant JUAN DE First colo-  
 OÑATE of Zacatecas, to take formal possession in  
 the name of Spain; and to establish colonies, mis-  
 sions, and “presidios.” The country then became  
 settled, and was divided into three parts, of which  
*Santa Fé* was one. The Indians among whom they  
settled, were far more civilized than the surround-  
ing aborigines. In 1681 they drove out the Span-1681.  
ish inhabitants, who rallied at their southernmost  
town, *El Paso del Norte*, and at length regained  
the whole country. Natives  
revolt.

8. In 1821, the journal of PIKE, a volunteer  
 explorer from the United States, inflamed curios-1824.  
Pike's  
journal  
attracts  
attention.

5. Which were the largest of the small towns of Spanish set-  
 tlers?—6. What changes occurred in California with respect to  
 government?—7. Give an account of the first party who visited  
 New Mexico. Of the second. How was the country divided?  
 What was done by the natives in 1681? Where did the Spaniards  
 rally?—8. What explorer published a journal?

**P.T. IV.** ity, and thus produced enterprise. Mexico had now become independent of Spain. Adventurers from Missouri, following the track of Pike, opened a trade through Santa Fé to Chihuahua on the south, and to the Gulf of California, on the west. Their annual caravans of trading-wagons being endangered by hostile Indians, Senator Benton, of Missouri, obtained of Congress, in 1825, an act to keep open the way and afford them military protection.

**1825.** When Gen. Kearny went, in 1846, to conquer New Mexico, he convoyed the trains of merchant wagons, amounting to 414, and travelled over the rough way thus opened for the traders.

**1841.** 9. The American government, in 1838, sent out a naval *Exploring Expedition*, under CAPT. CHARLES WILKES. He pronounced the harbor of *San Francisco* to be "one of the finest, if not the very best in the world." The inhabitants were few, and their dwellings poor. The most prominent man in the region was CAPT. SUTTER, a Swiss by birth; but emigrating from Missouri. Having obtained from Mexico a grant of land, thirty leagues square, he located his residence within it, and built a fort at the confluence of the American river with the Sacramento.

**1842.** 10. In 1842, LIEUT. FREMONT, being ordered with a party of about twenty, on an exploring tour, left, June 16, the mouth of the Kansas,—travelled along its fertile valley—struck off upon the sterile banks of the Platte—followed its South Fork to St. Vrain's Fort;—thence northerly to Fort Laramie, on the North Fork of the same stream. Following up, from this point, the North Fork, and then its affluent, the Sweet Water river, he was conducted by a

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8. When did New Mexico begin to be visited by Americans? What has been done by traders, and what by Congress to encourage them? Who obtained of Congress a military way? Who travelled over it? When? On what occasion?—9. Give an account of the naval exploring expedition. What said Capt. Wilkes of the bay of San Francisco? Who was the most prominent man in the country? What is said of his location?—10. What is the date of Fremont's first exploring tour? Describe his route. (*Learn it by your Map.*)

gentle ascent, to that wonderful gateway in the Rocky Mountains, the South Pass.

11. The next year Fremont crossed the Rocky Mountains further south,—examined, and laid open, by his report, the region of the *Salt Lake*. He explored Oregon, and traversed, in winter, the terrible snows of the Sierra Nevada. The famished wanderers emerged upon the waters of the *Sacramento*, and followed to *Sutter's Fort* its affluent, the *American Fort*, ignorant of the golden treasures beneath their feet.

12. After their wants had been kindly supplied by Capt. Sutter, the party travelled south, and beheld and enjoyed the vernal beauties of the flowery valley of the San Joaquin. By the southern extremity of the Sierra Nevada, they passed the arid wastes of the great Desert Basin. They had discovered and named, on their way, new rivers and mountain passes; and they had laid open regions which had heretofore, except to the hunter and the savage, been but the hidden recesses of nature. They had explored California, and made known an overland route.

13. When, in 1848, the Mexican treaty added to the American Republic vast tracts, of which the Californian portion had a frame-work of society adverse to our own, many patriots looked with apprehension for the result; knowing, that, ordinarily, the full river keeps the course first taken by the rivulet. Would enough of our citizens go thither to turn this course—to fuse this portion into the common mass? Providence presented a material to draw them thither, so quickly, and in such ample numbers, that they at once constituted the principal stream of Californian society, into which all minor currents, not excepting the original, were merged; and GOLD, the curse of other lands, was a blessing to this.

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- 11.** Describe his second tour from the Rocky Mountains to Sutter's Fort, observing the dates.—**12.** From Sutter's Fort homewards.—**13.** What cause of apprehension had the American patriot? What queries naturally arose in his mind? How were these answered by a great Providential event?

PT. IV.  
P.D. IV.  
CH. L  
**1843.**  
March 17  
Leaves mouth of the Kansas.  
Sept. 6. At the Salt Lake.  
19th. At Fort Hall.  
Nov. 4. At the Dalles.  
Dec. 10. At Hanchath Lake.

**1844.**  
Jan. 10. At Pyramid Lake. (Fremont discovers also many new objects of importance in natural science, for which he receives honors from England and Germ'ny.)

**1848.**  
(Feb. 2. The treaty with Mexico signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo.)

P.T. IV. 14. In February, 1848, *a private discovery of gold was made on the grounds of Capt. Sutter, by a Mr. MARSHALL, then in his employ, twenty-five miles up the American Fork of the Sacramento.* It was soon found in other localities. Rumors of Californian gold soon reached the Atlantic States, which were converted to certainty by the president's message of December, 1849, accompanied by a letter from Gov. MASON, who had been in person to visit the gold "diggings." As he passed along, he found houses deserted, and fields of wheat going to ruin, their owners having left them, to dig for gold. Such had been the quantities found, that every convenience of life bore an enormous price. Capt. Sutter paid his blacksmith \$10 per day; and he received \$500 per month for the rent of a two-story house within his fort. In a little gutter, two men had found the value of \$17,000.

P.D. IV. 15. Such were the facts reported from unquestionable sources; and California at once became the one luminous point, to which all eyes were directed. There was a rush for the land of gold, not only from the United States, but from Europe, Asia, South America, and the isles of the sea.

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## CHAPTER II.

Taylor's Inauguration.—Close of the 30th Congress.—California—Establishment of Civil Government.—Difficulty with Texas.

**1849.** 1. MINNESOTA, adjacent to the head waters of the Mississippi, was erected into a Territory on the 3d of March, 1849.

2. At the election in 1848, GEN. ZACHARY TAY-

14. When was gold discovered? Where? By whom? When first made known to the Atlantic States? What did Gov. Mason observe and relate?—15. What was the consequence of the spread of these and similar facts?

CHAPTER II.—1. What do we here learn of Minnesota?—2. What offices were filled by election? What persons elected? When? When inaugurated?

W<sup>W</sup>, the hero of the Rio Grande, was chosen president; and MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, vice-president... The increase of labor devolving on the several departments of the government, in consequence of the growth of the nation, caused Congress to authorize a separate bureau, called "*The Department of the Interior.*" THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, was appointed by the president, its first secretary, and JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, was made secretary of state.

3. With such exactness were the different parties balanced in regard to the slavery question, that in the Congress of 1848-9, all that could be obtained for California was a law, by which her revenue was to be collected and placed in the coffers of the republic. Happily, the exemplary political conduct of California, under these trying circumstances, relieved the anxious forebodings of American patriots, (1850. The census estimate of the population of California is 200,000.) that she might take Oregon for an ally, and set up for herself. To prevent any such disaster, Gen. 1849. Taylor gave the Californians the timely assurance, April 3. (See Sec. Clayton's letter to T. B. King, who was sent to California by the President.) that "whatever can be done to afford the people of the Territories the benefits of civil government, and the protection that is due them, will be anxiously considered and attempted by the executive." He suggested to them the expediency of forming a State government for themselves, thereafter to be submitted to Congress.

4. These counsels tended to keep the leading politicians of California true to the Union; they loved their native land, and confided in her ultimate justice; but, while waiting for future protection, the exciting present was upon them—the gathering thousands, attracted from every land by the sovereign power of gold,—and government, in addition to that

2. What new department was created? Who was the first incumbent? Who President Taylor's secretary of state?—3. What was the estimated population of California in 1850? (See side note.) What was the only action of the Congress of 1848-9 respecting California? What did American patriots fear? What did Gen. Taylor suggest by a letter of his agent, Thomas Butler King?

**PT. IV.** exercised by Gen. Mason, the military commandant, **P.D. IV.** the citizens found it necessary to organize among <sup>CH. II.</sup> themselves. At first it was informal; and he who **1849.** was found guilty of high crimes, was put to death, <sup>April 13.</sup> with little ceremony or delay. **GEN. RILEY,** who <sup>Riley</sup> succeeded <sup>Mason.</sup> Gen. Mason, as military governor, established a species of judiciary, at the head of which was <sup>Aug. 1.</sup> placed **PETER H. BURNET**. . . Delegates were chosen, <sup>A Judici- ary es- tablished.</sup> who met at Monterey, September 1st, 1849, and there formed a constitution which excluded slavery.

<sup>Sept. 1.</sup> **At Monte- rey, del- egates meet to form a State gov- ernment.** 5. The first legislature elected under it convened at *San José*. Peter H. Burnet, who was chosen governor, addressed to the senate and assembly a message of extraordinary interest. "How rapid," he exclaims—"how astonishing have been the <sup>Dec. 21.</sup> changes in California! Twenty months ago, inhab- <sup>At San José, first Legisla- ture meet.</sup> itated by a sparse population—a pastoral people, de- <sup>Governor Burnet's eloquent address.</sup> riving a mere subsistence from their flocks and herds, and a scanty cultivation of the soil;—now inexhaustible gold mines discovered,—our ports are filled with shipping from every clime; our beautiful bays and placid rivers are navigated by steam; and commercial cities have sprung up as if by enchant- ment."

<sup>(Edward Gilbert and G. H. Wright, first repre- sentatives.)</sup> 6. The choice of senators to Congress fell upon **JOHN C. FREMONT** and **WILLIAM M. GWIN**. The constitution of California, and her petition for admittance into the Union, were carried by them to **1850.** Washington, and by the president transmitted to <sup>Feb. 13.</sup> President <sup>Taylor</sup> sends to Congress the consti- <sup>tution of Ca-</sup> ture. Congress, with a commendatory message. The clause prohibiting slavery was, in Congress, as a torch applied to explosives; some southern members declaring that its adoption by Congress would be the cause of the immediate secession of the South.

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4. What were the necessities of the Californians in regard to civil government? Who was Gen. Riley? What was done by him? What was done in consequence of his proclamation? How was the slavery question disposed of?—5. Where did the first Legislature meet? Who was chosen governor? Relate his speech.

—6. What senators were the first chosen? What did they carry to Washington? What effect was produced in Congress by the clause prohibiting slavery?

7. Other subjects of appalling difficulty pressed upon Congress;—all, however, implicated in the one absorbing topic of slavery. Texas claimed that her territory extended to the Rio Grande; but the New Mexicans in and around Santa Fé, east of the Rio Grande, had never submitted, and were utterly averse to her rule. In January, 1849, her legislature passed laws, dividing the disputed region into counties. To organize in these counties a Texan government, Gov. BELL, the executive, sent an agent, Major Neighbours, to Santa Fé, who warned Col. Monroe, the United States military commandant, against all “interference.” Colonel Monroe finding the New Mexicans enraged, called a convention, which framed a State constitution; and, while Texas was making preparations to seize this Territory by force, the petition of New Mexico to be admitted into the Union was introduced into Congress.

8. While New Mexico was petitioning Congress for a government, another remarkable people were at their doors with the same request. These were the enterprising Mormons, who, under the lead of their “prophet,” the able but unscrupulous BRIGHAM YOUNG, had found a resting-place on the borders of the Salt Lake. Here collecting their scattered bands, they founded Salt Lake City, Provo, and other towns; and, sending out their emissaries to foreign lands, to return with proselytes, they had now a flourishing settlement of about 25,000 inhabitants.\* Another exciting subject was a bill introduced by SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, for a new law, to enable the masters of fugitive slaves to recover them from other States.

7. What other difficult subject is next mentioned as pressing upon Congress? What measures did Texas take in 1849? What was done on the part of New Mexico?—8. What is here said of the Mormons?

P.T. IV.  
PD IV.  
CH II.

**1849.**  
Jan.  
Texas  
makes  
laws to  
assert her  
power  
over New  
Mexico.

**1850.**  
April 18.  
Major  
Neigh-  
bours at  
Santa Fé.  
Texas and  
U. States  
govern-  
ments in-  
terfere.

**1850.**  
Jan. 16.  
Senator  
Foote in-  
troduces a  
bill for  
the gov-  
ernment  
of Deseret  
—i. e.  
Utah.

(\* 1850.  
Census  
estimate,  
25,000.)

### CHAPTER III.

Congressional Eloquence.—The Compromise.—Death of Taylor.

P.T. IV. 1. THE first session of the thirty-first Congress was the longest, the most stormy, and the most important in its results, of any since the organization of the government; and in it, by the strife and power of words, were settled more important issues than those on any battle-field since the Revolution. The senate took the lead. Never had that body presented more powerful orators.

P.D. IV. There have been 61 years under the constitution.) 2. The two first northern senators who broke in upon the sullen gloom of uncharitableness and discontent, with which the southern members met the northern, were DICKINSON, of New York, and PHELPS, of Vermont. The former, in the course of his speech, solemnly assured his southern brethren that the North, as a body, regarded the guarantees of the Constitution as sacred. "Sir," said he, "take a small number out of the northern and also out of the southern sections of the Union, or silence their clamor, and this accursed agitation will be settled in less than a week."

1850. Jan. 17. Mr. Dickinson's speech. 3. In the speech of Senator Phelps, logical argument was mingled with wit. Without taking serious ground against the southern threat of secession, he showed that the time had not yet come. The supreme judiciary of the United States were the proper court to try constitutional questions; and unless the South, before proceeding to action, appealed to that tribunal, she would put herself in the wrong. In so important a matter, she should not be in too much haste, but take the proper steps, and bide her time. As to what had been offensively said at the North, this was a land of free speech; and what

Jan. 23.  
Speech of  
Mr.  
Phelps.

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CHAPTER III.—1. Why was this called the 31st Congress? (See side note.) What is said of the first session of this Congress? —2. Give some account of the speech of Senator Dickinson.—3. Of that of Senator Phelps.

was to be done with people who believed themselves charged with a mission, not only to amend the Constitution framed by the wisdom of our fathers, but also to assist the Almighty in the correction of sundry mistakes which they had discovered in his works? The brows of the southern members unbent, and they cordially greeted the orator when the speech was ended; and an observer remarked, "He has thrown the first bucket of water which has reached the fire."

4. On the 25th of January, Mr. CLAY offered his memorable plan of compromise. On the 5th of February, amidst such a crowd of both sexes as the senate-chamber had never before witnessed, he came forward to speak in their defence. He was now venerable in years, but his intellect retained its soundness, and his heart its deep well-spring of patriotic feeling. His voice, his eye, his grace of action and gift of words, which made him regarded as the first orator who spoke the English tongue, were yet preserved, that he might succor, and perhaps save, his country, in this her hour of peril. In the preamble of his eight resolutions, he stated the reason of their introduction to be, that it was "for the peace, harmony, and concord of the Union to settle, and adjust amicably, all exciting questions of controversy between them arising out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair, equitable, and just basis." The compromise was substantially the same as that which passed after months of debate, and is hereafter to be explained.

5. "Never before," said Mr. Clay, "have I risen with feelings of such deep solicitude. I have witnessed many periods of great anxiety, of peril, and of danger to the country; but never before have I risen to address an assembly—so oppressed, so appalled, so anxious." He attributed the danger of the country to the unprincipled selfishness of party

Jan. 25.  
Mr. Clay's  
eight  
compro-  
mise reso-  
lutions.

Feb. 5.  
Mr. Clay's  
great  
speech.

Mr. Clay's  
view of  
the dan-  
gerous  
position  
of the  
country

4. What occurred on the 25th of January, 1850? On the 5th of February? What is said of Mr. Clay's powers as an orator? What was the object of his eight resolutions?—5. Recite the introductory sentence of Mr. Clay's speech.

PT. IV. men. He dwelt on the ruin which would spring from a dissolution of the Union. War would be inevitable; and such a war,—so furious, so bloody, so implacable, so exterminating,—could not be found upon the pages of history. He entreated members to pause on the brink of the precipice, before they took the fearful leap, into the yawning abyss! But if that direful event, the dissolution of the Union, were to happen, he implored of heaven that he might not survive to behold it!

P.D. IV. **1850.** Of the conse-quences of disunion. March 7. Mr. Webster's great speech. (Its general subject to recommend the compromise.) Mr. Webster on secession. Better tone of public sentiment.

6. To similar effect was the eloquence of DANIEL WEBSTER. "Mr. President," he said, "I hear, with pain and anguish and distress, the word secession falling from the lips of the eminent and patriotic. Secession! Peaceable secession! The dismemberment of this vast country without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep, without ruffling the surface! . . . Peaceable secession! What would be the result? What would become of the army, the navy, and the public lands? Where is the line to be drawn? What States are to be associated? What is to remain American? Where am I to be? Where is the flag to remain? Is the eagle still to tower? or is he to cower, to shrink, and fall to the ground?"

7. In the tempest, it is the lightning, not the thunder, which kills; but as, peal by peal, the dangerous element explodes, the atmosphere becomes cleared. Thus the impassioned eloquence and fiery declamation of the capitol, gave wholesome vent to dangerous feeling, and inspired a healthier tone of public sentiment; which, beginning at Washington, spread throughout the Union.

8. Mr. Clay had ably defended his plan of compromise. SENATOR BELL, of Kentucky, introduced and advocated another. SENATOR FOOTE, of Mis-

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5. To what did he attribute the danger of the country? What did he say of the dissolution of the Union?—6. Recite the sketch given of the remarks of Mr. Webster on secession, made in his great speech of March 7th, 1850.—7. What beneficial effects were produced by the stormy eloquence of the Capitol?

sissippi, made a motion, which was finally carried, PT. IV.  
P'D. IV.  
CH. III. for the appointment of a committee of the Senate, to be composed of six members from the North, six from the South, and a thirteenth to be chosen by the first twelve; to whom should be referred the different plans for compromise;—with directions, however, that the committee report, according to their own judgment, a plan of settlement for the different branches of the slavery question. 1850.  
April 19.  
Committee of  
Thirteen  
appointed.

9. Of this honored committee, Mr. Clay was chairman, by choice of the Senate; and he made their report to that body, on the 8th of May. Four months of jarring debate ensued; much of which referred to the point, whether the several proposed laws should be voted for separately, or in one "Omnibus Bill." SENATOR BENTON urged the former course, on account of its fairness, and especially in behalf of suffering yet dutiful California; while Mr. Clay maintained the latter; urging that if the different parts of the bill were presented together, both parties would concede some things, for the sake of gaining others. May 8.  
Mr. Clay  
reports  
the "Om-  
nibus  
Bill."

10. In the mean time the Nashville convention, which, had it assembled in January, might have led to civil war and national destruction,\* met harmlessly on the 2d of June; partaking of the country's calmer mood and renewed devotion to the Union. Judge Sharkie, of Mississippi, was made president of the convention. In his initiatory address, he said, that its members had met, "because the Constitution, which gave equal rights to the South, had been violated." It was a slander of enemies, that they June 2.  
Nashville  
Conven-  
tion meet

\* Mr. Calhoun had, before his death, prepared a constitution for the U. S. South, which he advised should be adopted at the Nashville Convention. "The Southern members conferred together, spoke together, and, at one time, would have been prepared to 'concur in a suggestion of Mr. S. Senator Foote's speech at the Charleston Convention, May 1st.'

8. What motion was made and carried by Senator Foote?—9. What is said of the organization and action of the Committee of Thirteen? Of the debate which ensued?—10. Of the Nashville Convention? Who was made President of the Convention? In his address what did he say?

P.T. IV. had met to dissolve the Union. He hoped that "the  
P.D. IV. Union would be the last thing to perish amidst the  
CH. III. wreck of matter."

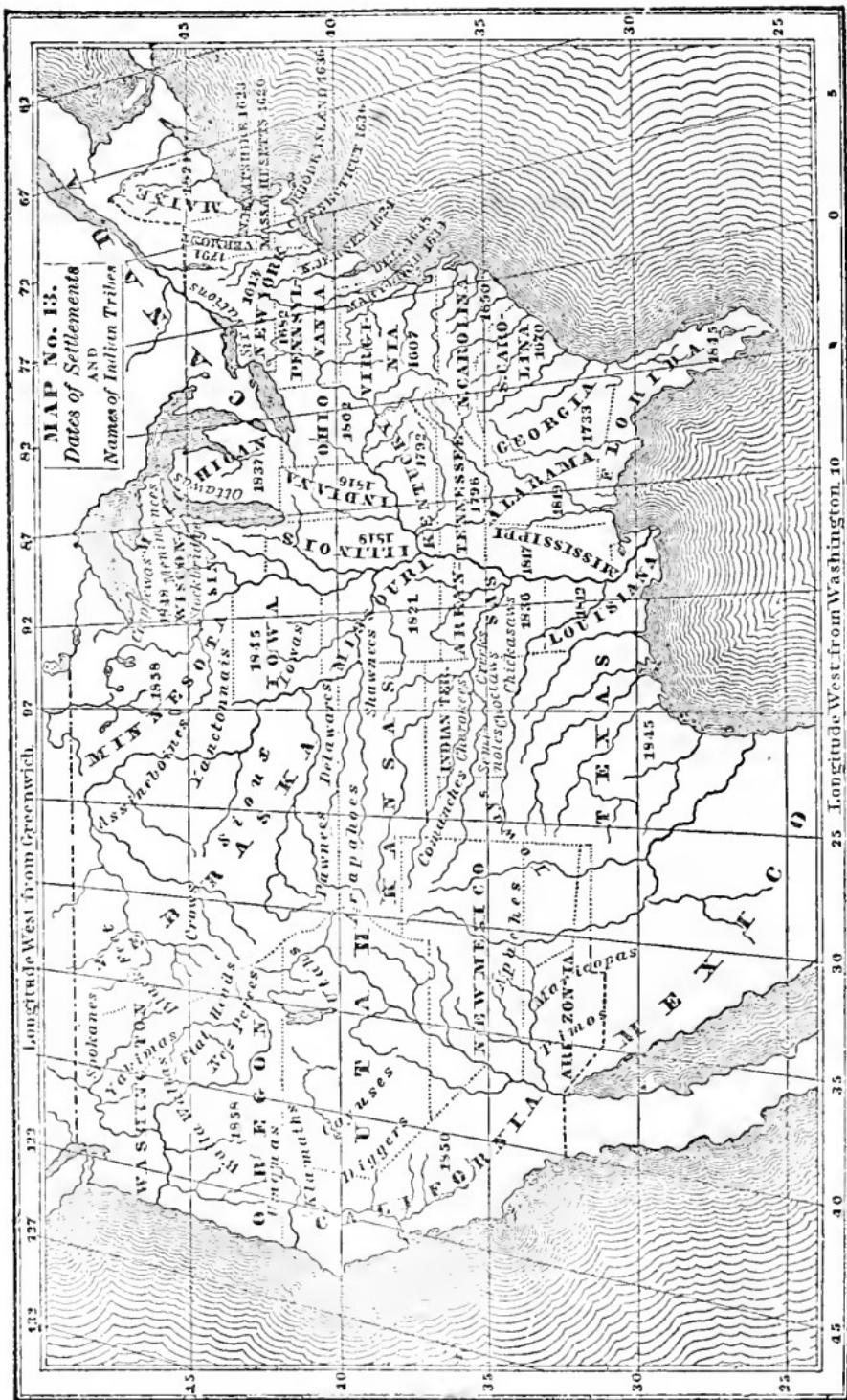
**1850.** 11. Pending the debates on the compromise measures, the nation was called to deep and sincere mourning for the loss of her beloved chief magistrate. Gen. Taylor expired at the presidential mansion on the 9th of July, and MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, immediately succeeded him in the presidency. Mr. KING, of Alabama, was chosen president of the Senate.<sup>†</sup> The cabinet of Gen. Taylor resigned. Mr. Fillmore appointed able successors,—the U.S.) Mr. Webster filling the department of state.

12. In the early part of September, the measures reported by the committee of thirteen passed—separately; but they had been considered together, and were agreed to, as mutual concessions and compromises for the sake of the Union. By them, 1st, California, excluding slavery, was admitted as a State. 2d, the Great Basin east of California, containing the Mormon settlement, was erected, without mention of slavery, into a Territory, by the Indian name Utah. 3d, New Mexico was also erected, without mention of slavery, into a Territory; Congress giving Texas, for the relinquishment of her claims, ten millions of dollars;—Texas to pay with the money former debts, for which the United States were bound, not legally, but in honor. 4th, a law was passed, abolishing, not slavery, but the slave-trade, 1793; but in the District of Columbia; and 5th, the fugitive-slave law was passed; whose object is, the more effectually to secure the prompt delivery of persons executed, bound to service or labor in one State, and escaping into another. The compromise measures proved, for a time, the quieting of the fearful storm.

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11. What melancholy event occurred July 9? What is said of Mr. Fillmore? What change occurred in the cabinet?—12. What is said of the compromise measures? What is, in your author's order of arrangement, the first of the compromise measures? What the second? The third, including the agreement with Texas? What is the fourth? The fifth?







Departure of Red Leaf and his self-devoted compatriots to deliver themselves up for their country.

## PERIOD V.

FROM  
 THE PASSAGE OF THE } 1850 { COMPROMISE MEASURES,  
 TO  
 THE PRESENT TIME. } 1860. { (TO BE CONTINUED.)

### CHAPTER I.

Sketch of the Condition of the Aborigines.—Degree of Civilization, Diversities of Character, Wars, &c.\*

1. THAT the Indians are, and must be considered, P.T. IV.  
 subordinate to the whites, is a question of fact, now P.D. V.  
 so entirely settled, that the officers of government CH. L.  
 are no longer embarrassed by it; but they regard 1858.  
 the aborigines *as the wards of the nation*, of whom,   
 they, as the representatives, are bound by law to  
 act as the guardians. The care of the Indians is  
 now confided to the Secretary of the Interior,<sup>†</sup>  
 whose office, containing the Indian Bureau, is at

(<sup>†</sup> Hon.  
 Jacob  
 Thomp-  
 son.)

\* The names and locations of the principal Indian tribes may be found on Map 13, which includes the territory gained from Mexico in 1848. No attempt will here be made to name them all, or describe their locations. That belongs to the geographer.

CHAPTER I.—1. How do the government of the U. S. regard the Indians? What office is now charged with the care of the Indians?

P.T. IV. Washington; and this is presided over by a P.D. V. commissioner, to whom are made the reports of the <sup>on L.</sup> superintendents of the *eight grand divisions*, or **1858.** Indian superintendencies, into which the whole country *west of the Mississippi* is divided; and also of <sup>Hon. C. E. Mix, Com- missioner.</sup> the *three Indian agencies*, which remain *east of that river*. The superintendents receive the reports of the several agents, each within his own locality,—about fifty in the whole. The entire number of Indians now in the United States is computed at 350,000; the number of distinct tribes at one hundred and seventy-five. Several tribes are, however, sometimes comprehended under one generic name, as the Sioux, the Apaches, &c.

<sup>United States domain as obtained by Indian treaties.</sup>

2. In all our earlier history, the right of the Indian tribes to the use of the lands on which they dwelt, was acknowledged; and, except in cases of territory gained by conquest, as in the Pequot and King Philip's wars, *the lands of the Indians were obtained by treaties*, which were made with their chiefs. In this way, by 393 separate treaties, made with 44 tribes, the United States have obtained from the Indians a domain of 581 millions of acres, for which they have paid 50 millions of dollars. For this land the federal treasury has already received an amount of money, which exceeds the entire cost of the acquisition, by 100 millions of dollars. Many treaty stipulations, of annuities in money, or in other articles, are, however, yearly to be paid. The whole expenses of the Indian Bureau were, in 1858, about five millions of dollars.

3. The United States government has become convinced, that for the time past it has committed

1. What subordinate officers are mentioned? Into what Indian superintendencies and agencies is the Republic of America divided? How many tribes are there, and what is the whole number of Indians?—2. What was acknowledged in our earlier history? How were Indian lands obtained? How many treaties were made? How much land obtained? How much money has been paid? What beyond the cost has the U. S. treasury received? What is yet on their hands to pay? What was in 1858 the expense of taking care of the Indians?

*three capital errors* in its Indian policy;—first, in the removal of the tribes from place to place as the white population advanced; second, in the assignment of too great an extent of country to be held by each in common; and third, in having paid large sums of money as annuities. . . . The present policy of the government is *to oblige the Indians to settle*,—giving them only such reservations as they can cultivate—and instead of giving the land to the whole tribe, dividing it among the several families; that thus they may gain the knowledge of private property in land, and each learn, that his own efforts will redound to his own individual benefit.

4. In lieu of money annuities, the government is now furnishing the Indians with facilities for learning agriculture, and with the means of beginning it;—such as stock-animals, and agricultural implements. In some instances a practical farmer shows them how to till the earth, by cultivating, with their assistance, a model farm. Saw-mills and grist-mills are made; blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops are built—and especially are schools established; the government now believing, that, if they would civilize the Indians, they must begin with the young; and they must raise the condition of their women, from that of mere drudges to minister to the indolence of the men. A grand impediment to the success of these experiments, is the laziness of the men, and their contempt of labor. Added to this, are their habits of intemperance; and other vices introduced among them by unprincipled white traders, who, contrary to law, carry them whiskey; which is to them, disease and death. The number of aborigines is, on the whole, diminishing.

5. The Indians within our borders differ in natural character as well as in degrees of civilization.

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3. What errors are the government convinced have been committed in their Indian policy? What is the government's present policy?—4. What is done in lieu of giving money annuities? (*This question requires a full answer.*) What are the grand impediments to civilizing the Indians?

1859.  
Three  
errors in  
Indian  
policy.

Present  
policy of  
the Unit-  
ed States  
in regard  
to the  
Indians.

Impedi-  
ments to  
success.

**P.T. IV.** They also differ in their feelings of dependence on our government; many of them having become convinced that they have no way to escape extermination, but to obey the behests of their "Great Father" at Washington,—for so they call the President of the United States,—and to order themselves according to the advice of the agent which he sends them, whom they call "Father." Some anxiously seek to be instructed. "What do you want?" said Col. WRIGHT to the Flat-Heads and Nez-Percés of the north. "Peace, ploughs, and schools," was the noble reply of their chief . . . Of the three Indian agencies east of the Mississippi, one is in *New York*, embracing the remains of the *Six Nations*, who have six reservations,—with churches, schools, and farms;—one is at *Macinac*, over a part of the *Ottawas*, *Chippewas*, and *Pottawatomies*; and one at *Green Bay*, which, besides some of the same tribes, has charge of the *Menomenees*, and also of *removed portions* of the Six Nations, and of the *Stockbridges*. Some of these Indians are intemperate and vicious.

**Character and actions of the Navajoes.** 6. Among the aborigines who are unsubmissive, are the *Navajoes* of New Mexico. They have villages in the fastnesses of their mountains, and live by sallying forth to the plains and robbing the inhabitants. We have seen how Col. Doniphan, as ordered by Gen. Kearney, in 1846, sought them in their mountain homes, collected their chiefs, and made a treaty of peace with them at *Bear Springs*. But, although the chief, Sandoval, and 400 of his men were true to their engagement, yet the main body of the nation paid no regard to the treaty; but went on robbing and murdering as before. The first check which they received was in 1852, by the building of Fort *Defiance*. Since then, able officers have been sent against them, and advantages gained; but they are not yet subdued.

**1852.**  
Fort Defl-  
ance built

5. What diversities are found among the Indians? What question and reply is related? Give the particulars concerning the first Indian agency mentioned—of the second—of the third.—6. Give an account of the Navajoes.

7. "The *Apache*," says superintendent Bailey, <sup>P.T. IV.</sup>  
 "is the most rascally Indian on the continent,—<sup>P.D. V.</sup>  
 treacherous, blood-thirsty, and thievish. He is the  
 depopulator of the fields of Chihuahua and Sonora."<sup>CH. I.</sup>  
 By the treaty of 1848, the United States bound  
 themselves to protect the Mexican inhabitants of  
 this border,—and heavy demands have been made  
 upon the treasury for their depredations, and those  
 of the *Comanches*, a fierce and warlike tribe, found  
 west of the Indian territory. In the mining State  
 of California, *the Diggers, an inferior tribe of the*  
*Apaches*, were found by those who came thither to  
 endure hardship and gain fortune. Said a Califor-  
 nian miner, "When we saw them prowling around,  
 we shot them down as we would wolves." This was  
 perhaps the origin of the horrible idea of attempting  
 the extermination of the Indians, which seems in  
 some measure to have prevailed in those regions.  
The Apache a bad type of the race.

8. Settlers crowded into Oregon and took posses-  
 sion of the lands of the Indians, before agents had  
 been sent to make treaties with them, and thus pre-  
 pare their way; and there were then 42,000 in Or-  
 egon and Washington; and some of them, as the  
*Walla-Wallas*, the *Klamaths*, and the *Umquas*,  
 near Rogue river, in Oregon,—and the *Yakimas*,  
*Spokanes*, and others in Washington, have since  
 shown themselves among the most subtle and war-  
 like of the American aborigines. Battles have been  
 fought with various success. The war with the  
 Yakimas was begun, by the bad treatment of some  
 of their squaws by the miners. MAJOR HALLER, in  
 1855, going to meet them, found himself confronted  
 by a force much larger than his own, and he consid-  
 ered himself fortunate in escaping with a small loss.  
 The same Indians, united with others, in 1858, sur-

(From 1848 to 1858. The country being convulsed on the subject of Slavery, the affairs of the Indians have been neglect'd.)

7. What character is given of the Apaches?—of the Comanches? Who are the Diggers? and how are they treated by the miners? To what horrible idea may this wrong doing have given rise?—8. Was the way here prepared for white settlers as formerly?\* How many Indians were there in our Pacific territories? What tribes who have proved subtle and warlike? What two fruitless expe-  
 ditions against them are related?

\* Read also the side-note, above.

**P.T. IV.** rounded Col. STEPTOE, having three times his force  
**P.D. V.** —and obliged him to flee. The *Nez-Percés* and  
**CH. L.** *Flat-Heads* succored the flying Americans and  
 saved them from total destruction.

**1858.**

**Sept. 4.** At length, on the 1st of September, 1858, Col. Wright, with 300 men, met 500 Indians at the *Four Lakes in Washington*; and without loss defeated them, killing seventeen of their number.  
 The *FOUR LAKES*  
 Col. Wright defeats the natives  
 Some of the best of the Indians.

—But agents—though an unsufficient number—are among the Indians on the Pacific; and reservations have been set apart, into which they are being gathered, and there instructed. The *Nez-Percés*, the *Pend d'Oreilles*, and the *Flat-Heads*, have always been friendly to the whites, and are now anxious to learn the arts of civilization. In Arizona, south of the Gila, dwell the united tribes of the *Pimas* and *Maricopas*, who are already partially civilized,—living in villages and subsisting mostly by agriculture. The *Pueblos* and *Moquis* of New Mexico are peaceable and partially civilized,—unique in their customs, and retaining usages which they held before the Spanish invasion.

**(The Cherokees have 20 schools, 1100 pupils; Creek two manual labor schools.)** 10. The progress of civilization among the aborigines has nowhere been so marked as with the Mobilian races. It began before their removal by the government from the Gulf States; and their settlement in the Indian territory, west of Arkansas, has accelerated it. The *Cherokees* are the most numerous and civilized tribe of Indians in America. The celebrated JOHN Ross is their chief. Their capital is *Talequah*. The *Creeks*, *Choctaws*, and *Chickasaws* are also settled—dwell in houses, practise agriculture and the mechanic arts, and have churches, common schools,<sup>†</sup> and higher seminaries. The *Creeks* have lately been instrumental in bringing to

**(† The higher seminaries for the two sexes are now stopped for want of funds.)**

8. What friendly tribes afforded succor?—9. What success was at length obtained? Are there agents and reservations? What three tribes are friendly to the whites? What two, near the Gila, are partially civilized? What two in New Mexico?—10. What races have made the greatest advances in civilization? What is said of the *Cherokees*? (*Examine the side note.*) What other tribes are mentioned in the same connection?

dwell beside them, a kindred tribe, the *Seminoles* PT. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. I. from Florida; the government giving them by treaty \$200,000 on condition of their performing this service. These Indians are not permitted to sell their reservations to the whites, and we hope they may not be; but that one place in the whole wide continent which belonged to their fathers, may still be theirs... In Kansas were settled a number of tribes, Indians of  
Kansas as the *Delawares*, *Pottawatomies*, *Shawnees*, &c., Schools of  
the Cher-  
okees and  
Creeks. in the same manner as in the Indian Territory; but having been permitted to sell their lands, the consequence is that the whites overreach and dispossess them. Thus the presumption, that the Indian is the white man's equal and can cope with him, would soon be utter ruin to the race.

11. To find the best type of the Indian, who yet lives by hunting and fishing, we must seek *north of the Upper Platte, from the Mississippi to the base of the Rocky Mountains*. The whole southern part of this large space, is occupied by various tribes of The Sioux  
or  
Dacotahs. the great *Sioux or Dacotah nation*, who have developed higher moral traits than belong to other savages. The *Yanctonnais* are their most powerful tribe. Unlike other Indians, when they are dissatisfied with the U. S. government, they stand upon their dignity, and refuse to receive any presents. The *Sioux*, the *Crows*, and also the *Blackfeet*,<sup>†</sup> a large and powerful tribe to the north, are regarded as containing the finest specimens of Indian beauty.

This they heighten by their dresses of buckskin, curiously wrought with beads of many colors—and, when worn by a chief, surmounted by a coronet of eagles' feathers, sometimes continuing down the back almost to the feet.—The great want of these

- 
10. What has been effected with regard to the Seminoles? What is said concerning the selling of the reservations in the Indian territory? What concerning Kansas and the Indian reservations there?—11. Where must we now look for the finest type of the native Indian? What nation occupy the southern part of this region? What is its most powerful tribe? What tribes are regarded as the finest in personal appearance? What is said of their dresses? What is their great want?

**P.T. IV.** Indians is a true and life-giving religion. They have **P.D. V.** a devout belief in a Supreme Being, whom they call <sup>on. L.</sup> the "Great Medicine;" but of that immortality, which is brought to light by the gospel, *they have never heard*. Among them is no civilizing influence —neither missionary, nor school.

**1853.** <sup>First step in the Sioux War.</sup> 12. THE SIOUX WAR.—In 1853 a hunting village of the *Conjoux-Sioux* was established near *Fort Laramie*, on the opposite bank of the Upper Platte river. Two of the young braves having visited the fort were improperly detained at the ferry. To show their displeasure, they discharged their guns, but without actual or intended injury. For this act, Lieut. FLEMING was dispatched from the fort with a small party to demand the young men. The chief told him, and truly, that they were not in the village; but Lieut. Fleming, believing that they were, fired upon the Indians, killed three, and took two prisoners. Although the two hundred warriors present permitted him to depart in safety, yet revenge was harbored, especially by the kindred of the three who were shot. But Fleming's bold exploit gave him in the garrison such an enviable reputation, that Lieut. GRATTAN, lately arrived from his graduating honors at West Point, expressed his determination to seek a similar command.

**1854.** <sup>The Sioux near Ft. Laramie.</sup> Aug. 17. A lame cow shot 13. In the summer of 1854, the same tribe of the Sioux, with another, who were waiting to receive from an expected agent their treaty annuities, were encamped on the Platte, eight miles below the fort. The united villages numbered 800 lodges. While they deferred hunting, to wait for the agent, their provisions failed, and hunger was upon them. At this time, a Mormon emigrant passed, who left behind him a lame cow. An Indian, straying from the camp, shot the animal, and his hungry compan-

11. What belief have they? What has never been taught them?  
 —12. Relate the opening circumstance of the Sioux war. What was done by Lieut. Fleming? How did it affect the minds of the Indians? How that of Lieut. Grattan?—13. Where were these Indians in the summer of 1854? How many lodges?

ions soon devoured her. The shooting of an animal belonging to an emigrant, was reported at the fort. PT. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. I. The venerable "BEAR CHIEF" was in the encampment of the Sioux; and he went himself to make explanations to Lieut. FLEMING, now commandant of the fort; who, notwithstanding, insisted that the offending Indian must be given up. The chief plead for time, that he might persuade the irritated braves.

14. The next morning, the Indian not having been sent, young Grattan obtained from Lieut. Fleming an order to proceed with a detachment of seventeen men to the Indian camp. Grattan increased the party by volunteers until it amounted in all to thirty-one,—well armed, and carrying two howitzers. There were 1,500 warriors in the lodges. The offender not appearing at his demand, Lieut. Grattan went into the camp, and there gave his men the order to fire, notwithstanding the old chief cried to his braves not to fire on the whites.\* The next moment, he fell mortally wounded. The infuriated Indians rushed to revenge his blood,—and, in five minutes, Grattan and all his men lay dead upon the field. Thus, suddenly, had occurred a fatal event, totally undesigned, and unlooked for, by either party. "The news spread with the rapidity of lightning, and struck a terror as if a thunderbolt had fallen from a cloudless sky;" and the country was agitated with false and exaggerated accounts. The secretary of war called on Congress for four new regiments, and all the Indian traders left their posts and fled.

15. Immediately after the massacre, the Indians removed from the Platte to the head-waters of the White and Cheyenne rivers. The whole nation of

\* My authority for this, and other of these particulars, is Major Twiss; who, residing, immediately after, as Indian agent at Fort Laramie, took pains to collect and write out the circumstances of this war; and he has favored me with the use of his manuscript.

13. What led the Bear Chief to visit Fort Laramie? and what was the result?—14. Relate the circumstances of Lieut. Grattan's invasion of the Indian camp. Of the death of the Bear Chief, and of that of Grattan and his party. Were these events either designed or expected? What was done by the secretary of war?

**1854.**  
Aug. 18.  
The Bear  
chief at Ft  
Laramie

Aug. 19.  
Massacre  
of Grattan  
and his  
party

PT. IV. the Sioux were regarded by the government as participants in the outrage; and they, knowing that the army of the United States was to move against them, believed, that utter extermination awaited their whole race. The kindred of the murdered chief bore among the tribes the dishonor of not having shed white blood in revenge; the wail of mourning was still heard in the lodges, and would only cease when the manes of the dead were thus appeased. "While we yet live," they said, "let us bravely avenge his death." Then, RED LEAF, his oldest brother, with a younger brother, and others of their kindred went forth. The first white persons they met, were a party guarding the mail,—and they killed them all. . . . In September, 1855, Gen. HARNEY having been ordered on the service,

**1854.** (See the Sec. report for 1854 -1855.)

Nov. 21.  
Massacre  
of the  
Mail  
Party.

**1855.** (Sept. 3.  
*THE  
SAND  
HILLS.*  
L. of the  
Sioux, k.  
86, w. 70  
Ann. L.  
k. 5.)

met the Sioux with a powerful force,—fought them at the Sand Hills, on the North Fork of the Platte, and gained a complete victory.

16. In the mean time, Major Twiss had been appointed to the agency of the Upper Platte, at Fort Laramie. After Gen. Harney's victory, a part of the tribes of the Sioux appeared friendly. The agent informed the chiefs, that all who made their lodges south of the Platte should be regarded by him as friends. Large villages soon collected, among which were friends of the murderers of the mail party. That five of their number, including Red Leaf, should be given up, was the condition on which Gen. Harney had promised peace to the whole nation. Major Twiss sent some of these friends to Red Leaf and his party, with such a message, as soon brought them to the fort. He then wrought upon them, until, with the self-devotion of the six burghers of Calais, they determined to yield

15. Relate the movements and the state of mind of the Sioux. What reproach was cast on the kindred of the murdered chief? What was then resolved and executed? Who was sent against the Sioux? and with what result?—16. Who was agent at Fort Laramie? What course did he take regarding the Sioux? What terms of peace had Gen. Harney given them? How did Major Twiss send word to Red Leaf and his party?

themselves a sacrifice to save their nation. The PT. IV.  
 chief and his party wished first to go and hunt the P.D. V.  
buffalo, that their wives and children need not be CH. I.  
 hungry; but they promised to return in ten days. Major Twiss believed them; and within the time **1855.**  
Deed of  
heroism of  
Red Leaf  
and four  
others.  
(The no-  
blest trait  
of Indian  
history.)  
 they came, mounted and prepared to go to Ft. Leavenworth, and there surrender themselves to the officers of justice. They were accompanied by many of their tribe; and before they bade them adieu, they rode slowly around their camp—gorgeously arrayed—and solemnly chanting their death-song.

17. After their departure, Major Twiss wrote to the President of the United States, urging that they should not be put to death. The remainder of their history may be known by the following letter from the Indian bureau to the superintendency which included the Sioux. After speaking of the voluntary surrender of the five Indians who killed the mail party, the letter adds, “The President has been pleased to act in accordance with the recommendation of Major Twiss, and has pardoned them. The war department will have them taken back within the limits of their country, where Major Twiss will receive them at the hands of the military, and take measures to place them among their friends”—all of which was done—the five having been six months absent. They were joyfully received, and peace was established. “We desire,” said one of their aged chiefs to Major Twiss, “that our Great Father will send us a man of God to teach us how to do good, and also a teacher for our children, that they may learn to think and act like the white men. We wish to turn our minds and the minds of our children from the war-path. We are anxious to do right, but how can we know the right path from the wrong, when we are not taught?”

16. What noble sacrifice did they determine to make to save their nation? Relate the remaining circumstances of the paragraph.—17. How were they saved from death? What letter is mentioned? Give its date. What directions from the President did it contain? and what happened in consequence? Recite the speech of the aged chief.

**1856.**  
Feb. 4.  
Letter  
from G.  
W. Many-  
penny, of  
the Indian  
bureau,  
to Co.  
Cumming,  
Supt.

## CHAPTER II.

Second Era of good feeling.—Invasion of Cuba.—Evidences of Progress in the World—in the Republic of America.

P.T. IV. 1. At no period of American History had the Republic occupied so commanding a position, in regard to foreign nations, as that which followed the brilliant successes, the military fame, and the large accessions of territory gained in the Mexican War.

**1850.** <sup>to</sup> **1851.** The compromise measures had quieted the dangerous strife between the North and South; and a second, though brief period of domestic "good feeling" was enjoyed by the nation.... On the 16th of Dec., 1850, the National Assembly of Switzerland, in open session at Berne, ratified a treaty of amity and commerce between America and Switzerland.... Postal arrangements having already been made, by which facilities were given for foreign cor-

**1851.** <sup>March 3.</sup> **1851.** Congress passed a law diminishing the postage of ordinary letters, to all parts of the Union except the Pacific Coast, to three cents; and to that region, to twelve and a half cents each.

2. Notwithstanding a proclamation of President Fillmore, forbidding a violation of the neutrality laws, a military force of 600 men under LOPEZ, a Cuban, sailed from New Orleans—pretended emigrants—in vessels clearing for Chagres. They landed at Cardenas, on the island of Cuba. After a bloody skirmish, and the burning of a few houses, the party re-embarked, the officers intending to effect another landing; but their men compelled them to go to Key West,<sup>†</sup> the nearest port on the American coast. But Lopez, aided by influential citizens of the South, again sailed, with 500 men, from New

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CHAPTER II.—1. At what time did the American Republic attain its most commanding position among foreign nations? and what was the state of things *within* the nation? What was done on the 16th of Dec., 1850? What on the 3d of March, 1851?—2. Relate the first expedition against Cuba.

Orleans. In nine days he debarked at Playtas, on the northwestern coast of Cuba. Taking 300 of his men, he marched 10 miles inland to Las Pozas, leaving 100 with the chivalric COL. CRITTENDEN. As he was conveying to Lopez, stores and ammunition from the ship, he was met by 500 Cubans, not to be hailed as a liberator, but to be fought as a piratical invader. Crittenden made a gallant defence, but he was overpowered, taken prisoner, and shot. Lopez, defeated, fled to the mountains, where his party were pursued, hunted by dogs, taken, and put to death. Lopez suffered as a malefactor by the garotte.

P.T. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. II.

3. The Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, having been brought from Turkey in a national vessel, was received in New York with an enthusiasm unknown since the reception of La Fayette. He pathetically plead the cause of his "down-trodden Hungary," and collected for her use "material aid," in the several cities of the United States. . . . During the administration of Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Clay,—his vital energies exhausted by his last great services to his country,—declined, and peacefully expired at Washington. He was mourned, by the whole nation, with a filial sorrow. . . . At the approach of the presidential election, the convention of the Whig party gave the nomination to Gen. Scott, believing that his great military services would insure him the election. Mr. Webster soon after fell into a decline, and died. John C. Calhoun, the compeer of Clay and Webster, had preceded them to an honored grave by only two years. EDWARD EVERETT, of Boston, was appointed by Mr. Fillmore, to succeed Mr. Webster in the department of state.

1851.  
Aug. 3.  
Lopez  
sails.

Aug. 12.  
Debarks.

Aug. 16.  
Crittenden shot.  
26, Lopez  
garotted.

Oct. 15.  
Kossuth  
arrives in  
N. Y.

June 29.  
Clay dies  
at Wash-  
ington,  
aged 72.

Oct. 21.  
Webster  
dies at  
Marshfield.

March 31,  
1850.  
John C.  
Calhoun  
dies at  
Washing-  
ton. Both  
aged 70.

#### 4. The Democratic party nominated for president

2. Give an account of the proceedings of Lopez in the second invasion of Cuba. Of Col. Crittenden. What was the fate of Lopez and his men?—3. What is here said of Kossuth? Of Mr. Clay? Who was at this time nominated for President by the Whig party? Give the time and place of the death of the three great American statesmen, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. What was the age of each? (*See the side-notes.*) Who succeeded Mr. Webster as secretary of state?

P.T. IV. GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, beloved  
 P.D. V. as a citizen, and known to the public as a member  
 CH. II. of Congress, and an officer in the Mexican War.  
**1853.** Gen. Pierce and Wm. R. KING of Alabama, were  
 March 4. chosen President and Vice-President. Gen. Pierce  
 In. of was inaugurated, March 4th, 1853; but Mr. King  
 President was then in the West Indies, vainly seeking relief  
 Pierce. from a fatal malady. GEN. ATCHISON, of Missouri,  
 being chosen president of the Senate, became, *ex-officio*, Vice-President of the United States. Gen. Pierce's chief secretary was the able statesman,  
 WILLIAM L. MARCY.

5. An important event in the world's progress, was  
**1851.** the "Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all  
 May 1. World's Nations," opened at London, by Queen Victoria,  
 Fair. and held in the immense "Crystal Palace;"† itself a  
 († Made of wonder of art. A similar exhibition was inaugurated  
 glass and iron.) by President Pierce in New York, where a Crystal  
**1853.** Palace‡ was erected,—much less extensive, but equally  
 ‡ July. beautiful.... This period is distinguished for pro-  
 Am. Crys- gress in popular education. States made liberal pro-  
 Palace. vision; normal schools were established, and teachers,  
 associating for mutual improvement, met cordially,  
**1855.** in county, state, and national associations. In July,  
 July. World's 1854, a "World's Educational Convention" met in  
 Ed. Con. at London, under the auspices of a society, at the head  
 London. of which was Prince Albert.\*... For the gallant de-  
 fence of the rights of MARTIN KOSZTA, a native of  
 Hungary, but an adopted citizen of the United  
 States, then in Smyrna, CAPT. INGRAHAM was much  
 applauded, and Congress, in token of their appro-  
 bation, voted him a sword.

\* The Society met in St. Martin's Hall, where were exhibited Maps, Charts, School-books, models of School-houses, with their needful furniture, &c. The writer was present. Lectures were daily given, and there were frequent reunions, where speakers from different nations were called upon to describe the methods of their own country. Ours had an able representative in Henry Barnard, now Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin.

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4. Who was at this time the nominee of the Democratic party? What persons were chosen president and vice-president? What is said of the inauguration? Of the acting vice-president?—5. Give an account of the first World's Fair. When and where was the second? What was done in this decade to show favor to the cause of education? What is said of Martin Koszta?







Commodore Perry going to deliver the President's Letter.\*

### CHAPTER III.

**B**rilliant diplomacy.—Commodore Perry and the Japan Expedition.—China.

1. THE Japan Expedition should be made a prominent feature in American history. It opened to the brotherhood of nations an empire of thirty millions of inhabitants; it gave to America a consideration, not only in that empire, but in China,—as late events have proved; and it has shown, to every part of our confederacy, the advantage of belonging to a great and powerful nation. “We have seen,” said the Japanese Commissioner to Commodore Perry, “the map of your country.”†

2. After the Pacific coast was added to the American Republic, the important object of obtaining for

Import-  
ance of  
the Japan  
Expedi-  
tion.

\* Engraving copied from Dr Hawke's account of Perry's Japanese Expedition.

† The Map of this noble country is assumed as the background of the American Temple of Time. Its name is America; its inhabitants are Americans. If it were divided as Poland is, there would no more be an America for Americans, than there is a Poland for the Poles.

CHAPTER III.—1. Why should the Japan Expedition be made prominent in American history?

P.T. IV. it the trade of the opposite shores of the ocean, led to P.D. V. using the power and resources of the nation in fitting <sup>CH. II.</sup> out the Japan Expedition. Com. PERRY, younger Matthew Perry. brother of the victor of Lake Erie, had given much study to the history and character of the Japanese;

**1851.** and, like Columbus, he was inspired with a passion to make a great attempt. The president, Mr. Fillmore,—his first secretary, Mr. Webster, and his second, Mr. Everett, all gave the scheme their earnest support; and a noble armament was prepared, consisting of four war-steamer, one seventy-four gun

**1852.** ship, four sloops of war, and three armed store-ships. <sup>May 24.</sup> <sup>The Pres-ident and cabinet favor Com. Perry.</sup> Commodore Perry sailed from Norfolk, May 24, 1852, and made the southern ports of China on his

**1853.** <sup>April 7.</sup> <sup>A: Hong Kong.</sup> way; thus gaining important information, and inspiring the Chinese with a high idea of the power and dignity of his nation.

3. Com. Perry was going among a proud, ceremonious, and exclusive people; and he won their confidence by beating them at their own game. The squadron, on reaching Japan, where its arrival was not unexpected, proceeded up the *Bay of Yeddo*; and, in gallant trim, cast anchor in the harbor of *Uruga*. Hundreds of guard-boats came around the squadron, as had been customary with other foreign vessels, the people expecting to come on board to gratify their curiosity, and receive refreshments. But the Americans were not to be thus unceremoniously treated; and their approaches were repelled by swords and cutlasses—flashing in their faces, but not wounding them. Next came a boat alongside the flag-ship in which was an officer. But he was only the vice-governor of Uruga; and the high

<sup>July 8.</sup>  
Com. Perry arrives  
at the Bay of Yeddo.

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2. What led to using the power and resources of the government in fitting it out? What is here said of the person who commanded the Expedition? Who gave the plan their earnest support? Give an account of the armament prepared. (Compare this armament with that of Columbus when he sailed to discover America. How long before?) What port did Com. P. sail from? When? What ports did he touch at on his way?—3. What kind of people was Com. P. going among? How did he win their confidence?

commander of the American squadron, who came PT. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. III. to bring a letter from the President of the Great Republic of America to the Emperor of Japan, would not confer with any one below his own rank. The governor himself soon came; and he was courteously received on board the flag-ship, and sumptuously entertained.

4. But Commodore Perry could only deliver his letter to the emperor in person, or to one of his highest officers of state. Couriers passed and repassed to the Emperor's court at Yeddo, and the PRINCE OF IDZU was appointed, who wished to come for the letter on board the flag-ship; but that would not be duly respectful to the President of the United States. It could only be delivered on land, and near the capital. Then a temporary building was erected at Uraga; and on the appointed day, the ships which moved with steam (a novel sight to the Japanese), approached and anchored near. Then appeared Commodore Perry with great pomp, attended by five hundred officers and men, the two boxes of rose-wood and gold, containing the president's letter, and the treaty-making credentials of the commodore,—carried by negroes richly dressed, all passing through the floating draperies arranged on each side,—while thousands of eager eyes were gazing with admiration. The Prince of Idzu received the letters to be taken to the Emperor. All was done in form and in silence.

5. The commodore and his officers were then feasted by the governor of Uraga. In the letters which the emperor received, he was addressed by Mr. Fillmore as his "Great and good Friend." His country, he told him, extended from ocean to ocean, and a portion of it, rich in gold, lay on the shores of the Pacific, opposite to Japan. In eighteen days a steam-

**1853.**  
(For these  
facts, and  
for the  
preceding  
picture,  
see Dr.  
Hawkes'  
Japan Ex.)

July 17.  
Com. P.  
lands, and  
delivers  
the Pres-  
ident's  
letter

Contents  
of the  
Pres-  
ident's  
letter.

3. Relate the circumstances by which Com. Perry impressed the Japanese with a high idea of himself and his nation. What letter had he brought?—4. Describe the circumstances attending the delivery of the President's letter.—5. Relate the contents of the President's letter.

P.T. IV. or might pass from one country to the other; and it  
P.D. V. was his wish to open with him such commerce as  
CH. III. would be mutually beneficial.

6. Commodore Perry left Japan, to return in the spring and receive the answer to the president's letter. The emperor's letter, in answer to that of the president, was expressed in terms of high courtesy.

**1854.** <sup>March 31.</sup> The commodore prevailed still further, and at length Japanese obtained a treaty, by which the Americans received privileges not then granted to any other nation. <sup>Treaty signed at Kanagawa.</sup> Besides *Nagasaki*,—*Simoda* and *Hakodade* were opened to the Americans,—and *Napha* in Lew Chew.

After the treaty was settled, the presents sent by the president were forwarded to the emperor, and others returned to be carried to him. Mutual entertainments were given; and the Japanese

**1859.** <sup>(Sept. 15.)</sup> <sup>Mr. Ward, our minister in China, sent a frigate to convey their commissioners coming to the U. S.)</sup> were especially delighted with the exhibition of a miniature railroad and telegraph. Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, left as consul at Simoda, did much towards cultivating, in the minds of the Japanese, the good will and respect established by Commodore Perry.\* He has lately been appointed resident-minister, and has gained advantages for his country by a new treaty.

**1845.** <sup>Jan. 16.</sup> Since the treaty made with China by Mr. Cushing, American ministers have been maintained in that country. Mr. REED, who succeeded Mr. Cushing as minister to China, was there when Canton was taken by the English and French; but he wisely **1858.** <sup>June 18.</sup> kept his diplomacy distinct from theirs, still maintaining friendly relations with all parties. Mr. WARD, his successor, has had similar trials. In company with the French and English ministers, he yet pur-

<sup>Mr. Ward leaves the U. S. May 28, 1859. arrives.</sup> \* He opened a school where he taught nine young men of the nobility, who gained his love by their affectionate and cheerful respect to him, and their extreme politeness to each other—all rising to bow low, when, as rarely happened, any one entered after the exercises had begun.

6. When did Com. P. go to Japan for an answer? What did he succeed in obtaining? Relate all that is said of the treaty. What best pleased the Japanese? What is said of Mr. Harris?

—7. Who succeeded Mr. Cushing as our minister to China? What course did he pursue? Who was Mr. Reed's successor?

sued a separate course. They, attempting to force P.T. IV.  
 their way up the Peiho, were arrested by the Chinese P.D. V.  
CH. IV.  
 forts, and after a bloody battle<sup>†</sup> were defeated and turned back. Mr. Ward, with his suite, was sent overland to Pekin. There he met three of the imperial commissioners, and the wish was mutual that he should see the emperor. But according to custom, the emperor must receive the divine honors of the *Ko-tow* from all who approached his person,—regarded by the Chinese as sacred. To perform the Ko-tow was to kneel three times, and nine times to knock the head against the floor. Mr. Ward could not pay divine honors to any *man*. The commissioners said, since he represented “a great and equal nation,” he might be excused with one kneeling and three knockings. But Mr. Ward could not conscientiously satisfy the Chinese custom; so he neither saw the emperor, nor could he obtain in Pekin the ratification of the treaty which he had brought from America; but it was done at Peitsang.

**1859**  
<sup>↑ June 25.</sup>  
 At Peiho  
 Fr. & Eng.  
 lose 684.

**July 27.**  
 Mr. Ward  
 arrives  
 in Pekin.

## CHAPTER IV.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill.—First settlement of Kansas.—Invasion of the Polls.—Retaliatory Measures.—Provisional Government.—Topeka Constitution.

1. UNHAPPILY, the repose of the Union was broken **1854.**  
 in the winter and spring of 1854, by the heated discussion and final passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The incorporating of these extensive tracts into territories, was made the occasion of abrogating the Missouri line of compromise,<sup>†</sup> N. L. 36½, as the northern limit of slavery. This line passing south

<sup>May 30.</sup>  
 Passage of  
 the Kan-  
 sas-Ne-  
 braska bill  
<sup>†</sup> This line  
 was estab-  
 lished in  
 1820. Re-  
 affirmed  
 in 1850.

7. What was his conduct in regard to the French and English? What happened to them? Where did the Chinese send Mr. Ward? Who met him in Pekin, and what was wished on both sides? Why could not Mr. Ward see the Emperor? What was the consequence? Where was the treaty ratified?

CHAPTER IV.—1. How and when was the repose of the Union broken? What was the incorporating of Kansas and Nebraska made the occasion of? What was the line of compromise?

PT. IV. of Kansas, that territory had been regarded by the P.D. V. North as devoted to freedom; but by this act, the cu. IV. South claimed it as having been granted to them for slavery. To this the whole North was opposed; and Congress was flooded with petitions against it, not only from all classes of individuals, including the May 30. New England clergy, but also from several of the "Squatter-Sovereignty" established by the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, was regarded as the author of this part of the bill. But without another portion, of which SENATOR DOUGLAS, of Illinois, was the author, it could not have passed. Under the idea of preventing any future dangerous excitement in Congress concerning slavery, the Kansas-Nebraska bill took from that body powers formerly exercised over the territories, and left it to the people themselves, "to regulate their own affairs, in their own way," especially in regard to slavery.

April, May, and June, were made new Indian treaties. 2. The North and South were now contestants,—the one determined that Kansas should not have slavery, the other that it should. On each side, combinations were early formed. The most efficient of those on the part of the Free States, was the New England Emigrant Aid Society, of which the secretary, THOMAS H. WEBB of Boston, was the active agent; and two societies in New York, of which THEODORE DWIGHT, Esq., the president of both, was the acting manager.\* On the pro-slavery side, the principal were the "Blue Lodges," which were mostly conducted by Missourians of the border counties.

(Their travelling fare was diminished about six dollars.)

\* According to testimony taken before the Investigating Committee, the Emigrant Aid Society sent out, first and last, 1,300 settlers. According to a letter from Mr. Dwight to the author, the two New York Societies sent out 3,000. Neither of these Societies furnished money or arms to the emigrants; though individuals afterwards sent both.

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1. How, in view of the new law, did this line of compromise affect Kansas? How did the Southern view of the case affect the North? Who were regarded as the authors of the Kansas-Nebraska bill? Under what idea were the powers formerly exercised by Congress, taken away? —2. On what point were the North and South contestants? What were the principal combinations formed on the North or anti-slavery side of the question? What on the South or pro-slavery side?

They collected much money, and held in their employ numerous bodies of men.

3. In the summer and fall of 1854, three companies of emigrants, headed by BRANSCOMB, ROBINSON, and POMEROY, were sent to Kansas by the Emigrant Aid Society, and founded *Lawrence*. Other companies came the following spring. . . . ANDREW H. REEDER, of Pennsylvania, appointed as governor by President Pierce, arrived in the territory on the 9th of October.\* According to his prescribed duty, he first took the census; finding in the territory 8,501 inhabitants, of whom, 2,905 were voters; and he then ordered an election, to take place on the 30th of March, of members to form a territorial legislature. On that day, armed bands were sent into Kansas from the border counties of Missouri,—who took forcible possession of the polls, and themselves voted for pro-slavery candidates, some of whom were residents of Missouri: and they kept from voting, free-state residents; and thus, they, and not the settlers of Kansas, elected a legislature. Gov. Reeder instead of declaring the whole election illegal, gave the sanction of his office, by certificates of lawful election, to a majority of those elected. He caused new elections in six precincts; but on assembling, the majority voted out this newly-elected minority, and gave the seats to the members first chosen.<sup>t</sup>

4. This legislature met by direction of Governor Reeder at *Pawnee*. They chose DR. B. F. STRINGFELLOW their speaker, and then adjourned, by a two-thirds vote over the governor's veto, to *Shawnee*.

\* Nov. 29th. Reeder, before taking the census, ordered an election of delegate to Congress. Whifford was chosen, mostly by illegal votes, the Missourians, or this day, making their first invasion, though not in so great numbers as on the 30th of March.

3. What companies were sent out, and when, by the Emigrant Aid Society? What place did they found? When did other companies arrive? How many each year? (See note.) Whom did President Pierce appoint governor, and when did he arrive? What did he first do? How many inhabitants, and of them how many voters were there? What election did the governor order, and when? Describe what took place on the day. What was done by Gov. Reeder, and with what result?—4. When and where did the legislature first meet? What did they do?

P.T. IV.

P.D. V.  
CH. IV.**1854.**July 17.  
First party leaves  
P'n. (150  
arrive the  
first year;  
400 the  
next  
spring)**1855.**March 30.  
"The Invasion."  
There were 5000  
illegal votes cast.(† There  
was one  
free-state  
man elect-  
ed at  
Manhat-  
tan, but  
he was  
crowded  
out of the  
legislature.July 2.  
Legisla-  
ture meet  
at Paw-  
nee.

**P.T. IV.** *Mission.* Reeder then repudiated their proceedings, and withdrew from them. They, however, proceeded to enact a code of laws for Kansas,—mostly copying those of Missouri, but adding others, arbitrary and unconstitutional. In establishing slavery, they made criminal any opposition,—either by deeds or by words,—spoken, written, or printed, under penalties of state-prison, or, in extreme cases, of death. No man could be a juror, or vote, or hold any office, unless he first took an oath upholding slavery. Every officer was, either directly or indirectly, appointed by themselves; and there was to be no further election of a legislature until October, 1857,—the members to meet March 4th, 1858.

(The term *bogus* was applied to this Legislature and these laws.)

**1855.** July 6. Adjourned to Shawnee Mission.

**Aug. 15.** Meeting of free-state settlers at Lawrence. (Removal of Reeder formally announced to him the same day.)

5. In the mean time, immigration was going on, as in similar cases of settling new territories; usually from the nearer States, and by free laborers. All the *bona-fide* settlers, including those who came as friends to slavery, as well as the opposite party, were indignant at “the invasion” of the 30th of March; and greatly excited by the subsequent proceedings of the usurping legislature. Their first measure, inaugurating a series of measures,—which were revolutionary as regarded the territorial legislature,—was to hold a meeting in Lawrence, and adopt a memorial to Congress. This set forth, that notwithstanding they were entitled, both by general right, and by special law, to self-government, and in this confidence had left their homes,—yet this right was now wrested from them:—and they called for relief—on Congress, and on all their fellow-citizens of every State. They resolved to nominate Reeder, now removed from office, for their delegate in Congress;† and finally, they made formal arrangements for a meeting of delegates from all the actual settlers to assemble at Big Springs.

(† Oct. 9. Reeder was elected Whitfield was selected by the pro-slavery party.)

4. What course did Reeder pursue? Give an account of the laws which they enacted.—5. How was immigration going on? Who were indignant at “the invasion?” and what else excited them? What was their first measure? Whom did they nominate, and for what? For what future meeting did they make arrangements?

6. A large meeting, at Big Springs,<sup>†</sup> denounced PT. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. IV. the legislature, and declared they would never submit to its enactments, but "all other means failing, resist them to a bloody issue." They decided that all the *bona-fide* settlers should be invited to choose <sup>† Sept. 5, 6.</sup> delegates to a convention at *Topeka*. There they organized a provisional government,<sup>‡</sup> and placed 1855.  
Big  
Springs. JAMES H. LANE as first on its executive committee ; and they resolved that a convention should be called to form a State constitution. The committee accordingly issued their mandate, and members were elected. The convention met at *Topeka*,<sup>§</sup> and ‡ Sept. 19  
and 20.  
First To-  
peka Con-  
vention. formed a constitution, which was, on the 15th of December, approved by the people ; and was placed in the hands of Reeder to carry to the House of Representatives, with their petition to be admitted as a State. § Oct. 23.  
Second  
meets and  
forms a  
Constitu-  
tion.

7. These proceedings enraged the pro-slavery party. They met at Leavenworth<sup>†</sup> and denounced Nov. 14.  
Pro-  
Slavery  
meeting  
in Leav-  
enworth. them as revolutionary,—took the style of the "law and order" party,—made arrangements for stopping and turning back eastern emigrants on the Mississippi river, organized a committee in Leavenworth to see that none opposed to slavery either remained there, or passed into the territory to settle. Arrangements were here made to bring a force against Lawrence; which they rightly considered as the head-quarters of the opposers of slavery.

8. To serve as an excuse for this predetermined foray, SHERIFF JONES, of Douglas county, wrote to Gov. SHANNON, the successor of Reeder, that Lawrence was in rebellion ; and he called on him to send all "law-abiding citizens" to his aid in executing a legal process in which, he said, he had been forcibly resisted. Shannon sent out his mandate, Nov. 27.  
Jones  
makes a  
requisi-  
tion on  
Gov.  
Shannon.

6. Give an account of the meeting at Big Springs. Of the first Topeka Convention. How was the second, or constitutional Topeka Convention called ? When did it meet, and what do ?—7. What effect had these proceedings on the Pro-Slavery party, and what did they do ? For what did they make arrangements ?—8. Describe the introduction of the foray against Lawrence, called the Wakerusa War.

P.T. IV. and nearly 2,000 men appeared, having armed themselves by forcibly breaking open the United States Arsenal at Liberty. By their leaders they were encamped on the *Wakerusa river*, six miles from Lawrence. **1855.** But Robinson and the other principal men there, were careful that no pretence to attack should be given to the invaders. It was probably in the hope to obtain this, that, in seeming wantonness, the blood of the unoffending Barber was shed, two miles from the city.

Dec. 6. Barber shot by G. W. Clark. **Shannon at Lawrence.** Shannon, now resolved to visit Lawrence. As he entered the hotel, he shuddered at beholding the corpse of Barber, and hearing the shrieks of his widow.—An agreement was signed, in which the leaders promised that they would be submissive to the laws; though they would not bind themselves with respect to those made by the territorial legislature. Shannon then wrote to the camp, that he was satisfied that Sheriff Douglas could, without resistance, execute any process in Lawrence; and he therefore ordered the army to disband,—which was done. He commissioned Robinson and Lane to organize their own military force for defence. Lawrence was fortified.

Dec. S. Thirty-fourth Congress begins. **Great contest for Speaker.** These operations against the emigrants were reported in the Free States—with exaggerations; and the north indignantly aroused. A new party was now formed in the Northern States, into which others were merged, called the Republican, whose watchword was Kansas; and congressional elections were controlled by it. When Congress met, the intense feeling of the different parties manifested itself in the House of Representatives, by a more heated contest for Speaker than had ever before occurred. The South nominated MR. AIKIN of South Carolina,\*

\* Mr. Aikin had been governor of South Carolina. The respect in which he was held in every part of the Union, was increased by his behavior during that memorable canvass. When at length Mr. Banks was elected, Mr. Aikin conducted him to his seat.

9. What happened on the visit of Gov. Shannon to Lawrence?  
 —10. Where and how were these proceedings reported? What new party was formed?

the North, Mr. BANKS of Massachusetts. There was a tie between them, and not a member would change, until after nine long weeks of voting, when by the absence of one southern man, Mr. Banks obtained the chair. Then came Reeder from Kansas with the Topeka constitution. High words and fierce debate ensued. At length a majority of the House voted to accept it, and receive Kansas as a State; but the Senate rejected it.

11. In the mean time, the Kansans chose a legislature under the Topeka constitution, making CHARLES ROBINSON, governor. The members met in March, took the oath of office, chose a committee to prepare a code of laws,—and then adjourned to meet on the 4th of July. The Missouri party, having missed their object by the measures of Gov. Shannon, again planned to break up the settlement at Lawrence; and they wished to effect it before the arrival of the large Spring emigration, which they were aware the Free States were preparing to send. They had made frequent appeals to the South not to leave them with all the trouble and expense of maintaining the common cause; but to send them men and money,—and these calls had been responded to. COL. BUFORD had arrived with a regiment from Alabama, MAJOR TITUS with men from Georgia, and CAPTAIN WILKES, from South Carolina.

12. SAMUEL D. LECOMPTON was chief justice, and J. B. DONALDSON, marshal of the United States court in Kansas. They were of the pro-slavery party, and ready to do whatever might facilitate its designs against Lawrence. A grand jury was formed at *Lecompton*, by which Robinson and others, who

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10. How was Congress affected? and what happened in regard to the choice of Speaker? What in regard to the Topeka constitution?—11. What in the mean time was done in Kansas by the Anti-Slavery party? What by the Missouri party? What was the result of their appeals to the South?—12. Where in Kansas was the U. S. District Court located? What officers are mentioned? What action was taken by this court?

PT. IV.  
P'D. V.  
CH. IV.

1856.  
Feb. 2.  
Mr. Banks  
made  
Speaker.

March 4.  
Free State  
Legisla-  
ture meet  
at Topeka.

March 5.  
(Robin-  
son's mes-  
sage.)

April.  
Troops  
from the  
South.

District  
Court  
held at  
Lecompton.

PT. IV. had accepted office under the Topeka constitution  
PD. V. were indicted for treason; and a further indictment  
on v. was found, by which the presses of the two free-state papers in Lawrence, and the best building there,—indeed, the best in the territory—the hotel of the Emigrant Aid Society, were pronounced to be nuisances, and thus condemned to destruction.

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## CHAPTER V.

### Civil war in Kansas.—Sacking of Lawrence.

**1856.** 1. The House of Representatives chose from their number Messrs. HOWARD of Michigan, SHERMAN of Ohio, and OLIVER of Missouri, as a committee of investigation to proceed to Kansas, with powers to examine persons and papers. Reeder and Whitfield, delegates elected from the two opposite parties in Kansas, were sent back to aid them in their arduous duties. By perseverance, they succeeded, although bitterly opposed by the pro-slavery party, in getting together a body of evidence by which the preceding history of Kansas is fixed.<sup>†</sup> Reeder was wrongfully subpoenaed from their court by order of Judge Lecompte. Refusing to obey the summons, he was made to know that his life was in danger; and he escaped, and fled down the Missouri river in disguise. Robinson, attempting to go to the East to hasten on the expected emigration, was made prisoner at Lexington, in Missouri.

**May 8.** May 8. Robinson taken. 2. On the 21st of May, occurred the "sacking of Lawrence" by about 700 men acting under the orders of Atchison and the southern officers. The hotel

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CHAPTER V.—1. Who were chosen by the House of Representatives—when—and for what purpose? What hindrances and annoyances had they? What did they accomplish? What is said of Reeder? Of Robinson?—2. What occurred on the 21st of May? By whom? What was done at the sacking of Lawrence?

of the Emigrant Aid Society, and the two printing presses were destroyed; and stores and private houses were rifled. The hotel, a very high building, and also Gov. Robinson's house standing on an eminence,<sup>t</sup> were burned just at evening. The flames shone far over the country, and seemed to madden the people. They could no longer be restrained, and they rose up, and without authority formed themselves into guerilla parties—JOHN BROWN, a native of Connecticut, being the principal leader. At Pottawatomie Creek, they took five pro-slavery men at night, and after a mock trial shot them.

P.T. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. V.

**1856.**

(<sup>t</sup> Called Mt. Oread.)

(May 26. Three Doyles, a father and his sons, and two others murdered.)

3. The troops from the South were placed in different parts of Kansas, in four fortified camps,—to get their living, by depredating on the anti-slavery people, who, they had been taught to believe, had no right to be there, since Congress had given Kansas to be a Slave State. The guerilla parties under John Brown and others, were abroad to meet them; and they held that it was right to take the property of all who favored their enemy. Thus was it that civil war was produced in Kansas; and indescribable were the sufferings of the peaceful settlers—especially the women. Their husbands being in the war, they were left alone, or with their helpless infants, in their solitary homes; while, on either side, murderers, thieves, and house-burners were abroad.

How civil war was produced.

4. It was the object of the guerilla parties to break up the fortified camps of the invaders. The Missourians, who had called the Southerners from their homes, felt bound to protect them; and CAPT. PATE, GEN. REID, and others, came with armed bands and took part in the contest. Numerous

**2** What effect had the burning upon the people? Who was the leader of the *guerilla* bands? What was their first exploit?

**—3** How were the southern troops disposed of? And how were they to get their living? What enemy was in the field to meet them? What was produced? What was the effect of civil war?

**—4.** What was the object of the guerilla parties? Why did the Missourians feel bound to protect the Southerners? What was done by them?

**P.T. IV.** skirmishes occurred. The one best deserving the name of a battle was at Ossawatomie, and John Brown, whose home was near, and who had had one son tortured to insanity, and another just killed, was the hero of the battle. With 40 mounted men he attacked 300 under Pate and Reid—killed 31, wounded 32, and escaped with the loss of only two men. lost 2.

**1856.** *OSSA-WA-TO-MIE* <sup>J. Brown.</sup> During this period, emigrants, coming up the Missouri river to Arkansas, were forcibly turned back; their property, especially their arms, taken from them, and their families distressed. In Leavenworth a "vigilance committee" turned out of the city all who assumed independence of opinion on the slavery question.<sup>t</sup>

<sup>(Emigrants begin to go by Iowa and Neb'ska.)</sup> **6.** Men, money, and "Sharp's rifles," were now sent, by northern people, to Kansas,<sup>f</sup> through Iowa and Nebraska. . . President Pierce ordered the military, under the command of Col. SUMNER at Fort Leavenworth, to interpose; and he marched onto the battle-grounds, and partially put a stop to the war. . . When, on the 4th of July the free-state legislature met at Topeka, he, with a company of United States dragoons, forcibly dispersed them. . .

<sup>(# Arms were never sent by the E. A. or the N. Y. societies.)</sup> **July 9.** Lawrence sent a military force of 300 mounted men to Lecompton, under Lane—who liberated Robinson and his fellow-prisoners confined there.

<sup>(\$ See "Geary and Kansas," by John N. Gillon, secretary of Gov. Geary.)</sup> **7.** Gov. Shannon had resigned, and the worthy Gov. GEARY was appointed to succeed him. Travelling with his secretary, Dr. GIHON, up the Missouri, he met Shannon, who was fleeing for his life. Says Dr. Gihon,<sup>g</sup> "his description of the country was frightful and horrible." "A civil war," he said,

**4.** What personal provocation had John Brown? Relate the battle of Ossawatomie.—**5.** Relate some of the acts of violence by which the free-state emigrants suffered?—**6.** How were the Free States affected by these proceedings? What new way had the emigrants found? What action was taken by the President? What in consequence was done by the U. S. troops? What other military force is mentioned? What was done by it?—**7.** What is said of the two governors? What account of Kansas was given by Shannon?

"was raging in Kansas; murder ran rampant; and the roads were everywhere strown with the bodies of slaughtered men." The new governor passing onwards to Lecompton, saw the ravages of war, in the blackened ruins of burned houses, and in fields laid waste; and he chanced to witness the dying struggles of poor Buffum,<sup>t</sup> exclaiming, "Oh, it was a foul murder!" and he resolved that he would bring the murderer to justice.

8. Geary was sent to settle differences and make peace. The influence of public opinion on the approaching presidential election demanded it. The United States' forces—now about to be transferred to the command of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, were to be used at his discretion. Arrived at Lecompton, he issued his proclamation, commanding all military organizations of the territory to disband. Lane immediately disbanded his forces, and went east to hurry on the approaching emigrants. Meantime 2,700 men, mostly from Missouri, had collected, with five pieces of artillery, and encamped within four miles of Lawrence. The inhabitants fearing instant destruction, appealed to the governor. He came to their relief with 300 United States dragoons; and found men, with women and some children, armed, and preparing to resist. Gov. Geary, after taking them under his protection, proceeded to the camp; and conferring with Atchison and the other leaders, persuaded them to disband their troops. They returned to their homes, and, aware of the vastly superior numbers of their opponents, they, from this time, abandoned the contest; leaving it to new leaders, less violent, but less honest.

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7. What was seen by Gov. Geary?—8. Why was Gov. Geary sent? What is said concerning the U. S. troops? What proclamation was made? By whom was it promptly obeyed? What caused a delay at Lawrence? and what was the final result?

P.T. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. V.

**1856.**

July 10.  
(† Shot  
because he  
objected  
to giving  
up his  
horse to a  
maraud'r.)

Sept. 11.  
Geary's  
proclama-  
tion at Le-  
compton.

Sept. 14.  
Geary at  
Lawrence.

## CHAPTER VI.

Geary's troubles.—Presidential election.—Walker's governorship.

**P.T. IV.** 1. EXULTANT at his success, Gov. Geary proclaimed  
**P.D. V.** that peace was restored to Kansas. But applying  
**CH. VI.** himself to organize a legislature and a judicial tri-  
**1856.** bunal, under which the inhabitants could live in  
Oct. 10. peace, with any prospect of equal justice, he found  
240 emi- he had undertaken what he could not accom-  
grants plish. . . . A party of emigrants advancing under  
arrested. Oct. 14. the lead of GEN. POMEROY through Iowa, were ar-  
They are rested on entering Kansas. They satisfied Gov.  
dismissed by Gov. Geary, that they came as *bona-fide* settlers; and he  
Geary. sent them in peace to their several destinations. . . .

**1857.** The legislature, called together by the governor,  
Jan. 12. Lecompton Legis- and assembled at Lecompton, were furiously opposed  
lature to his measures. On the floor of the house the  
assembl'd most shocking and profane abuse was heaped upon  
Attempt him; and on occasion of his visiting the legislature,  
to assassi- an attempt was even made upon his life.  
nate Gov.

Geary (see Dr. Gibon's book). 2. This outrage produced a reaction, and the pro-  
slavery settlers united with the others in publicly  
denouncing it.† The free-state men would then  
have submitted to the usurped government, had  
Geary been allowed to administer it. They told him  
their troubles, and he tried to help them. No mur-  
der of a free-state man, they said, had ever been  
punished by law. The murderer of Buffum, Geary  
had discovered, but he could not have him appre-  
hended, until he sent, at his own expense, Major  
Titus, with a military party. Hay, the murderer,  
was then indicted; but was dismissed, by Judge

Hay, who  
murdered  
Buffum,  
sniffed  
to escape

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CHAPTER VI.—1. Under what state of feeling did Gov. Geary proclaim peace? How was he disappointed? Relate what hap-  
pened to a party of emigrants. How came the legislature to assemble? What were their feelings and conduct respecting the  
governor?—2. What were the feelings and conduct of the people? Describe, by the case of the murderer of Buffum, the condition of  
the U. S. Court.

Lecompte, on nominal bail. Gov. Geary sent long P.T. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. VI.  
 accounts of these affairs to Washington; but artful counter-statements were also forwarded by Lecompte and others. Secretary Marcy sent them to Geary—coolly remarking, that he desired to call his attention to the discrepancies between those statements and his own, of which he expected an explanation. Thus did artful misrepresentations avail to poison the minds of the authorities at Washington against their own chosen officers. Lecompte was sustained in office. Geary tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 4th of March.

**1857.**  
 Marcy's  
 letter to  
 Geary.

Geary  
 resigns.

3. On that day, JAMES BUCHANAN of Pennsylvania, long known and well-beloved by his fellow-citizens, was inaugurated President of the United States, and JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE of Kentucky, Vice-president. There had been two other candidates in the field—MR. FILLMORE, who was selected by a comparatively small party, called “the American,” whose motto was, “Americans must rule America;”—and JOHN C. FREMONT, the candidate of the Republican party. He lost his election because conservative men of the North feared that the success of a party, bounded, as this was, by a geographical line,—all the slaveholding States being opposed to it,—might endanger the perpetuity of the Union, and thus the very existence of the nation.

March 4.  
 Inaugura-  
 tion of  
 Buchanan  
 & Breck-  
 enridge.

**1856.**  
 June 18.  
 Rep. Con-  
 meet at  
 Philad'a.

May 22.  
 Dem. Con-  
 meet at  
 Cincin'ti.

4. On the day succeeding the inauguration, a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated case of Dred Scott, made the decision—that the territories, acquired by the United States, being for the common benefit of all its citizens, all were equally entitled to go and make their

**1857.**  
 March 5.  
 (Dred  
 Scott was  
 a negro,  
 suing for  
 his free-  
 dom.)

2. What did Gov. Geary? How was he counter-worked? Which was upheld at Washington, the governor or the judge? What was the consequence?—3. When was the inauguration, and who was inaugurated? How many, and what candidates had been in the field? Of what party was John C. Fremont the candidate? Why did he lose his election? What was the motto of the American party? Who their candidate?—4. What decision was made by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case?

PT. IV. homes there,—carrying with them whatever was allowed by the Constitution to be their property, and that included their slaves. This decision was not acceptable at the North.

**1857.**

<sup>Robert J. Walker and F. P. Stanton, governor and secretary of Kansas.</sup> 5. The first care of the new president was to make a judicious selection of a governor and secretary for Kansas; and ROBERT J. WALKER and FREDERICK P. STANTON, both men of distinction, and Southerners, were prevailed upon to accept these offices. Stanton preceded Walker by six weeks. He was, when he went into the territory, as he says, "a real border ruffian"† regarding the territorial legislature as a legal power, and all those who opposed it, as rebels and enemies to the public peace. His first official duty, however, led him to understand its character,

<sup>April 15. Stanton arrives in Kansas.</sup>

(† A name by which Missouri-men engaged in this contest were pleased to be called.)  
Last of May. Walker arrives.  
June 15. Election of members to the Lecompton Constitution.

by the unfair arrangements which it had made, in preparing for the election of members to form a new constitution. No one could vote unless his name was found on a registry of voters made expressly for the occasion; and to obtain this registry, a new census had been taken by its officers. The census-takers had left out just one-half the counties, and in the other half, omitted many of the free-state party,—who, thus situated, refused to go into the election;—although assured by Gov. Walker, who had then arrived, that the constitution, when formed, should be submitted to the people. The result of this election showed a small vote, but it was of course in favor of the pro-slavery party; which was, therefore, the maker of the Lecompton constitution.

6. The scene now changes, and the people of Kansas, for the first time obtain their right of self-government. Mr. Buchanan had given stringent or-

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4. Was this acceptable at the North?—5. What was the first care of the new President? Who were appointed? Give an account of Stanton and his first proceedings. What did he learn in the exercise of his first official duty? What unfair arrangements were made by the legislature for a convention to frame the constitution, afterwards called the Lecompton constitution? What course was taken by the free-state party? What was the result of the election?—6. What change now occurs?

des that the polls should be guarded from violence; P.T. IV.  
P.D. V.  
or  
1857. and to this end had placed 2,000 United States troops under the command of Gov. Walker. He assured the people, that if they would vote in the election which was to take place (by decree of the first legislature, on the 9th of October) for a new legislature, that the polls should be protected. The free-state men, believing him, voted, and carried the election. But they came near to losing it, by a stupendous fraud, committed under a new and crafty set of leaders, of whom the surveyor-general JOHN CALHOUN, was at the head.\* He was made president of the convention for forming the constitution, which assembled at Lecompton on the 5th of September. The constitution was to be submitted to the people on the 21st of December,—when they were to vote in the words “for the constitution with slavery” or “for the constitution without slavery;” but a schedule was appended, not to be voted on, making hereditary slavery permanent, and providing, that the constitution should not be altered till 1864, and then only by a two-thirds vote.

7. To the president, Mr. Calhoun, the returns of this voting were to be made, as also of another election,—that of members to a State legislature, to be held under it, on the 4th of January, 1858,<sup>†</sup> the day that the free-state legislature (thus to be superseded) was by law to meet. The free-state people were fiercely indignant. Gov. Walker had left the terri-

\* From the precinct of Oxford, where were 43 voters, and from McGee county, where no poll was opened, returns were sent to Stanton—from Oxford, containing 1,600 votes, and from McGee county, 1,200. These returns, it is said, were made out by copying the names from an old Cincinnati directory. When Stanton received them, in a great roll of papers pasted together, he unrolled it, upon the floor of his office, and it stretched to the length of 40 feet.

† By law of the first territorial legislature.

1858. Jan. 4. Importance of this date in the annals of Kansas.

6. How did Mr. Buchanan take the first step in producing this change? What part had Gov. Walker in it? What difference was there in this election and that of March 30, 1855? How did the free-state people come near to losing a declared majority? What do you learn of John Calhoun?<sup>‡</sup> In what form of words was the Lecompton constitution to be submitted to the people? —7. How was a legislature to be chosen to supersede that chosen by the free-state people?

(† A very different man from John C. Calhoun.)

P.T. IV. P.D. V. ou. VI. tory on a visit to Washington, and they persuaded Secretary Stanton to antedate the meeting of the legislature to the 19th of December. The first day of their session, they remonstrated to Congress against the Lecompton constitution, declaring it a usurpation to which they would never submit; and they appointed the succeeding 4th of January, to take a vote of the people, whether they would or would not accept it.

**1857.**  
Dec. 19.  
Meeting of  
the Free-

State  
legislature  
called by  
Stanton.

They sit  
forty days.

8. On the 21st of December, the vote had been taken, "Constitution with slavery," or without, and Calhoun reported 6,226 votes for "Constitution with slavery." These votes being afterwards examined by a committee of investigation, which this legislature appointed, 2,700 of them were shown to be fraudulent.\* The vote of the people, as cast on the Lecompton constitution, by the law of the free-state legislature, was the largest ever polled in Kansas, there being a majority of 9,512 against it.

(Mr. Bu-  
chanan  
could not,  
at this  
time, have  
known of  
these  
frauds.)

**1858.**  
Feb. 2.  
Special  
message.  
(† These  
are now  
called  
Anti-Le-  
compton-  
ites.)

9. The Lecompton constitution was now by Mr. Calhoun carried to Washington. He placed it—no doubt with his own version of affairs—in the hands of the president; who, impressed with the belief that its adoption by Congress would quiet Kansas, and restore harmony to the nation, sent it to the House of Representatives, with a special commendatory message. A stormy debate ensued, in which a number of his friends in the House, at the head of whom was MR. HICKMAN, took decided ground against his message.† MR. DOUGLAS, in the Senate, took the same ground. Congress having made sev-

\* Capt. Walker, the sheriff, demanded the votes at the office of Calhoun, and on a warrant from the committee. "They are not here," he was told. "Search the office." "I shall not search the office, but the wood-pile," said the sheriff; and there he soon unearthed a candle-box, containing the missing votes. Thus was this fraud, which was chiefly that of the "Delaware Crossing," brought to light.

Fraud of  
the "Del-  
aware  
Crossing,"  
and dis-  
covery of  
the can-  
dle-box.

7. How by the aid of Stanton did the free-state legislature come together, before the 4th of January? (*the day Calhoun meant their power should cease.*)—8. What report did Calhoun make concerning the people's vote on the Lecompton constitution? How were his frauds detected? (*See note.*)—9. Who placed the Lecompton constitution in the hands of Mr. Buchanan? What did he think, and what do? How was his message received?

## MASSACRE OF THE MARAIS DES CYGNES.

eral attempts to agree on some plan of settlement, PT. IV  
P.D. V.  
ca. xl finally adopted the "English bill." This, in an indirect manner, referred the constitution to the people of Kansas. If they accepted it, they were immediately to become a State; otherwise, they were not again to apply to Congress till they had a number of inhabitants (93,423) sufficient to entitle them to one representative in that body. On the 9th of August, by the large majority of 11,300 to 1,788, the people of Kansas rejected the Lecompton constitution.

10. While the English bill was pending, Capt. Hamilton, with two of his brothers, to intimidate the free-state people, raised an armed band, who rode at noonday into the small town of *Trading Post*, and seized eleven of the unsuspecting people; one, an old man, one, a youth from behind the counter, and one a minister of the Gospel. They then took them about three miles, to a ravine near a small stream called the *Marais des Cygnes*, and there shot them, Some by feigning death, saved their lives. The people aroused, and under the brave old partisan leader, JAMES MONTGOMERY (a cousin of him who fell at Quebec), they pursued the murderers with 200 men. But failing to overtake them, they sought in lawless ways, to right existing wrongs,—especially at *Marmaton* and *Fort Scott*. . . . Gov. DENVER, who had succeeded Walker, visited the region; and persuading Montgomery to lay down his arms, restored quiet to the country. Gov. MEDARY has succeeded Denver. The Kansans have recently formed at *Wyandotte* a constitution to be offered for acceptance to Congress. They have elected under it a legislature, and again chosen Robinson governor.

May 4.  
The "Eng  
lish bill."  
So ca'led  
from its  
author, a  
member  
of the  
H. R.  
Aug. 9.  
The  
Kansans  
reject the  
Lecompton  
Constitu  
tion.  
May 19.  
Massacre  
of the Ma  
rais des  
Cygnes.  
k. 5.  
May 29.  
(Conven  
tion at  
Raysville  
during  
Gov. Den  
ver's visit  
to the  
southeast  
of Kansas.)

9. What was done in Congress respecting it? In what manner did the English bill refer the Lecompton constitution to the people of Kansas? What was the result?—10. Relate the massacre of the Marais des Cygnes (*pronounced märā-da-seen*). What followed? Who succeeded Walker as governor? What was done by him? Who was his successor? What constitution is now formed? Who chosen governor under it?

## CHAPTER VII.

**The Sound Dues.**—Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition.—Walker the Filibuster.—Mormon War.—The Revulsion.—Paraguay.—England and America.

**P.T. IV.** 1. HAVING continued unbroken the chain of inferior history, during the years in which it turned upon that of Kansas, we now give our attention to such other matters of the last decade, as lie within our province to record. . . . The "Sound Dues" were a premium claimed by Denmark from the ships of every nation passing her islands to enter the Baltic sea. By the treaty of 1826, America had agreed to pay this tribute; but with the reserved right of abrogating the treaty after ten years, on a year's previous notice being given. Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary, gave this notice to the Danish government on the 14th of April, 1855,

**1855.** April 14. Notice of the American government to Denmark.

**1857.** March 14. Treaty for the abolition of the sound dues perfected.

2. In the search after SIR JOHN FRANKLIN (a British navigator, lost in the Arctic seas), among those who were moved by the pathetic appeals of his wife,

**1850.** First Grinnell Expedition under De Haven. LADY JANE FRANKLIN,\* was MR. HENRY GRINNELL, a wealthy merchant of New York. He fitted out, in 1850, an expedition with two ships, the *Advance* and *Rescue*, giving the command to LIEUT. DE

\* This noble woman came to America, in 1846. She spent a day in examining the regulations, and learning the studies and modes of teaching in the Female Seminary at Troy.

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CHAPTER VII.—1. What was meant by the "Sound Dues?" What were the conditions of the treaty of 1826? What was done in April, 1855? What was the result?—2. Who was Sir John Franklin? What is said of Henry Grinnell? Give an account of the first Grinnell Expedition.

HAVEN. He, failing to obtain any traces of the lost navigator, DR. ELISHA KENT KANE of Philadelphia, encouraged by Mr. Grinnell and others, proceeded with the Advance to renew the search. In high northern latitudes he encountered a terrific storm, which obliged him to find anchorage for his vessel, in Rensselaer Harbor,† where his party fitted up their cabin,—which became their home for two winters. Their bold explorations—travelling in various directions with dog-trains—extending their observations north two degrees beyond the eightieth, and the indications they there found of an open polar sea—<sup>(Aug. 20, A storm.)</sup> their sufferings and adventures among the barbarous Esquimaux—have made this one of the most famous voyages on record. Attempting to return, after the second winter, they were met on the coast of Greenland by LIEUT. HARTSTEIN, who had been sent by the government with two vessels to their relief.

3. In 1853, WILLIAM WALKER, who had been the editor of a paper at San Francisco, set on foot an expedition, which sailed with 53 men from that port. The object was to prevail on the people of *Old California* and *Sonora* to declare independence, and then raise the American flag. After a series of operations, which at first seemed to promise success, and drew others from California to join him, he was finally reduced to distress by the hostility of the inhabitants, and prevented from receiving reinforcements, by Gen. Wool, who had been sent out by the government with special orders to put a stop to such violations of the neutrality laws. Finally, Walker, with the miserable remnant of his party, were taken from Ensenada, by a vessel dispatched by Gen. Wool, and carried to San Francisco.

4. This enterprising filibuster, soon sailed again from the same port with 65 men; having been

**2** Of the second, sent out under Dr. Kane. Of his explorations and return.—**3**. When, with what object and what force, did William Walker sail from San Francisco? What was his course, and its final result? For what was Gen. Wool sent to the Pacific coast, and what did he do?

PT. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. VII.

**1853.**  
May 30,  
Dr. K.  
sails.  
(† So  
called by  
Dr. K.)

(Sept.  
They de-  
termine to  
winter at  
Rensselaer  
Harbor.)

**1853.**  
(Oct. 11,  
arrive in  
N. Y.)

**1853.**  
Oct. 17,  
Walker  
sails.

**1854.**  
February  
Walker  
and 40  
filibusters  
relieved  
by Gen.  
Wool.

(200 lives  
lost in this  
invasion.)

**P.T. IV.** tempted by the splendid offers of vast quantities of **P.D. V.** land, made by one CHAMORRO, a rebel against the **or. VII.** government of *Nicaragua*. When there, Walker **1854.** played his game so artfully that he raised himself to **May 17.** the head of the government. This drew to his **Walker** standard, hundreds of his deluded countrymen.<sup>t</sup> **sails for** **Nicar'gua.** But a strong party of Nicaraguans were in arms **(† of 3000 who fol-** against him, and they obtained military aid from **joined** **Costa Rica.** Although Walker was sometimes vic- **Walker,** **but 600** **returned.)** torious, yet his army was wasting, not only by war, but by diseases of the climate quickened by intem- perance. The maimed and sickly remnant of his forces, was at length carried from Nicaragua; partly by British, and partly by American govern- **1857.** **June 23.** **First** **party** **brought** **to N. Y.** **by Com.** **Paulding.** **Mormon-** **ism.** **ment** **vessels.\***... The governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, on the 11th of May, 1858, made an ap- peal to the great Powers of Europe to protect them, against lawless invasions from the United States.

**1853.** After Utah was made a Territory, President **Brigham** **Young** **made** **Governor** **of Utah.** Fillmore unfortunately appointed Brigham Young, governor; thus apparently adding the sanction of the General Government to his already despotic powers, as "prophet, seer, and revelator of the Mormon church." Such of the judges and other officers appointed, as were not Mormons, soon found that neither the laws of the land, nor the usages of civilized society, could be there maintained. The whole community was bound to their chief, either as accomplices in crime, or as fanatical dupes,—believing that his will and word were those of God.

\* All who returned were brought home by American vessels. June 28, 1857, Commodore Paulding brought to New York, in the Wabash, 121 of Walker's men; August 3, the frigate Roanoke brought 204; and, August 18, the steamer Tennessee, 275—making in all, 600. Commodore Paulding took Walker from Nicaragua; for which, that government officially re- turned him their thanks.

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4. What was Walker's next attempt? How had he been tempted, and enabled to tempt others? Relate his course in Nicaragua. What was the final result? By whom were he and his men taken from Nicaragua? How many Americans followed or joined him, and how many returned? (*Consult the notes.*)—5. What effect had the appointing of Brigham Young as governor of Utah? What was found by officers not Mormons to be the condition of that deluded people?

The Danites, a secret military organization, were PT. IV.  
 his avenging spirits,—ready to take off, by poison or P.D. V.  
 otherwise, any man whom his spies should report as CH. VII.  
 about to escape, or any woman, who should dare  
 refuse to marry or join a harem, at his dictation.  
 These secret murders no Mormon may or will dis-  
 close. Impanelled as a grand jury, they will not (+ Also  
 indict; as a petit jury, they will not convict. At the de-  
 length, the wholesale murder of an emigrant train  
 of eighty persons, at *Mountain Meadows*, charged  
 upon the Indians, but believed (now known) to destruction  
 have been the work of the Mormons, aroused the of Lieut.  
 country. Gunnison with an exploring party of S.)

6. Mr. Buchanan removed Brigham Young, and 1857.  
 appointed Mr. CUMMING, of Georgia, his successor. Brigham  
 He, with other officers, set out for the Territory Young  
 under the escort of a detachment of U. S. troops. removed.  
 When Brigham Young learned these measures, he Sept. 18.  
 issued a treasonable proclamation,—openly assumed Brigham  
 sovereign powers, and prepared to resist the United Young's  
 States authority by force of arms. Congress em- proclama-  
 powered the President to send against him an tion.  
 additional and competent force. In the spring of 1858, June.  
 the troops intended for this service were detained Army be  
 on account of the troubles in Kansas, till it was too gin their  
 late before the army of Utah began their march  
 across the plains. GEN. JOHNSON, their able leader, march.  
 would, however, have had them comfortably fed, as Dec. 14.  
 well as sheltered, at *Fort Bridger*, but that the Army goes into  
 Mormons burnt and wholly destroyed, on *Green camp at*  
*River*, a provision train of eighty wagons. This Ft.  
 left the army to diminished rations, and the fear of Bridger.  
 starvation, before supplies could be obtained in the  
 spring.

7. In this condition, one of the officers, CAPTAIN MARCY—well-chosen by the commander—with 65

5. Who were the Danites? What is said of their secret murders? What terrible massacre aroused the country?—6. What was done by Mr. Buchanan? What by Brigham Young? What by Congress? How were the troops employed in 1858? Describe the further progress of the army, what happened at Green River, and the consequences.

P.T. IV. men, heroically undertook one of the most perilous  
 P.D. V.  
 CH. VII enterprises on record. He crossed at the dead of winter, the drifted, pathless plains and mountains,

**1857.** from Fort Bridger to the towns of New Mexico—  
 Nov. 24. obtained provisions, and, though believed to have perished with his little army, he emerged from the waste of snows,—having in three months marched 1,300 miles, and brought supplies, to the great relief of the suffering army. **GEN. GARLAND**, in

**1858.** command at New Mexico, had made every exertion February. to assist him, and furnished him on his return with Captain Marcy a guard of mounted rifles. This is another instance, begins his perilous march. in which American officers and soldiers have done great honor to the nation.

April. Commiss-  
sioners sent. 8. In April, Mr. Buchanan, wishing to save a bloody conflict, sent two commissioners, Messrs. POWELL and McCULLOCH, to treat with the Mormons. Brigham Young, having found, that, in the near vicinity of 2,500 U. S. troops, his militia were not to be relied on, negotiated and made fair promises. The army peacefully passed through Salt Lake City, and forty-five miles southwest, they encamped in Cedar Valley,—built houses of adobe, and called the place *Camp Floyd*. But the farce of the Mormons voluntarily submitting themselves is almost at an end; the insecurity of life and property, and the degradation of woman continues. Brigham Young, with his Danite guard, is the same lawless tyrant now as before.

**1857.** 9. In the summer of 1857, occurred one of those Aug. 24. sudden and far-spreading seasons of business calamity, which has received the name of "revulsion." Failure of the Life and Trust Company. The first great failure was that of the "Life and Trust Company" of Cincinnati, which occurred on

**1858.** the 24th of August, 1857.... Our affairs with Spain (June. Banks resume payment.) have been complicated with the filibustering expeditions fitted out in American ports against her island

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7. Describe Captain Marcy's march and return.—8. What measures were next taken by the government and the army? Where did the army make a fortified camp?—9. What happened in 1857?

of Cuba. The English and French proposed to our government to enter into a *tri-partite treaty*, mutually to defend for Spain her possession of that island. Mr. Everett, then Secretary of State, promptly declined any such "entangling alliance." An American steamship, the *Black Warrior*, was seized in Havana, and declared confiscated. The U. S. minister in Spain was instructed to demand immediate satisfaction; but in the mean time the Cuban authorities released the vessel on the payment of 6,000 dollars, made by the owners under protest. The subject of purchasing Cuba of Spain, has been much agitated; but the offended pride of that ancient nation, refuses the most tempting offers.

10. Intercommunication with South America has increased. There has, however, been a difficulty with the Republic of Paraguay. LOPEZ, the supreme ruler (called President), had not only refused to ratify a treaty formerly negotiated, but he had refused to an American government vessel, the Water Witch, the privilege of sailing through Paraguay,—ordering one of his forts on the Parana to fire upon her; by which one of her men was killed. Congress empowered the President to send a force competent to bring the offending nation to terms; and Mr. Buchanan sent out a squadron of nineteen vessels under Commodore Shubrick. At Monte Video, the American Commissioner, MR. BOWLIN, came on board the flag-ship Fulton, in which he proceeded up the Parana, leaving the other vessels behind to be called into action, if necessary.

11. At the city of Parana, the capital of the Argentine Confederation, Mr. Bowlin was warmly received by the gallant GEN. URQUIZA, its dictator, who generously preceded the American squadron

**9.** How were our affairs with Spain complicated? What proposal is here related? How was it met by the government? Relate the affair of the Black Warrior. What is said of the purchase of Cuba from Spain?—**10.** With what country of S. America has there been a difficulty? What was the cause? What was done by Congress? What by the President? Describe the course of the expedition up the Parana.

PT. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. VII.

**1852.**  
Tri-par-  
tite treaty  
rejected.

**1854.**  
Feb. 23.  
Black  
Warrior  
seized.

(100 mil-  
lions were  
offered  
for Cuba.)

**1857.**  
LIEUT.  
PAGE, in  
the W.W.,  
insulted.

**1858.**  
Congress  
resent the  
outrage.

**1859.**  
Jan. 24.  
Mr. Bow-  
lin at 48  
sund' or

**P.T. IV.** to *Assumption*, the capital of Paraguay, and used  
**P.D. V.** his influence with Lopez to persuade him to a  
**CH. VII.** friendly settlement. Lopez then prepared to re-  
**1859.** ceive the embassy in state; and as the American  
A grand Commissioner, attended by all the officers of the  
reception. frigate, was received by the President of Paraguay,  
with his high officers in attendance, and in the  
presence of the Dictator of the Argentine Confeder-  
acy,—a novel scene was passing in the heart of  
South America, which may be hailed as the harbin-  
ger of advancing civilization. In three weeks, a  
Feb. 10. Treaty with Paraguay. satisfactory treaty of amity and commerce was ne-  
gotiated, due apologies were made, and ten thousand  
dollars given as an indemnity to the family of the  
slain mariner.

**12.** Disagreements between England and America  
**1854.** have repeatedly occurred within the last ten years,  
Sept. 9. **The Reciprocity Treaty ratified at Washington.** but they have, thus far, had a peaceful termination.  
The Reciprocity treaty respected Canada, and was  
negotiated by LORD ELGIN, the governor-general,  
and Secretary Marcy. By it, duties formerly paid,  
were on each side remitted, and thus traffic on the  
border much facilitated. . . . In the summer of 1854,  
Great Britain, being engaged in war with Russia,  
opened a recruiting service in Canada, intending to  
receive volunteers from the United States. In car-  
rying it on, the British Minister, MR. CRAMPTON,  
**1855.** and two of the British Consuls in the United States,  
Mr. Crampton recalled. violated national law; and so offended the American  
government, that the recall of Mr. Crampton was  
requested by Secretary Marcy, and peacefully ob-  
tained by Mr. Buchanan,—then resident minister in  
London.—And here we record a remarkable act of  
British magnanimity, which seems to show the im-  
proved moral tone of the world. British vessels  
having attempted to search American, SECRETARY

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**11.** What is said of Gen. Urquiza? Relate the reception at As-  
sumption. The result of the negotiation.—**12.** What has been the  
state of our relations with G. Britain? What is said of the Reci-  
procity treaty? Describe the affair in which Mr. Crampton was  
implicated.

Cass made complaint, writing to MR. DALLAS, then minister at London, boldly and ably on the subject. Parliament voluntarily took up the question, and frankly abandoned, what they acknowledged had been falsely called—the British *right of search*.

13. A dispute is now pending concerning the ownership of the island of *St. Juan*, in the straits of Fuca. Gen. Scott was sent thither by Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Harney having, it was feared, endangered the peace of the country, by excluding the British from a joint occupation of the island,—to which, though it may be found contrary to treaty stipulations, they had been accustomed. Gen. Scott has returned, having restored the mutual occupancy, leaving the right to the island to be decided by the civil powers.

14. Many pleasing maritime incidents have occurred, which have shown that the tie of blood and language is especially felt between the seamen of the two countries,—and the governments have lost no opportunity to foster this feeling of kindred. An example occurs in the finding, by Americans, of the British Arctic discovery ship *Resolute*, which had been abandoned by the crew—her purchase and fitting up, by the American government—and their sending her to Great Britain by Lieut. Hartstein. The Queen, to whom she was delivered, came on board of her; and received from American seamen the homage due to virtue, still more than to rank. The officers received on shore many hospitable attentions from the neighboring nobility and gentry.

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12. What was done in Parliament concerning the right of search?—13. Relate the dispute concerning the island of *St. Juan*. What has been done concerning it?—14. Between what classes is the tie of blood and language felt? Relate the example given.

P.T. IV.

P.D. V.  
CH. VII.

1858.

May.

the  
Right of  
search  
aban-  
doned.

1859.

Sept.

Gen. Scott  
sent to  
*St. Juan*.

1858.

Dea.  
The Reso-  
lute sent  
to Eng'ld

## CHAPTER VIII.

**Territories.**—Routes of travel in the Pacific.—Causes of the Diminution of Foreign Immigration.—Riots.—Disasters by sea and land.—Benefactions.—Mount Vernon Association.

**P.T. IV.** 1. In the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, a mistake P.D. V. was made in describing the southern boundary of <sup>CH. VIII.</sup> the ceded territory,—in consequence of the incorrectness of the map after which the description was **1848.** made. From this arose the long dispute concerning <sup>Feb. 2.</sup> the Mesilla Valley, and the subsequent treaty made **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.** in Mexico by the American envoy, Mr. Gadsden; by which the government quieted its title to the valley, and obtained another small territory south **1854.** of the river Gila; both amounting to 160,000 acres, <sup>Gadsden Purchase made.</sup> and dearly paid for, by ten millions of dollars. The territory is called *Arizona*, and is for the present appended to New Mexico.

**1858** 2. Gold mines have recently been discovered at <sup>-9.</sup> **Pike's Peak**, on the Rocky Mountains, west of Kansas; and a considerable population has thus been attracted thither. *Oregon* and *Minnesota* were admitted to the Union as States in May, 1858. *Washington* was made a territory in 1853. The Union now,—1860,—numbers thirty-three States, and five incorporated territories, exclusive of the District of Columbia.... One of the most prominent objects of the present decade has been the establishment of routes of travel, to connect together the eastern and western parts of the republic. The Gadsden Purchase was made, because it afforded an eligible route for a Southern Pacific railroad, to begin in Texas and pass south of the Gila. Another, and more northern route is needed; and several have been surveyed by order of Congress.

<sup>Southern</sup>  
<sup>Railroad</sup>  
<sup>R. to pass</sup>  
<sup>south of</sup>  
<sup>the Gila</sup>  
route.

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**CHAPTER VIII.—1.** What caused the dispute concerning the Mesilla Valley? What new treaty was made, and what was gained and what given?—**2.** What is said of Pike's Peak? What two States were admitted? What Territory established? How many States and Territories in 1860? What is here said of railroads to the Pacific?

3. The important step, in the world's commercial <sup>PT. IV.</sup>  
 progress, of carrying a railroad across the Isthmus of <sup>P.D. V.</sup>  
 Darien, was accomplished in 1854,—by a company <sup>CH. VIII.</sup>  
 of New York merchants, of whom MR. ASPINWALL <sup>1858.</sup>  
 was chief; the right of way having previously been  
 secured by the government, in a treaty with New  
 Grenada. On the 22d of January, 1858, the road  
 was opened from Aspinwall to Panama; and the  
 rude inhabitants of the Isthmus forests, saw for the  
 first time the fire and steam of the wonderful self-  
 moving engine, with its train of travelling and mer-  
 cantile apartments.... An overland mail-route has  
 been established, by which regular weekly commu-  
 nication is kept up between St. Louis and San  
 Francisco. The telegraph wires to accompany it  
 are already laid along a considerable part of the  
 way.... Foreign immigration has greatly dimin-  
 ished. In Ireland the condition of the laborer is <sup>(In 1850,</sup>  
 improved; and, no doubt, America has been re-  
 ported in Europe, in consequence of the Kansas <sup>350,000</sup>  
 civil war, and other disorders, as having fallen into <sup>grants; in</sup>  
 anarchy, and no longer a desirable country to reside  
 in. As about three-quarters of all the crimes com-  
 mitted in the country have been by foreigners, we  
 hope our state-prisons may hereafter have fewer  
 inmates.

4. DISORDERS TENDING TO ANARCHY.—In Sept. 1858, the *Quarantine buildings*, on Staten Island, <sup>September 1 and 2.</sup> were burnt in the night; the sick were carried out, <sup>Quarantine buildings</sup> laid on the grass, and otherwise exposed. Gov. KING of New York, proclaimed the transaction to <sup>ings</sup> be a lawless outrage; and called out the militia to <sup>destroyed</sup> guard the remaining property. The citizens who

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3. What was done in 1854? By whom? How was the right of way obtained? What is said of the opening of this railroad? What communication was in 1860 established? What is said of foreign immigration? What reasons are given why fewer people come over from Ireland, and from the rest of Europe? What proportion of the crimes committed in the U. S. have been by foreigners? What then <sup>may</sup> be hoped and expected if fewer foreigners come to our country?—4. Which is the first mentioned of the disorders tending to anarchy?

PT. IV. committed this act had long remonstrated against  
P.D. V. the location of the Quarantine buildings, as en-  
CH. VIII. dangering the health of their families. Expense  
 accrued, which the State, it is supposed, will collect  
 of the county... In 1854, men and women, at Erie,—  
**1854.** at Harbor Creek, and other places on the Erie rail-  
 road, made a series of attacks upon the trains,—  
 Disgrace-  
 ful riots on  
 the Erie  
 R. R. tearing up the rails and destroying the bridges.  
 They were dissatisfied with an arrangement, by  
 which the passengers were not obliged to stop on  
 their part of the road.

5. "Vigilance Committees" in St. Francisco have taken several prisoners from the hands of the law  
**1856.** and hung them. These committees were too strong,  
 May 14. and had too much cause for their measures, to be  
 (Vigilance Committee at San Francisco) put down or punished, although the governor resisted their action, and appealed to the President of  
 hang two men.) the United States for aid. This shows the importance, if we would avoid anarchy, to maintain an independent and able judiciary.... Baltimore, the capital of Maryland, was infested, till recently,\* with organized bands, committing occasional murders, and unlawfully interfering to control elections by force and fraud. A set of these ruffians, calling themselves "Plug Uglies," went to Washington on the 1st of June, 1857, to control, by force, an election there. They overpowered the police,—when, at the request of the mayor, the marines were ordered out. Five of the invaders were killed  
**1860.** and seventeen wounded, before they could be quelled.  
 \* New police reg-  
 ulations.  
 Four volunteer companies guard the city.  
 "Plug-Uglies" in Washington—  
 5 killed, 17 wounded. In New York, in Louisville, and in other places, there have been occasional riots;—but when we look over this broad country, and behold its numbers of happy families, and reflect that nowhere else has mankind ever enjoyed so much liberty and prosperity, with so great a degree of security, we

4. What happened in 1854?—5. What lawless proceedings occurred in San Francisco? Why were they not put down and punished? What is thus shown? What is said of the city of Baltimore? What happened on the 1st of June, 1857? Have there been riots in other places? But what, on the whole, may be said of the state of the country?

are led to bless our Almighty Preserver that so great a degree of peace and safety has been enjoyed. PT. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. VIII.

**6. ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.**—It is computed that the deaths by railroad accidents, during the year 1859, were 1,000. Of those which occurred during the last ten years, the most fatal, and—in regard to the timeless fate of several children of a Sunday-school excursion—the most affecting, occurred a short distance out of Philadelphia, on the N. Pennsylvania Railroad. Sixty were killed and seventy-eight wounded. Accidents at sea have been still more fatal. The steamer *San Francisco* sailed from New York with 700 on board, a part of whom were United States soldiers. She foundered at sea, and 240 were lost. The ship *Powhatan*, from Havre to New York, having on board 311 emigrants, went ashore in a gale, on the coast of Long Island, and every soul perished. The "Collins" line of American steamers, plying between New York and Liverpool, were celebrated throughout the world for the elegance,—even to superfluity,—with which these "floating palaces" were finished and furnished. One of them, *the Arctic*, CAPT. LUCE, on her way to New York,—when near Cape Race, came in collision (the fog being dense) with the French screw-steamer *Vesta*. The bows of the Arctic stove in, and she went down with 322 of her crew and passengers. *The Pacific*, another of these splendid steamers, left Liverpool with 400 persons, and was never heard of more. *The Central America*, CAPT. HERNDEN, on her way from Aspinwall to New York, with 579 persons on board, was destroyed by a terrific storm. After a part of her passengers had been washed overboard, a small American brig, the *Marine*, appeared. The gallant Hernden, with great exertion, sent aboard her all she could take,—preferring the

**1856.**July 7.  
Railroad  
loss, near  
Philadelphia. k.  
60, w. 78.**1854.**Jan. 25.  
Loss of the  
*San Fran-*  
*cisco*. 240  
perished.April 16.  
The Pow-  
hatan.  
311 lives l.Sept. 27.  
The Are-  
ctic 322  
perished.Jan. 26.  
Pacific  
lost at sea  
Perished,  
400.Sept. 6.  
The Cen-  
tral Amer-  
ica. Per-  
ished, 425

**6.** How many lives were lost in the year 1859 from accidents on railroads? Which has been the most fatal of these accidents during the last decade? Give an account of the *San Francisco*. The *Powhatan*. What account can you give of the *Collins*' steamers? Of the *Arctic*? The *Pacific*? The *Central America*?

PT. IV. women and children,—and himself went down with  
P.D. V. the remainder of his passengers, in the wreck of his  
CH. IX. own ship.

7. This country continues to be distinguished for the benefactions of wealthy individuals, to public objects. GEORGE PEABODY, the enterprising and wealthy American banker of London, has given half a million of dollars to the city of Baltimore, to found and endow a literary and scientific institution of a high order.... The "Mount Vernon Association," a Society of American women, of which PAMELA CUNNINGHAM, of Georgia, is the head, has purchased the estate of Mount Vernon, the home of Washington. This Society, beginning at the South, has found a warm co-operation at the North,—not from the women only, but from, at least, one honored man: EDWARD EVERETT, by his lectures and writings, made for this express purpose,

**1858.** <sup>Feb.</sup> <sub>Mr. Peabody gave to 25 trustees, for Baltimore, \$300,000; subsequently, \$200,000.</sub> Mount Vernon bought of J. Washington of John Washington, the proprietor.



## CHAPTER IX.

### Harper's Ferry.

1. On Sunday night, the 16th of October, 1859, the inhabitants of the village of Harper's Ferry were alarmed, by learning that their bridge over the Potomac was in the possession of armed men, who had stopped the train of cars coming in from the west,—but, after a parley, had permitted them to

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7. For what does America continue to be distinguished? Who is George Peabody? What act of liberality is mentioned? What society is here mentioned? What lady is at its head? What has this society done? What has Edward Everett done to aid this patriotic object?

CHAPTER IX.—I. As what happened at Harper's Ferry is an important event, give the day and date. What happened at Harper's Ferry that Sunday night?

go on, giving them notice, that no more trains from either direction would be allowed to pass. A negro, one of the employees of the train, who, on the bridge, had left it to reconnoitre, was shot; as also a negro porter in the town, who refused to yield himself to their direction. The people soon found that their unknown foes had possession of the arsenal, and held—there imprisoned—some of its officers, whom they had surprised and taken; as also some of the neighboring planters, among whom was Col. Lewis Washington. Horses, carriages, and wagons were seized—the wagons to carry arms. All the negroes who could anywhere be found were pressed into their service.

2. The inhabitants, made prisoners in their own houses, were excited to the highest pitch. Whence these murderous invaders—what their object, or their numbers, none knew. But from their bold and successful measures, they judged there must be several hundreds—the report of their numbers as sent forth, varying from two hundred to seven. But relief was approaching. Although the insurgents had cut the adjacent telegraph wires, the people had found means to send out to the neighborhood, where they were sound,—and the governor of Virginia, at Richmond, was notified. The western train having gone on to Baltimore, had telegraphed in advance.

3. At one o'clock on Monday morning, Mr. GERRIT, the able director of the railroad, telegraphed to the Secretary of War, at Washington, and the President of the United States himself replied, that orders had gone on to Old Point Comfort, and several companies from there would soon be on the way. The Baltimore volunteers, under GEN. STUART,

1. What were the two first murders committed? What did the people learn concerning the arsenal and those imprisoned in it?  
 —2. What was the condition and what were the feelings of the people of Harper's Ferry? What circumstances indicated approaching relief?—3. How early on Monday morning was Mr. Gerritt (having been telegraphed) enabled to telegraph to the government at Washington? How was he answered?

Oct. 17.  
Monday,  
1 o'clock,  
A. M.,  
Mr. G.  
telegraphs  
from Bal-  
timore.

**PT. IV.** were ready for the train which left that city in the **P.D. V.** afternoon; and they found at the Relay House, **CH. IX.** where the Washington train met them, a company of marines, sent forward by the Secretary of War;

**1859.** —and the two proceeded together. Col. LEE was soon to follow, charged with the chief command. In the meantime, by the governor's orders, the militia throughout the State were rising. Those in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry were first at the scene of action. From more distant parts, as the alarm spread, aid was offered.<sup>†</sup> Gen. Wool, chief commander of the U. S. army, in the absence of Gen. Scott, was on his way from Troy, when telegraphed that his services would not be needed.

<sup>† (Sche-  
nectady in  
N. York,  
offered  
her volun-  
teers.)</sup>

4. On Monday evening, the neighboring militia took the bridge. The insurgents fought desperately to defend it, but were defeated. Nine on both sides were killed, and two prisoners of the rioters were taken. The militia then entered the town, relieved the inhabitants from their fears, and were there to receive the marines and Baltimore volunteers, who arrived about midnight. The Martinsburgh militia had, in the mean time, stormed the workshop of the arsenal, and set free the workmen; who, as they came, on Monday morning, to their daily labor, had been seized and there confined. It was now known, by the prisoners taken, that the leader of this astounding invasion was JOHN BROWN, the hero of Ossawatomie. It was proved, too, that his object was to raise the negroes, and set them against the masters;—that his present party was small, numbering only seventeen white men, and five negroes; but he had arms, including those in the arsenal, sufficient for arming thousands more; and it seemed obvious, that he must be expecting aid, or he would

**3.** What of the Baltimore volunteers? Of the marines from Washington? Who was to have the chief command? Who were first at the scene of action? As the alarm spread, what was done?

**—4.** Relate the events mentioned in the first part of paragraph 4th. What was known by the prisoners taken? What was learned of John Brown's object?—of his force?—of his means to arm the negroes, suppose they had risen?

not have ventured on a measure so bold and daring. P.T. IV.  
Not a negro was found willing to join him. P.D. V  
CH. IX

5. Brown had now retreated to the engine-house, the strongest building of the arsenal, and there, with his prisoners and the remains of his party, he stood like a stag at bay. At seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, Col. Lee sent him a summons to surrender; but he demanded such terms as could not be granted. The soldiers had brought artillery; but to cannonade the building would be to endanger the lives of Col. Washington and other of their friends. The hundreds of troops who had arrived were stationed around, so that no prisoner should escape, and none be maltreated by the infuriated crowd.

The marines were then ordered to the attack,—Capt. Russel leading them on. They rushed to the large double doors of the engine-house, striking them with huge sledge-hammers,—but they resisted the blows. Then twenty men brought a heavy ladder, which, after raising, they let fall against the door. At the second stroke a part of it fell. The marines rushed through the breach. A brisk firing,—a momentary death-seuffle,—and the strife was ended. John Brown, bleeding from nine wounds, was brought forth and laid upon the grass, with five of his followers beside him,—two of whom were his sons. One was dying, the other had been killed the day before.

6. These, with two prisoners taken, and a party of three,† who had escaped to Pennsylvania, were all which now remained of a terrific foe, whose invasion had brought and was bringing together, a force more than sufficient to have crushed them, had each of its twenty-two men been a thousand.

The planters kept by Brown as hostages were

4. Did the negroes show any favor to John Brown or his project?—5. Where was John Brown early on Tuesday morning, the 18th? What summons did he receive, and what answer return? What hindered the cannonading of the Engine House? How were the troops stationed? Give an account of the onset, and its result.—6. What now remained of Brown's party of 22? What is said of the force which the alarm had raised against them?

The En-  
gine-  
house  
stormed  
by the  
marines

(† of this  
party.  
Cook, the  
highest in  
office  
under  
Brown,  
was the  
leader.)

P.T. IV. unhurt. Col. Washington was not more rejoiced P.D. V. at recovering his personal liberty, than in the restoration of two precious reliques,<sup>t</sup> which attested his connection with the Father of our country; one was a curious antique sword, presented to him by Frederic the Great of Prussia; and the other, a pair of pistols, presented by La Fayette. The wounds of Brown, though supposed mortal, being carefully tended, healed by degrees.

**1859.** <sup>(t) Taken by Cook and the party who captured Col. W.)</sup> Gov. WISE arrived in season to secure the prisoners for trial. The military then proceeded to search the neighborhood for concealed arms and papers. Brown had hired a farm in the vicinity, six months before; and, under the assumed name of Smith, he had caused to be brought thither, as miners' tools, 200 rifles, 200 revolvers, and 1000 pikes. On the premises, besides these arms, were found important papers,—by which it appeared, that Brown was acting as commander-in-chief of a “provisional government,” the plan of which had been concocted, not in any American State, but in that part of the British province of Canada inhabited by runaway negroes, going thither by the so-called “underground railroad.”

**Brown's expected empire, as shown from his constitution.** 8. For the nation or state, which was to be thus provisionally governed, there was found a printed constitution, made at Chatham, the negro capital. Where the country lay, which was to form the ground-plot of this new empire, is not expressly stated in the constitution; but it speaks of a “conquered territory”—of an “enemy” from whom great spoils were to be taken—the property, which had been earned by the members of the organization, but soon to be wrested from those who wrongfully held it. These circumstances point unmistakably to Brown's expectations of overcoming the territory of

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6. What is here said of Col. Washington? What of Brown?
  - 7. What is said of the arrival of the governor of Virginia? Where had Brown concealed arms? How many and what? What besides arms were found by the military? In what capacity was John Brown acting?—8. Where did he expect to make his new empire?

the slaveholders, and there setting up his empire of freed slaves.

9. Brown, after he was taken, said he only meant to set the slaves at liberty; it was not his wish or intention to kill the owners. In what sense he meant this, is thus explained in the thirty-second article of his constitution. "No person, after having surrendered himself or herself a prisoner, and who shall properly demean himself or herself as such, to any officer or private connected with this organization" (probably meaning their own slaves then to become their masters), "no such person afterwards shall be put to death," &c.... Valuable lives had been lost among the inhabitants of Harper's Ferry, especially that of MR. TURNER. All was yet indignation and excitement, when these disclosures added fuel to the fire. The measures of Gov. Wise were such as might have been expected. He called on Virginia to arm and defend herself; he called on the President of the United States to defend her; and he collected troops to guard the prison at Charlestown, to prevent a rescue, which he feared would be attempted.

10. At that place, in November, John Brown was tried, convicted of murder and treason,—and condemned to be executed on the 2d of December. Five thousand soldiers, on that day, surrounded the gallows, forming two squares; between the inner and outer of which, were thousands of spectators; who could see the brave old criminal mount to the scaffold with unflinching steps,—but were too distant to hear his last words. This was the only circumstance in his treatment of which he complained. He had played a deep game. If he had succeeded he would now have been at the head of an empire. He had lost the game,—and with the fortitude worthy of

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9. Brown said he did not mean to kill the masters, but only to free the slaves: how do we learn what he meant by this? What was the state of feeling among the people of Harper's Ferry? What can you say of the measures of Gov. Wise?—10. When and where was John Brown's trial? Of what was he convicted? When executed? Relate the circumstances.

PRI  
OR TO

**1859.**

In what  
sense it  
was true  
that  
Brown  
did not  
intend to  
kill.

The  
measures  
of Gov.  
Wise.

Nov.  
Trial of  
John  
Brown at  
Charles-  
town.

Dec. 2.  
Execution  
of Brown.

**P.T. IV.** a martyr, he paid the forfeit. Of the remainder of **P.D. V.** Brown's party, two white men and two negroes  
**CH. IX.** were executed, at the same place, a fortnight later.

**1859.** 11. There is yet an unsolved mystery in this transaction, which we hope the committee of investigation appointed by the U. S. Senate, of which **SENATOR MASON**, of Virginia, is at the head, will bring to light. It is not only to be shown whence came the considerable sums of money, but whence came the able combinations of mind, by which a man so deficient in comprehensiveness of intellect, as to believe in the possible *ultimate* success of such a mad scheme, took such judicious measures, as to effect so much. But by whoever this "infernal machine" of Harper's Ferry was devised, we believe that the same Almighty Power, who overruled the oppressions of man—first to the settlement, then to the independence of this country—will overrule its terrific explosion for the good of the nation. We believe that it will form the crisis of that fearful slavery agitation which has so long threatened the destruction of what is, to the patriot's heart, nearest to his God—his country. Without the preservation of the Union, the American has no country; with it, the noblest the sun shines on. Though the sea heaves from the recent storm, and the waves run highest after it is over, yet it "rocks itself to rest."

(\*1860.  
July.  
This com-  
mittee  
have  
reported.  
They have  
not traced  
the aid  
Brown  
must have  
received,  
to any  
man or  
men of  
America.)

12. America, now a continent in extent, an island in security, has, by successive acquisitions, reached *a geographical and commercial position*, superior to that of any other nation, ancient or modern. And this grandeur of position having been attained at the very time in the world's progress, when intelli-

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11. What committee was appointed by the Senate? What two things in the John Brown raid seem mysterious? In what respects has the Almighty heretofore overruled the events of American history to the good of this nation? In what present event do we hope for the same Divine protection? What does the author say concerning the fearful slavery agitation? What difference does it make to an American whether the Union is preserved, or whether it is not?—12. What is said of the geographical and commercial position of the Republic of America?

gence travels by lightning, and men by steam, vastness of extent no longer offers an impediment to a union of States, under one general government;—and such is here established, by a constitution which embodies in its theory the perfection of political wisdom. By it the American people, unlike those of Europe, whenever they see that corruption and party tyranny have enthralled them, can rise in their might, and, without revolution, gain all that they have lost, and return to the first principles taught them by their fathers. Their nationality will never be lost by disunion, while Washington, in the majesty of his peerless fame, yet lives in their hearts. It augurs well for the fortunes of the Republic, that though her sons are too often disobedient to the injunctions of his "Farewell Address," yet, not one has yet been found, disloyal to his memory. His birth-day is our national festival,—and his mansion is made, by the united daughters of the nation, a common home for the children of the Father of our great country—the undissevered Republic of America.

**12.** And what is remarkable concerning the time when this grandeur of position was attained? What is its bearing on the question of a union under one government of States so far separated? What is said of the theory of the American constitution? In what respect is the condition of the American people different from those of Europe? What is said of our nationality in its connection with Washington?

P.T. IV.  
P.D. V.  
CH. IX.

**1860.**

Europeans seek reforms by revolution and war—Americans by the ballot box.

THE  
CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Framed during the year 1787, by a convention of delegates, who met at Philadelphia, from the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.*

**Preamble.** WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

**Legislative powers** SECT. I.—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives.

**Its source.** SECT. II.—1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members, chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

**Eligibility of representatives.** 2. No person shall be a representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

**Manner and ratio of representation and taxation.** 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made

within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative: and, until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker, and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. III.—1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years: and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

vacancies

Speaker.  
Impeach-  
ments.Senators,  
two from  
each state.Arrange-  
ment for a  
choice of  
one-third  
every sec-  
ond yearEligibility  
to office.Presiding  
officer.

**Power of trial in impeachments and penalty.** 6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath, or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief-justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

**Elections.** SECT. IV.—1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

**Meeting of congress.** 2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

**Their organization.** SECT. V.—1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

**Rules.** 2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

**and adjournment.** 4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

**Compensation and privileges.** SECT. VI.—1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance.

at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuation in office.

SECT. VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. VIII.—The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties,

*Plurality  
of offices.*

*Origin of  
bills,*

*Their  
course in  
becoming  
laws.*

*Approval  
and  
powers.*

imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.
7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land or water.
12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.
13. To provide and maintain a navy.
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.
16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by congress.
17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings: —and

*of the du-  
ties and  
power of  
congress.*

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department, or office thereof.

SECT. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex-post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration, hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels, bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. X.—1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports and exports, shall be for the use

Personna.  
taxes.

Right of  
trial.

Attainder.

Capitation.

Commer-  
cial  
revenues.

Treasury.

Interdic-  
tion of  
titles.

Conserva-  
tion of  
powers  
vested in  
the Union.

Further-  
defined.

of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

**SECT. I.—1.** The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

**2.** Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

**3.** The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant in the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president: and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person

To man-  
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by the  
house of  
represent-  
atives,

having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes: which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president, neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath, or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECT. II.—1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-

Requirements for office.

Proviso in case of death or removal.

Compensation, and

Oath of office.

His duties

~~and powers~~ thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

~~filling vacancies, and~~ 3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

~~convening of congress.~~

SECT. III.—He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

~~Removal from office.~~ SECT. IV.—The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

~~The judiciary, and method of investiture.~~

SECT. I.—The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

~~Their powers.~~

SECT. II.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to contro-

versies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trials shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may, by law, have directed.

**SECT. III.—1.** Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Rules of procedure

Nature of treason, and

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work <sup>how pun-</sup>ished.

## ARTICLE IV.

**SECT. I.—**Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Guaranty of state rights,

**SECT. II.—1.** The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

and equalization.

2. A person, charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having the jurisdiction of the crime.

State re quisition

and sur-  
render.

New  
states,

and public  
lands.

Protection  
of form of  
govern-  
ment.

Amend-  
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the consti-  
tution,

with pro-  
visos.

3. No person, held to labor or service in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law, or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. III.—1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union, but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislature of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property, belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECT. IV.—The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislature of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress: Provided, that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall, in any manner, affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrages in the senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

Recog-  
nition of  
unrecog-  
nized  
claims.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid

against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance ther eof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath, or affirmation, to support this constitution; and no religious test shall ever be required, as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Basis of  
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Constitu  
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## ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution, between the states so ratifying the same.

*Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.*

The Constitution, although formed in 1787, was not adopted until 1788, and did not commence its operations until 1789. The number of delegates chosen to this convention was sixty-five, of whom ten did not attend, and sixteen refused to sign the Constitution. The following thirty-nine signed the Constitution:—

Time of  
adoption.

*New Hampshire.*—John Langdon, Nicholas Gelman.

*Massachusetts.*—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

*Connecticut.*—William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.

*New York.*—Alexander Hamilton.

*New Jersey.*—William Livingston, David Brearley, William Patterson, Jonathan Dayton.

*Pennsylvania.*—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.

*Delaware*.—George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

*Maryland*.—James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.

*Virginia*.—John Blair, James Madison, jr.

*North Carolina*.—William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.

*South Carolina*.—John Rutledge, Charles C. Pinkney, Charles Pinkney, Pierce Butler.

*Georgia*.—William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*  
WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

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## A M E N D M E N T S,

*To the Constitution of the United States, ratified according to the Provisions of the Fifth Article of the foregoing Constitution.*

**ART. I.**—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the rights of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

**ART. II.**—A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

**ART. III.**—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

**ART. IV.**—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

**ART. V.**—No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any

*Searches,  
warrants  
and  
seizures.*

*Present-  
ment of  
grand  
juries.*

*Judicial  
safe-  
guards.*

criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VI.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX.—The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII.—The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot, for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as president, and, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having

Trial by  
jury.

and wit-  
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Bail.

Line be-  
tween con-  
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and state  
rights  
drawn.

Limitation  
of judicial  
power.

Amend-  
ment to  
Art II.,  
Sect. IV..

the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president—a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

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